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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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RECEIVED  
JAN 5 1943  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1590





January 4, 1944

## REPORTED HARRY BUTCHER IS TO SUCCEED ELMER DAVIS

Along with a revival of the rumor that Elmer Davis is to resign as head of the Office of War Information there are reports that the cables have been kept hot in an effort to get Lieut. Commander Harry C. Butcher, Aide to General Eisenhower, and former Washington CBS Vice President, to succeed him. According to the best information available, Commander Butcher, being well satisfied where he is, has not been receptive to the proposal.

Rumors that Mr. Davis is to go have been numerous. In fact on at least one occasion he has himself threatened to resign. Elmer's path has not been one of roses and although his friends among the radio and press commentators seemed to be a legion in the beginning, they have been rapidly falling by the wayside. Criticism of Washington correspondents in Boston brought a storm of disapproval down upon him.

One of his most severe critics, friendly and wishing him well at the start, has been Frank Kent of the Baltimore Sun, who about every so often throws a harpoon into Mr. Davis. Elmer stirred up a new hornet's nest for himself last Friday night when, over the NBC Network, he attacked the so-called "Axis" newspapers - the Washington Times Herald, the New York Daily News, and the Chicago Tribune, saying:

"We can win in 1944, says General Eisenhower, provided all of us, civilians as well as the armed forces, do our full duty. Two newspapers, the New York Daily News and Washington Times Herald, call that an alibi in case our military plans go wrong. It is worth remembering that the Times-Herald was also one of the newspapers - the other was the Chicago Tribune - which three days before Pearl Harbor published to the world the plans by which our Army proposed to fight if there had to be a war. The enemy who was already nearing Pearl Harbor for that sneak attack must have been grateful for that information; as he will certainly be grateful for this endeavor by the Patterson-McCormick press to undermine confidence in our military leadership. Most of us, looking at General Eisenhower's record, will be likely to have more confidence in his plans."

The Times-Herald promptly retorted that they had been too "insignificant" to be successful in the job he holds and Frank Waldrop of the Times-Herald added that the OWI "has been the worst flop of many flops in the Roosevelt War Administration."

If Mr. Butcher were to go to the OWI, he would be the first radio man to head a major government war news bureau.

March 1, 1944

Dear Mr. [Name obscured]

I have just received your letter of the 28th and am glad to hear that you are interested in the [Name obscured] project. I am sure that the [Name obscured] project will be of great value to the [Name obscured] and I am sure that you will find it very interesting.

I am sure that the [Name obscured] project will be of great value to the [Name obscured] and I am sure that you will find it very interesting. I am sure that the [Name obscured] project will be of great value to the [Name obscured] and I am sure that you will find it very interesting.

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Mr. Davis, formerly a CBS news commentator, before that was for many years on the New York Times. Byron Price, Director of Censorship has been strictly a newspaper man but has a very capable radio assistant, J. Harold Ryan, Vice President on leave from the Fort Industry stations in Ohio, Georgia and West Virginia, of which Lieut. Commander George B. Storer, also on leave, is president.

Mr. Davis has as his assistant, Edward Klauber, former Vice-President of CBS, and former night editor of the New York Times. Mr. Klauber succeeded Milton Eisenhower, brother of the General, at OWI.

Thus, if Mr. Butcher followed in the footsteps of Mr. Davis, there would still be two CBS men at the head of OWI. It is doubtful, however, if this would bring any complaints from the other networks as both Butcher and Klauber are known to be square shooters. Only recently Niles Trammell, President of NBC, back from Africa was reported singing the praises of Mr. Butcher and expressing appreciation for courtesies extended to him by the latter.

A thing which makes the report seem plausible that Harry Butcher has been suggested to succeed Mr. Davis, if indeed Davis is to get out at this particular time, is his close friendship with Stephen T. Early, presidential secretary, who handles press and radio matters at the White House and the man probably closest there to the President. It is reasoned that if Mr. Roosevelt were dissatisfied with the way things were going at OWI, the person he naturally would turn to would be Mr. Early and Steve, knowing the high qualifications of his friend Harry Butcher, would just as naturally think of him as qualified to do the job. It might be said in passing that Mr. Klauber would also be exceptionally well qualified to take the place of Mr. Davis but for the fact that Mr. Klauber suffered a severe illness a year or so ago necessitating his retiring from CBS and for that reason might not feel that he could take on additional responsibility.

As was said, Mr. Butcher was reported not to have taken kindly to the suggestion that he return to the United States to head the OWI; in fact, was understood "to have kicked like a steer" against the proposal.

Nevertheless, this writer believes, if Mr. Davis is to resign, that the broadcasting industry would unquestionably welcome Butcher as his successor, and that he would soon prove just as popular with members of the press. Not long ago he was proposed for the \$35,000 presidency of the National Association of Broadcasters, but was said to have turned down the suggestion cold saying "One war at a time is enough."

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## STATE DEPARTMENT'S COMMUNICATIONS EXPERT RESIGNS

Thomas Burke has resigned as Chief of the Division of International Communications of the State Department after five years' service. Mr. Burke will engage in private business. Among those reported to succeed him is Francis Colt de Wolf, as assistant in the Division.

Secretary Hull, in accepting Mr. Burke's resignation, said he did so with regret, but recognized the force of his reasons for leaving the Government service. He wished him happiness and success.

Mr. Burke, in cooperation with U. S. military authorities, went after clandestine radio stations which the Germans were operating in South America. This was difficult because the countries involved were not at war. Arrangements were made, however, whereby the enemy radio stations were hunted down. The hunting down was done by United States experts and by Latin-American technicians brought here for special training.

Mr. Burke, whose division in the State Department deals with aviation, shipping and telecommunications, also was responsible for the excellent radio telegraph service the United States now has with Australia and New Zealand. He set up direct operations between this country and Australasia, making it unnecessary for dispatches to be routed through London.

Mr. Burke served overseas as a Captain with the Rainbow Division in 1917-19. Thereafter he spent many years abroad as a representative of the Standard Oil Co. He joined the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce in 1934, and four years later transferred to the State Department, becoming the first Chief of the Division of International Communications.

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## HOYT INTRODUCES OWI SUCCESSOR; PRAISES PROGRAM COORDINATION

Palmer Hoyt, retiring Director of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information said he expects arrangements for adequate news, radio and picture coverage to be made for the projected European invasions.

Mr. Hoyt, who is returning to his post as publisher of the Portland Oregonian, made the statement to reporters in introducing his successor, George W. Healy, Jr., Managing Editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, and Vice President and Treasurer of the Times-Picayune Publishing Co.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is a history of the growth of the nation, of the struggles for freedom and independence, and of the development of the government.

The second part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is a history of the growth of the nation, of the struggles for freedom and independence, and of the development of the government.

The third part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is a history of the growth of the nation, of the struggles for freedom and independence, and of the development of the government.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is a history of the growth of the nation, of the struggles for freedom and independence, and of the development of the government.

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Mr. Healy said both he and Mr. Hoyt believed that the American people "have strong eyes and good ears and can take news straight without folding up."

In addressing the Sales Executive Group in New York, Mr. Hoyt praised the OWI Program Coordination Office by saying:

"A task with which the Domestic Branch of the OWI is endowed is to enlist and aid the support of civilians in the many drives and programs essential to a full prosecution of the war. In connection with this phase of our activities we are essentially a channeling agency. The Office of Program Coordination, which corresponds to the advertising department of a newspaper, clears for government policy and distributes through the War Advertising Council material for advertising which in this next year may total, including radio time, as much as 500 million dollars. Thus, the Office of War Information, in addition to its other duties, represents the largest advertising department in the world - an advertising department with the government as its client and the War Advertising Council as its advertising agency.

"This function of OWI is little understood, particularly by its critics. As a businessman and newspaper publisher, about to leave government for civil life, I wish to go on record, here and now, in saying that in my judgment the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information is one of the most vitally necessary of the war-time agencies. All of you as businessmen and advertisers can imagine the chaos that would result if there wasn't a Domestic Office of War Information. In this event, all of our media of public communication - newspapers, radio, motion pictures, magazines - would be trying to help the war effort just as they are now. But if such a situation existed put yourself in the position of a newspaper or magazine publisher, head of a radio station, or a motion picture producer. You can easily see that you would be dealing direct with every one of the alphabetical government war agencies. They all have urgent messages. You would find it difficult to determine which should take precedence. As a matter of fact, to clear what obviously would be an impossible situation, the Office of Program Coordination was set up by the Office of War Information at the request of the War Advertising Council."

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#### C O R R E C T I O N

In listing the call letters of WOR's FM station in our release of December 17th, they were given as "WMBA" instead of "WBAM" their correct designation.

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## SENATORS NERVOUS OVER PRESS STATIONS; FEAR ELECTIONS

That there will be a complete revision of the old Radio Act was vigorously indicated in an interview with Senate Wallace White (R), of Maine, co-author of the Wheeler-White Bill. Also that the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is whetting its axe for Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission for taking in entirely too much territory. More than that, Senator White revealed that the Senators were somewhat jittery about the Commission's forthcoming decision on newspaper owned stations. Sensing this and realizing that newspaper ownership had become a hot potato, the FCC stalled on making a decision before the New Year and in the last minute the meeting at which it was expected they would take action was called off.

Apparently the majority members of the Commission were already to adopt a policy to give future newspaper station applicants the needle when they got wind of the senatorial concern over the matter. Evidently the Senators felt that it was too close to election to rock the boat by discriminating against newspaper owned stations. Also it is believed several of the Commissioners wavered in the face of the argument of Commissioner T. A. M. Craven who said that if newspapers are banned from station ownership, it also would mean that a precedent would be established which might prevent motion picture companies from entering television and possibly standard broadcast stations from going into other radio fields.

Chairman Fly is now believed to be between the devil and the deep blue sea on the question and was reported to be seeking an interview with President Roosevelt on the subject.

In discussing press ownership of broadcasting stations, Senator White made no bones over the fact that he himself thought discrimination against newspaper owners of stations was a lot of baloney. The Maine Senator said he didn't believe the Commission has any right to deny radio station licenses to newspapers just because they are newspapers, any more than it would have the right to deny a license to a mercantile establishment.

One of the big changes foreshadowed in the new radio law is that it will be so framed that the political opponents of President Roosevelt will receive equal time on the radio to answer any political statements he may broadcast.

"I want the law rewritten so that there won't be just the voice of the government heard over the radio", Senator White declared. Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, backing him up on this went further and declared that the contemplated revision included President Roosevelt as he (Wheeler) believed it should.

Mr. White said that while it might be difficult to draw a line, he felt the general objective of getting both sides of controversial questions before the public could be attained.





Although final details had not been considered, Senator White, who is Acting Republican leader said he was confident the final draft of the bill would contain sections denying to the Federal Communications Commission the right of censorship over radio broadcasts, specifically stating that the FCC should not dictate the contents of programs and denying it control over the business interests of stations.

Until last week it had been the general belief in Congressional and broadcasting circles that the Commission would hand down a ruling adverse to newspaper ownership. This would be in accordance with the known views of President Roosevelt at whose suggestion, it is believed, the study of the question was undertaken by the FCC two years ago, and with opinions expressed by Chairman Fly recently in his testimony on the Wheeler-White Bill.

A report reflecting the view of the President and the FCC Chairman, which has been the view also of the majority of the seven-member Commission, that newspaper ownership tends to concentrate unduly, if not to monopolize operation and control of channels leading to the formulation of public opinion, is known to have been presented at a meeting yesterday afternoon.

Only one member, Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, has been a consistent opponent of the proposed denial of newspaper ownership, and from him a dissenting minority opinion was expected.

Such a dissenting minority report was in fact presented, with the result that action on the report was held up for reconsideration by several members of the Commission, who found their previous opinions considerably shaken by the arguments presented.

Another meeting, called for was not held, while members discussed the majority report and the dissenting opinion of Mr. Craven, in which exception was taken to the legality and advisability of the proposed action.

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#### FCC FOREIGN COMMUNICATIONS MERGER INQUIRY SOON

The Federal Communications Commission announced last week that it would begin the investigation of international communications at an early date. This is understood to be in anticipation of the Commission recommending the merging of these carriers.

The investigation, the Commission said, will cover rates, practices, classifications, regulations, facilities, traffic arrangements and services. Originally the Commission had ordered an investigation of rates of press wireless, but this was widened to include other companies.

The decision to begin the hearings at this time was made in response to a request by Press Wireless to broaden the proceedings instead of confining the inquiry to this company alone. The Press Wireless hearing set for January 17 has been cancelled and as yet no date has been decided upon for the general inquiry.

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## CHARGE BLUE NET SALE FAVORS FDR, WILLKIE CAMPAIGNS

Claiming that the White House palace guard may have had a hand in it and that Wendell Willkie may have also been in the picture, the Washington Times-Herald today (Tuesday) suggested a Congressional inquiry into the purchase of the Blue Network by Edward J. Noble, former Under Secretary of Commerce in the Roosevelt Administration. Likewise the buying in later by Time Magazine, Willkie support. The Times-Herald article, written by Willard Edwards, follows in part:

"Glimpses of the White House palace guard in the background of recent developments involving the control of the Blue Network, one of the nation's major broadcasting chains, aroused the attention yesterday of Capitol Hill observers.

"Domination of a radio network by the Hopkins-Frankfurter-Niles group in propagandizing for a fourth term for President Roosevelt and also in helping to influence the choice of a Republican candidate was conceded to be a political asset of immense value.

"That this objective is in the process of being gained was asserted by Congressmen who have been watching the march of events since the sale of the Blue Network last October.

Purchaser of the network at that time was Edward J. Noble, New Yorker, who made a fortune out of Life Savers, a confection. As a former Undersecretary of Commerce to Harry Hopkins, Noble became intimately associated with David K. Niles, who was another assistant to Hopkins, and thus has close ties with two of the Palace Guard's leaders.

"Noble acquired the Blue Network for \$8,000,000 in cash from Radio Corporation of America with FCC approval. Last week, he announced the sale of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of his stock to the publishers of Time, Life and Fortune, newspaper axis owned and controlled by the Luce interests.

"He sold another  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, at the same time, to Chester J. La Roche, Chairman of the OWI's war advertising council, an advertising executive who has been listed by Director Elmer Davis as one of the American lecturers selected to interpret the United States to the people of Great Britain.

"The interests in control of the network, therefore, now include the Wall Street bank syndicate; Noble, the friend of Hopkins and Niles; Time, Life and Fortune reportedly interested in the Republican candidacy of Wendell Willkie; La Roche, selected by the OWI as a propagandist in Great Britain; and Mark Woods and Edgar Kobak, network President and Vice President, respectively, who are said to have been permitted to buy 5 per cent of Noble's stock.

"Wall Street, the interest<sup>ed</sup> Congressmen noted, put over Willkie as the Republican candidate in 1940. The lineup of the network's controlling interests would seem to support the theory of

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

During the 17th century, the United States was a collection of small, independent colonies. Each colony had its own laws and customs, and they were all subject to the British crown. The colonies were not united, and they did not have a common government. This was the situation in 1776, when the colonies declared their independence from Britain.

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these legislators that the Palace Guard's radio campaign will be in support of a Roosevelt versus Willkie contest with the voters deprived of a decision on foreign policy.

"La Roche, an outstanding figure in the advertising world, has sold his interests in Young and Rubicam, of which he has been Chairman of the Board, and will be Chairman of the Blue Network's Executive Committee. He is a long-time friend of Noble.

"Questions have been raised whether the Time-Life-Fortune identity with the Blue Network would be affected by the FCC's policy on newspaper ownership. The Commission, in its recently announced policy, said newspaper ownership of broadcasting stations was tolerated but not necessarily accepted as wholesome or desirable. The tentative decision did not affect some 280 existing newspaper-owned or affiliated stations but was considered as weighing against expansion of newspaper ownership in any phase of radio.

"Considered of significance in connection with the Blue Network's new ownership was the transfer of certain commentators. One of these, Lowell Thomas, who speaks under the sponsorship of the Sun Oil Company, controlled by Joe Pew, Eastern Republican leader, leaves the Blue Network January 24 for the National Broadcasting System."

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#### RMA CONFERS IN CHICAGO ON WAR AND POSTWAR PROBLEMS

An industry "Mid-Winter Conference" will be held by the Radio Manufacturers' Association in Chicago beginning next Tuesday (January 11-13) to consider many problems of the stepped-up 1944 radio war production program and also for future plans on industry postwar problems. Many industry executives and RMA Committees will participate in the conference. Ray C. Ellis, Director of the WPB Radio and Radar Division, will be among the officials in attendance. New RMA activities and services to the Association's member companies, to deal with the increased war radio program and also on future peacetime reconversion will be developed.

On the opening day of the conference, there will be a meeting of the Parts Division Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of Ray F. Sparrow, and a meeting of the new Advertising Committee, under the chairmanship of John S. Garceau.

Seven Committee meetings, including the new special committees on immediate and future war contract termination problems and also future industry reconversion plans are scheduled on the second day, January 12th.

On January 13 there will be a meeting of the RMA Board of Directors to act on expansion of the Association's work and membership services as recommended by the various committees. Among

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The first of these is the fact that the British Empire is a vast and complex organization, and it is not possible to understand it without a knowledge of its history and its present situation.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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these are groups appointed to deal with immediate war production and also future problems relating to employment and personnel matters; future industry merchandising and sales financing problems; development of industry statistics and industry promotion and advertising, and also peacetime export development. The Industry Reconversion Committee under the chairmanship of A. S. Wells, of Chicago, former President of RMA, will draft a detailed program for future reconversion of the industry to civilian production, for its discussion with proper government agencies, and also consider problems of disposition of government plants and surplus war materials and postwar patent situation. Its work will be coordinated with that of the Radio Technical Planning Board.

There will be a meeting of the newly reorganized Illinois Radio and Appliance Dealers' Association Friday evening, January 14th, following the RMA conference.

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#### ZENITH SIX MONTHS' OPERATING PROFIT \$3,372,908

Zenith Radio Corporation reports an estimated consolidated operating profit for the first six months ended October 31, 1943, of its current fiscal year, amounting to \$3,372,908, after depreciation, Excise Taxes and reserves, including reserves for voluntary price reduction on war contracts and renegotiation but before provision for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes on this profit are estimated at \$2,072,787.

"The Company is continuing its high rate output of vital and highly secret war equipment", said Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the company. "Additional orders are being received for this equipment, a large part of which has been developed in whole or in part, in the Company's own laboratories. It is expected, if the war continues, that the present rate of production will continue throughout the year 1944.

"The enthusiastic public acceptance of the Company's recently introduced low-cost Radionic Hearing Aid has justified the Management's decision to place this important instrument on the market now instead of after the war as originally planned. The benefits accruing to the War Effort through the introduction now of this Hearing Aid are considered highly important. Many people are now being employed after being furnished with our Hearing Aid. Of the people who have purchased the Zenith low-cost Radionic Hearing Aid, over 78% have not heretofore been able to afford a hearing aid."

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**RESEARCH DESIGN**

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TRADE NOTES
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A number of changes in WPB Order U-4 December 29, which controls maintenance, repair and operating supplies for the telegraph industry included:

1. Ocean cable, grapnel rope and buoy rope are excluded from minimum working inventory restrictions and consumers must apply separately for each purchase of these materials.

2. The dollar value of MRO materials for use in a single installation is raised from \$500 to \$2,500. This change enables operators of owned or leased teletype machines to install standby machines on the premises of users without special permission in each instance from WPB.

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Irene Kuhn, formerly NBC's Manager of Program Promotion, has been appointed Assistant Director of the Department of Information, Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager, has announced. A widely-traveled newspaperwoman, Mrs. Kuhn joined NBC in December, 1940, as a special writer and assistant to the Vice-President in charge of Press. In the Summer of 1942, she was made Coordinator of Program Promotion, and later became Manager of Program Promotion.

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Effective Jan. 3, Station WHDF, Calumet, Mich., became affiliated with the Blue Network as a member of the Michigan Network. The addition of WHDF increases the number of this Network to 11.

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For the fourth consecutive year, and the seventh in the past eight, the WOR Mail Room reports that mail from listeners has passed the one million mark. Letters from listeners dropped under one million per year only in 1939 when the total was in excess of 953,000. This count includes only the mail which is handled by WOR and not letters which are sent to the sponsors direct.

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Standard Brands, Inc., 595 Madison Ave., New York, engaged in the sale of Fleischmann's Compressed Yeast, is alleged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission to have disseminated false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of the product and its effectiveness in the treatment of vitamin deficiencies purported to exist among members of the purchasing public.

Advertisements disseminated by the respondent in newspapers, magazines, booklets and other media, and by means of radio broadcasts, the complaint alleges, falsely represent, among other things, that if one has colds which are severe or "hang on", he is deficient in vitamin A; if he is nervous, irritable and has poor digestion, a deficiency in vitamin B exists, etc.

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Lunsford P. Yandell, Blue Net Vice-President, resigned his office on December 31 to take an important position in the field of international trade.

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Station WGAU, 250 watts, Athens, Georgia, will begin operating as a CBS affiliate on or about February 15, 1944.

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Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual network, has been appointed Co-Chairman of the National Radio Division of the 1944 "March of Dimes", it was announced by Basil O'Connor, President of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## IRE MEETING TO DISPLAY CAPTURED ENEMY RADIO EQUIPMENT

The Winter Technical Meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York Friday and Saturday, January 28 and 29, will be devoted to the domestic, international and war aspects of radio engineering. In addition to a number of outstanding technical papers, J. R. Poppele, of WOR, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, advises the program will contain several features including participating activities by the Federal Communications Commission, a display of captured enemy radio equipment, and a discussion on the newly formed Radio Technical Planning Board.

The Institute, which now has 11,000 members, has been requested to cooperate in conserving the nation's transportation facilities and, consequently is confining the mailing of the Winter Technical Meeting notices to members residing east of the Mississippi River.

The outline of the program is as follows:

### Friday, January 28 - Hotel Commodore

- 10:30 A.M. - Address of Welcome - B. E. Shackelford, Chairman, 1944 Winter Technical Meeting; L. P. Wheeler, presiding; Ceremony of "passing the Gavel" from Retiring President Wheeler to Incoming President Turner; Annual Meeting of the Institute, Prof. H. M. Turner of Yale University, presiding; Amendment of Institute's Charter.
- 11:15 A.M. - Session of Technical Papers
- 12:30 P.M. - President's Luncheon
- 2:30 P.M. - Symposium - Haraden Pratt president; "Work of the Radio Technical Planning Board", W.R.G. Baker, Chairman of Radio Technical Planning Board
- 4:30 P.M. - Session of Technical Papers
- 7:00 P.M. - I.R.E. Banquet (Informal); George Lewis, Master of Ceremonies; Awards, Presented by Professor Turner; 1943 Medal of Honor - to Haraden Pratt; 1943 Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize - to W.L. Barrow; 1943 Fellowship Awards - to S.L. Bailey, C. R. Burrows, M. G. Crosby, C. B. Feldman, Keith Henney, D. O. North; K. A. Norton, S. W. Seeley, D. B. Sinclair, Leo Young, and Harry Diamond. Prominent Speaker on a Timely Subject (to be announced).



$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \quad \text{for } n \geq 0$$
[illegible][illegible]

Saturday, January, 29

- 10:00 A.M. - Symposium - H. M. Turner presiding.  
 "Engineering Work of the Federal Communications Commission" by Lieut. E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission; "Timely Broadcast Matters" by G. P. Adair, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission; "Police, Aviation and Maritime Services" by W. N. Krebs, Chief of the Safety and Special Services Division, Federal Communications Commission; "International Point-to-Point and Allocation Problems" by P. F. Siling, Chief of the International Division, FCC Engineering Department.
- 12:30 P.M. - Students' Luncheon
- 2:30 P.M. - Technical Session - Lloyd Espenschied, presiding.  
 It is also expected to have prominent American, British, Russian and Chinese authorities outline radio engineering in their respective countries.

Joint Evening Session With A.I.E.E. - January 27

Of interest to the I.R.E. membership are the arrangements which have been made with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for a joint evening meeting on Thursday, January 27th, to be held in the Auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building, 33 West 39th Street, New York City. Major-General R. B. Colton, of the Signal Corps, will talk about enemy communication equipment and will display some of the captured apparatus. This equipment will be at the Hotel Commodore on Friday afternoon, January 28th.

The A.I.E.E. is holding its technical meeting during the week of January 24th and, for the convenience of I.R.E. members, their communications papers will be concentrated during the afternoon session of January 27, 1944.

The program for the latter date is outlined below:

Thursday, January 27, 1944

- 2:00 P.M. - American Institute of Electrical Engineers Session  
 Five Electronics and Communication Papers given below:  
 "A Short-Cut Method of Estimating the Telephone Interference Factor of Power Systems with Rectified Load", by C. W. Frick; "Crossbar Toll Switching System", by L. G. Abraham, A. J. Busch, and F. F. Shipley; "Automatic Ticketing of Telephone Calls", by O. A. Friend; "Electronically Controlled Dry-Disk Rectifier", by Allen Rosenstein and H. N. Barnett; "Rectifier Circuit Duty" by C. C. Herskind
- 8:00 P.M. - Joint I.R.E.-A.I.E.E. Meeting  
 "Enemy Communications Equipment" by Major-General R. B. Colton, Signal Corps, United States Army.  
 Exhibition of Captured Apparatus

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10. 10/10/1968 - 11/11/1968 THE NOTICE OF THE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-19-2007 BY 60322 UCBAW

PROFESSORSHIP OF LAW, COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

and US military government

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## SENATOR WHITE MAKES GOOD AS ACTING MINORITY LEADER

Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, spokesman on radio in the Senate, co-author of the Radio Act and of the pending Wheeler-White radio bill, to revamp the original Act, has had added honors thrust upon him by being made acting successor to Minority Leader Charles L. McNary (R), of Oregon, who is recovering in Florida from a serious operation several months ago. Furthermore, there has been considerable praise for Senator White's work in his responsible new role. His suggestions with regard to effecting compromises on the soldier vote, subsidies, and other highly controversial matters bedeviling Congress at the present time, have been favorably received.

Senator White was appointed by Senator McNary personally when the latter was advised by doctors that he would probably be out for sometime. Mc. McNary's message complimented Senator White for the way he has been carrying on and asked him "to keep up the good work".

If it appears that Senator McNary is to be away for any great length of time, there is some talk that when the Senators return next Monday, they may elect an acting successor to Mr. McNary. In that connection, the name of Senator White has also been prominently mentioned, assuming that he desires to carry the additional burden for an indefinite time. Also several other names have been spoken of including Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, Senator Taft of Ohio, Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, and Senator Austin of Vermont.

It is interesting to note that Senator White appears to be following in the footsteps of his distinguished grandfather Senator Frye of Maine, who for many years was President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

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## COMMERCIAL RADIO VS. GOVERNMENT SEEN "LESSER EVIL"

After considering the subject at some length editorially, the Washington Post reaches the conclusion that commercial radio after all is best for the United States. In the course of the reasoning the Senate testimony of Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, is referred to. The full text of what Mr. Trammell said at that time is now available in the form of a printed pamphlet entitled "Radio Must Be Free".

The Post editorial follows in part:

"Mr. Trammell expressed a fear that broadcasting might become a Federal monopoly, 'without Government owning a single share of stock in a radio station or having a single representative in corporate management'.







"What it all seems to boil down to is the question of whether radio is to continue on its present basis as a commercial enterprise deriving its main revenue from advertisers or whether it is to have a quasi-official status like the BBC. It seems to us that there is hardly any question that the radio, whether in public or private hands, is a monopolistic institution, and can hardly be otherwise. The number of radio stations or chains that can be operated simultaneously is limited by physical laws. Again, by its nature, the radio, it seems to us, lends itself more readily to propaganda than to the free, full and open discussion of all subjects. In the last analysis radio propaganda will be in favor of whoever pays the costs.

"Mr. Trammell says that Government control of radio is 'a pistol aimed at the heart of all our democratic freedom'. If by this he means that sales propaganda, because easily identified as such, is much less dangerous than political propaganda, we should be inclined to agree. Of course, a commercial radio also means that a great many of the programs will be puerile, vulgar or downright idiotic, since they are chosen on the assumption that the volume of sales for the sponsor's product will be in direct ratio to the number of listeners. Here we have another instance of the operation of Gresham's law in modern society; the bad stuff driving the good off the air, or, at any rate, severely restricting it. Mr. Trammell, however, is evidently a bit touchy on this point. He speaks rather bitterly of those who try to disparage the 'daytime serials' by giving them the opprobrious name of 'soap operas', and says that three psychiatrists have studied the soap operas and approved them.

"Still, whatever its banalities, the commercial radio seems the lesser evil, and its cause has been considerably strengthened by the asinine list of tabus attributed to the BBC. Moreover, it is not now compulsory to listen to the radio; but, once under Government control, there is no telling when it might become so."

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#### NAZIS AMAZED BY BOMBING ACCURACY OF NEW RADIO DEVICE

The accuracy of a secret new navigation device which permits the RAF to bomb targets with precision regardless of weather conditions has amazed high German military officials who have observed how it was used in the systematic pattern destruction of Berlin, the Stockholm correspondent of the Associated Press reports, and writes further:

"A source close to German official circles said the baffled Germans were caught flat-footed by the Allied secret weapon which permits pattern and precision bombing almost on the scale of the United States Air Force in clear daylight.

It is a common knowledge that the United States is a country of immigrants. The vast majority of the population of this country is made up of people who have come from other countries. This is a fact which is well known to all who are familiar with the history of this country. The United States is a country of immigrants, and it is a fact which is well known to all who are familiar with the history of this country.

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"(The United States 8th Air Force announced December 28 the development of secret scientific navigation devices which permit American bombers to bomb accurately from as high as 25,000 feet targets obscured by either clouds or fog. The announcement said the new methods had been used successfully in missions involving a total of 8,000 bombers and fighters).

"An anonymous Swedish scientist said in the newspaper Dagens Nyheter that the RAF was apparently using a radar-radio location navigation device transmitting infra-red rays which pierce fog and cloud. When the rays are reflected from the earth, they are recorded on a cathode ray tube forming a pattern which the navigator can read like a map.

"This scientist credited the development to a Russian-American scientist named Zworykin who was said to live in Camden, N. J."

To which the Associated Press in the United States adds this note:

"The scientist mentioned is Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin, long connected with cathode ray tube research for television and other electronic purposes. This tube has the ability of making radio signals visible.

"Dr. Zworykin, who has been associated with the Radio Corporation of America at Camden and Princeton, N. J., since 1930, as associate research director, also is credited with development of the electron microscope in which the cathode ray tube is used. He came to this country from Russia when a young man in 1919."

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#### STATE DEPT.'S COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION MAY BE SUBDIVIDED

No successor as yet has been chosen to succeed Thomas Burke, who recently resigned as Chief of the Division of International Communications of the State Department. One reason assigned to the delay was that the question might be under consideration of dividing the Division into three divisions - Communications, Shipping, and Aviation. It was said that the present division is too large for one man to handle.

Mentioned as the logical successor to Mr. Burke was Francis Colt de Wolf, present assistant in the Division. If three divisions are created, it is believed Mr. de Wolf would be the one most likely to head the Communications Division.

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The United States Air Force announced that it had received information from a source in the Soviet Union that the Soviet Union was planning to launch a nuclear attack on the United States in the near future. The source claimed that the attack would be launched within the next few months and would be a surprise attack. The United States Air Force is currently on high alert and is preparing for the possibility of a nuclear attack.

The source also claimed that the Soviet Union was planning to launch a conventional attack on the United States in the near future. The source claimed that the attack would be launched within the next few months and would be a surprise attack. The United States Air Force is currently on high alert and is preparing for the possibility of a conventional attack.

The source also claimed that the Soviet Union was planning to launch a cyber attack on the United States in the near future. The source claimed that the attack would be launched within the next few months and would be a surprise attack. The United States Air Force is currently on high alert and is preparing for the possibility of a cyber attack.

The source also claimed that the Soviet Union was planning to launch a biological attack on the United States in the near future. The source claimed that the attack would be launched within the next few months and would be a surprise attack. The United States Air Force is currently on high alert and is preparing for the possibility of a biological attack.

The source also claimed that the Soviet Union was planning to launch a chemical attack on the United States in the near future. The source claimed that the attack would be launched within the next few months and would be a surprise attack. The United States Air Force is currently on high alert and is preparing for the possibility of a chemical attack.

The source also claimed that the Soviet Union was planning to launch a space attack on the United States in the near future. The source claimed that the attack would be launched within the next few months and would be a surprise attack. The United States Air Force is currently on high alert and is preparing for the possibility of a space attack.

The source also claimed that the Soviet Union was planning to launch a nuclear attack on the United States in the near future. The source claimed that the attack would be launched within the next few months and would be a surprise attack. The United States Air Force is currently on high alert and is preparing for the possibility of a nuclear attack.

The source also claimed that the Soviet Union was planning to launch a conventional attack on the United States in the near future. The source claimed that the attack would be launched within the next few months and would be a surprise attack. The United States Air Force is currently on high alert and is preparing for the possibility of a conventional attack.



## CONGRESS GROUP WILL NOT PROBE BLUE POLITICAL CHARGES

Representative Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the special FCC Investigating Committee, said today (Tuesday) that his group would not investigate the Blue Network. He had previously been quoted as saying there would be an inquiry into the sale of the Blue Network in view of the charges made that Harry Hopkins and others of the White House palace guard and Wendell Willkie through the sale had gained the inside track.

The argument for this was that Edward J. Noble, controlling owner of the Blue, had formerly served as Secretary of Commerce under Mr. Hopkins and that Henry R. Luce, a Willkie supporter, had been allowed to buy a substantial interest in the Blue.

"We are investigating the Federal Communications Commission, not the broadcasters", Representative Lea said.

Mr. Lea did say, however, that his Committee would make some inquiry into the sale to see if there were grounds for the charges that any particular group would be favored with regard to time. Representative Lea seemed to think even then that the matter of time allocation was a legislative question and should be dealt with by those framing the new Radio Act.

Eugene Garey, counsel for the Lea Committee, had been previously quoted as saying that an exhaustive Congressional inquiry had been launched into the Blue Net sale.

"All the circumstances involving the sale of the Blue network, subsequent developments, and also the purchase and sale by Noble of WMCA are being investigated by the staff", Mr. Garey declared. "The results of this inquiry will be presented to the Committee for its consideration at an appropriate time."

Also Blue Net officials in Washington refused to get excited over the political charges. It was said that it was doubtful if the Blue would even issue an official denial. Although much had been made of the fact that Lowell Thomas, commentator sponsored by the Sun Oil Co., of which Joseph Pew of Pennsylvania, "angel" of the standpat Republicans had gone over to the Red Net, it was said that this "didn't mean a thing". It was explained that Thomas changed to the Red because most of his other stations were on the Red and that in dividing the two networks, they had made the split as even as possible.

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Convalescent servicemen in isolated wards at the Naval Hospital in Washington, D. C., will soon have their own radios, thanks to an unknown donor who presented a check for \$500, with the stipulation that the Home Hospitality Committee match the amount, which they did, and radios will soon be installed in the hospital.

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The Committee on the Assassinations, established by the President's Commission on the Assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, is a permanent, independent, bipartisan body. It was created to investigate and report on the assassination of President Kennedy and other presidential assassinations. The Committee is composed of members from both major political parties and is headed by a bipartisan chair. Its mandate is to ensure that the public receives accurate and complete information about these events.

The Committee's first major task was to conduct a thorough investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. It held numerous public hearings and received extensive testimony from witnesses and officials. The Committee's report, released in 1975, concluded that the assassination was a complex event involving multiple parties and motives. It recommended that the government should continue to maintain a high level of security for presidential candidates and officials.

In addition to its investigation of the Kennedy assassination, the Committee has also been involved in other presidential assassinations. It has held hearings and issued reports on the assassinations of President Martin Luther King Jr. and President Ronald Reagan. The Committee's work is ongoing, and it continues to receive information and testimony from various sources.

The Committee's reports and findings are made available to the public through its website and other channels. It is committed to transparency and accountability in its work. The Committee's ultimate goal is to provide the public with a clear and accurate understanding of the events surrounding presidential assassinations.

The Committee's work is a critical part of the American democratic process. It ensures that the public is informed about the actions of its government and the events that shape the nation's history. The Committee's findings and recommendations are essential for the development of public policy and the improvement of government operations.

The Committee's work is a testament to the American people's demand for transparency and accountability. It is a body that is dedicated to the truth and the pursuit of justice. The Committee's findings and recommendations are a valuable resource for the public and for the government. The Committee's work is a vital part of the American democratic process.

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## OWI ADDS TWO NEW 50 KW SHORT WAVE TRANSMITTERS

Two 50-kilowatt high-frequency short wave transmitters, WOOC and WOOW, comprising the first new plant to be installed under the Office of War Information's plan to expand American international broadcasting facilities, began operations Friday, December 31, according to E. K. Cohan, CBS Director of Engineering.

Work on the ultra-modern transmitters was begun last July on the New Jersey grounds formerly occupied by the transmitter of the Columbia Broadcasting System's key station, WABC. The site was chosen by the OWI because of its ideal facilities, including underground conduits for power and radio circuits, and many acres of property completely cleared of trees and other obstructions - factors of great value in the construction and operation of a radio station.

Programs in English, German, Italian, French, Spanish, Serbo-Croatian, Polish, Dutch, Czech and Albanian will be beamed to all of Europe over the two transmitters for sixteen hours daily, starting at 10:45 A.M. Hours of operation will be increased to 20 hours daily in a few weeks, according to the OWI. Columbia's overseas engineering operations are under the general direction of Guy C. Hutcheson.

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## HANDS IT TO BRITISH FOR GETTING CIVILIAN RADIOS

A subscriber to this service sends the following clipping reprinted by a Detroit paper from the New York Times:

"London - Britons soon will have a chance to get new radio sets, it was announced today by Capt. Waterhouse, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade. About 70,000 radios of British manufacture are now getting their finishing touches and 14,000 American sets recently arrived here, it was said. All these sets are for civilians."

To which our subscriber adds this comment:

"You've got to hand it to the English boys. They can get production when we can't. I have on my desk a very beautiful paper knife that a friend sent me from England. This beautiful knife is heavy and made from a German bomb. The handle is in the crude form of the bomb material and the blade is beautifully finished - highly polished. Stamped on one side is 'London's Blitz' and on the other side the name of the manufacturer, 'Asprey, London'. I thought they were in need of metal and man power but evidently they have enough of each to make souvenirs."

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# FLY TO BE PUT ON GRILL RE ADMIRAL HOOPER'S RETIREMENT

When Chairman James L. Fly testifies before the Lea House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, it was learned today (Tuesday), that he would be subjected to cross-examination with regard to the allegation that he had compelled Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, former Chief of Naval Communications, to retire because of a complaint Hooper had made against the policies of Fly. Also Mr. Fly will be asked regarding similar charges in connection with Capt. Joseph R. Redmond, U.S.N., who was also Chief of Naval Communications and who, it is alleged, Mr. Fly likewise tried to have removed.

The opinion was also ventured that Admiral Hooper and Captain Redmond might be called before the House Committee and maybe the Secretary of the Navy Knox.

Mr. Knox had previously said, in answer to queries, that Admiral Hooper was retired for physical reasons, but when asked if his retirement had been requested by Mr. Fly, he declined to answer.

It was Admiral Hooper who made the first report to the Secretary of the Navy which led to the survey of conditions on the findings of which were based recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretaries of War and Navy for the transfer to their departments of the radio intelligence activities of the Federal Communications Commission. This request was transmitted to President Roosevelt last February and rejected by him eight months later in a letter made public a few weeks ago by Senator Charles Tobey(R), of New Hampshire.

T.A.M. Craven, FCC Commissioner, said during his testimony before the House Committee last week that it was a "well known fact" that Mr. Fly had visited reprisals on members of the armed forces who opposed his policies and that one of two Naval officers had been "practically cashiered" and put on the retired list because he opposed a Fly decision.

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## NEWSPAPER STATION OWNERSHIP "STILL STYMIED"

In the words of a high official, the decision of the Federal Communications Commission on the question of newspaper ownership of broadcasting stations was "still stymied". Previously this official had thought a recommendation would be made discriminating against the publishers but he said he felt this move had now been blocked.

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America. These early explorers and settlers faced many challenges, but they persevered and built a new nation. Over time, the United States has grown from a small colony to a powerful world superpower. This growth has been marked by significant events, both good and bad, that have shaped the course of the nation's history.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of exploration and discovery.

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## LONELY OUTPOSTS GET RADIO IN ABUNDANCE, SAYS OWI

Our troops in lonely outposts around the world get radio entertainment in abundance, even in African jungles, the Office of War Information advises.

Recordings of favorite radio programs are made each week and flown to all parts of the world for rebroadcast at the same hour one week later. The Army is operating the most extensive series of radio programs in the world.

Telling how radio is serving U. S. fighting forces all over the world, OWI tells us:

"The Army is now operating the most extensive radio system, or series of systems, in the world. Adequate radio service to troops on the fighting fronts is, of course, considered first, but desire of the men in lonely outposts for radio news and entertainment is not forgotten.

"In addition to day and night short-wave broadcasts from the United States and the British Broadcasting Company in London, American troops in isolated posts can now tune in on one or more of the scores of long- and medium- wave stations scattered all over the world. The Army owns and operates some of these stations, and buys or is donated time on others.

"In England the Army owns, and operates in cooperation with OWI, its own network of 55 stations. Most of these are low-power stations, with broadcasting radius of only 10 to 15 miles. But they dot the British Isles, and reach most American troop outposts there. This network operates most of each day.

"In the Middle East the Army owns and operates stations in Iran, Iraq and at Cairo. It has not established its own stations in India, but the all-India broadcasting network permits the Army to put on its own programs during one hour each day. Most outposts in India are within reception range.

"The only broadcasting station in Iceland is the government-owned one at Reykjavik, but it leases four or five hours of time daily to the Army to broadcast its own programs.

"The Army also has liberal use of a large network of stations in South Africa, covering most of the outposts in that part of the world and reaching outposts in equatorial Africa. Australia likewise permits our troops to broadcast their own programs from the 30 stations reaching out into the bush.

"Fourteen small-radius stations are now being operated by the Army in Alaska and the Aleutians, for reasons peculiar to that region. Even 'good' receiving sets lose much of their value there because of polar magnetic disturbances. There are still too few receiving sets in the Aleutians, but more are being shipped."

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1944

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES H. HARRIS, JR.

IN SENATE, January 11, 1944.  
The report of the executor of the estate of James H. Harris, Jr., is hereby approved.

Approved: JAMES H. HARRIS, JR., Executor.  
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## NBC PRONUNCIATION BOOK OFFERED AS ANNOUNCERS' GUIDE

It would seem that announcers and commentators couldn't do better than fortify themselves with the new "NBC Handbook of Pronunciation" compiled by James F. Bender under the supervision of the National Broadcasting Company. The question comes to mind, why didn't somebody think of such a book as this a long time ago?

With an admirable introduction by Dr. James Rowland Angell, the book contains more than 12,000 words including names and places in the war news, commonly mispronounced. It has a three-way approach to correct pronunciation which shows the way a word sounds, how it is spelled and the proved scientific pronunciation key.

Dr. Angell writes:

"Nothing is more familiar than the drastic and impatient criticism which one often hears of the pronunciation of American broadcasters - and especially, perhaps, of the announcers. The problem has always presented grave difficulties, in part because English is the language of great groups of human beings widely separated geographically and each the inheritor of a slightly divergent usage in pronunciation. These difficulties have been immensely magnified by the exigencies of the war. Innumerable place names - many of them indigenous to languages other than English - have to be dealt with, and the broadcaster's task, already sufficiently difficult, has been made very much more trying.

"The introduction to this book deals with the standards of American pronunciation, with a section on the ways of noting pronunciation.

"The word list contains over twelve thousand entries of words which are most apt to present problems; though many of them are perfectly familiar and not perplexing to the ordinary educated individual, some are all too often mispronounced.

"Any book of this type inevitably represents certain compromises on issues where intelligent judgment may well differ materially. Nothing can be done about this beyond following the best opinion of the thoroughly experienced. In the mere matter of extent, such a book can be much curtailed or it can be almost indefinitely expanded. In the present instance, the effort has been made to hit upon a reasonable median in which the material is extensive enough to cover all ordinary needs without being so prolix as to be cumbersome. Again in the matter of the pronunciations adopted, it is often possible to urge variants which have some warrant. The standards actually selected do, however, represent widely accepted usage at the hands of competent scholars.

"The National Broadcasting Company, in putting out this volume, does so with the hope that it may be found of genuine value, not only to broadcasters but to many persons interested in accurate and cultivated speech."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1906.  
The Secretary of the Interior,  
Department of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,  
J. H. ...

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. The same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

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Although it is published by the Thomas Y. Crowell Company, in New York, the same people who get out Roget's "International Thesaurus" and "The American Thesaurus of Slang", there is nothing highbrow about the NBC book for, as a note on the jacket says:

"Pronunciation given is in General American, the dialect that is spoken by more than 90 million Americans and Canadians. Thus the most widely accepted way to pronounce a word is right at your fingertips."

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

David Frederick, formerly Editor and Publisher of Tide magazine, has been appointed Chief of the Office of Program Coordination in the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information.

Five new campaigns, 14 renewals and a 28 per cent increase in clients over December, 1942, were reported by Arthur Hull Hayes, General Manager of WABC, CBS' New York City outlet.

Responses from 815 standard broadcast stations and 10 networks, covering the week of October 17, 1943, revealed that 24,515 persons were employed full-time and 4,862 part-time.

The total weekly compensation paid to all full-time employees amounted to \$1,366,687 or an average of \$55.75 per employee. This represents an increase of 6.6% over the October 1942 average.

Average weekly compensation for full-time employees, excluding executives, was \$49.50 or an increase of 7.3% over last year's average (1942 average).

Revealing an increase in coverage, the Blue rate card issued January 1 lists 171 stations, reaching 23,558,000 radio families (night), compared with the 122 stations, reaching 22,462,000 families, listed in the Rate Card dated June 15, 1942.

"Warcasts" carrying war news and official announcements to shore establishments, shipyards and plants producing for the Navy create newspaper reader interest, the Navy Department has found. Servicemen and workers look eagerly to their newspapers and to broadcast stations for fuller information, when they leave work, it was explained.

Inaugurated by the Industrial Incentive Division of the Navy, the "Warcasts" are transmitted directly from local stations to the plants during lunch hours, rest periods, and shift changes. They are prepared and edited by the station, in many cases in cooperation with local newspapers.

Fred Allen, radio comedian, makes this suggestion to Variety: "With 'Othello' and 'Carmen Jones' doing sensational business, I think if you can revive 'Shuffle Along' with white actors you will make a fortune."

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLACE  
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1592

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)

January 11, 1944

# CHARGE FLY WENT DIRECT TO FDR TO "GET" TWO ADMIRALS

In the storm that appears to be gathering over the head of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, when he testifies before the House Committee investigating the FCC, the further allegation will be made that not only did Mr. Fly go direct to President Roosevelt in an effort to have Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman removed as Chief of Naval Communications, but that the President backed Mr. Fly by writing to Secretary Knox to have Admiral Redman transferred. Secretary Knox is reported to have taken no action in the matter.

It was said that Mr. Fly's protest came after Admiral Redman had testified secretly to congressional investigators and allegedly given them information deemed by Fly as damaging to FCC's intelligence section. It was also said that the White House requested the Admiral's testimony for examination last Summer and that shortly afterward the President suggested Admiral Redman's removal to Secretary Knox.

Chairman Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Investigating Committee, said he had no knowledge of this letter from the White House but that he had heard the story and that Mr. Fly would be asked about it when he appears before the Committee. Representative Lea said that Commissioner T. A. M. Craven told the Committee that Mr. Fly showed him a copy of a letter from the President expressing disapproval of the testimony of Admiral Redman.

This led to the belief that despite the President's order forbidding officers to testify that an attempt would be made to have Admiral Redman and maybe even Secretary Knox appear before the Committee.

If successful in this, Admiral S. C. Hooper, retired, probably would be called. In fact, Mr. Fly will very likely be asked about Admiral Hooper before the Committee probes the Redman angle as it was the Hooper charges that started all the fireworks. Commander Craven touched them off last November by saying that it was a well known fact that reprisals were visited on military officers opposing Fly's policies. He declared that one officer had been put on the retired list as a result of this and that an attempt had been made to have another retired.

At that time no names were mentioned but later Admiral Hooper and Admiral Redman were named as the officers in question. Admiral Hooper, in a memo last May, declared that the FCC injecting itself into the war communications had endangered the war effort and denounced the domination of that field by Chairman Fly. This angered the latter who, it is charged, then went after

*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]*

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.



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Hooper's scalp. A few months later the Admiral was retired two years before he had reached the retirement age.

The letter dealing with Admiral Redman reportedly was sent to Mr. Knox by the President after Mr. Fly complained to the White House against testimony by Admiral Redman at a closed Committee session last Summer.

Admiral Redman is reported to have testified at the time that the radio intelligence activities of the FCC had "absolutely no value" and to have termed the agency a "very amateurish outfit", and the assistance given had "been zero as far as the Navy was concerned."

Soon after this testimony, according to Committee sources, the White House commandeered the Committee's transcript and subsequently sent a letter to Secretary Knox stating Admiral Redman's remarks showed a lack of loyalty to his Commander-in-Chief and urging his removal from the communications job.

Mr. Fly, according to Committee members, was sent a copy of the letter, and, it is reported, has used it in an effort to keep members of his Commission from giving testimony adverse to the FCC before the Congressional Committee.

No date has been set for the resumption of the House FCC investigation but it is expected to be within the next week or so.

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#### SUPREME COURT'S RADIO RULE USED TO CURB PRESS FREEDOM

Several months ago attention was called to the danger to the American press of a Supreme Court decision which gave Congress and its agent - the Federal Communications Commission - the power to determine the contents of radio programs by the issuance or revocation of radio licenses.

David Lawrence, the well known columnist, pointed out then that if Congress has the right to use the licensing power to abridge the freedom of radio, it can be similarly contended by the courts that Congress can control the contents of newspapers or magazines by the granting or withholding of second-class mail privileges - a governmental license.

"Confirmation of this view has now come, unfortunately, from the Post Office Department itself, which no longer is willing - and rightly so - to leave the second-class mailing privilege or license power undefined and seeks from the courts a definition of what Congress intended when it wrote the second-class mailing law", Mr. Lawrence writes.

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"In banning the particular publication under discussion, the Post Office Department does not rest its case on the ground that the material published is 'obscene', although the courts would doubtless uphold such a ban if the evidence were conclusive. The department uses the occasion to find out what can or cannot be done with the second-class mailing privilege as an instrument of public policy.

"For many years American publishers have been indifferent to the weapon which has been dormant in the hands of Government. It has been too readily assumed that the first amendment to the Constitution was sufficient because it forbade Congress to make any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.

"The theory that the grant of a Government privilege gives the governmental bureau the right to make rules and regulations for the use of that privilege is being applied, therefore, to instruments of speech and the press-radio and printed publications. Only a constitutional amendment would seem to be completely effective in preventing subterfuge from circumventing the freedom of press clause of the Constitution. Such an amendment might read as follows:

"The grant, sale or lease of any facilities by the United States to the press, to radio broadcasting, to television, or to any other medium of public expression shall not vest in the Congress or in any executive agency or in the several States the power to limit, restrict or regulate the contents of any printed publication, radio program or creative work emanating from any medium of public expression except as any of these media may offend against the common law governing fraud, obscenity, or libel or as they may disclose military information in time of war in contravention of laws passed by Congress.'"

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#### NEW VOLUME CONTROL FOR AMPLIFYING SYSTEMS AND SETS

A patent for an automatic volume control for loud speaker amplifying systems which may be applied to receiving sets, has been granted to Edward Stanko of Haddon Heights, N. J.

The description given is: "In combination: a variable gain amplifier, loudspeakers operated by the output from said amplifier, noise pickup means, and means operated by said \* \* \* means and varying the gain of the amplifier in accordance with the noise level."

The patent (#2,338,551) has been assigned to the Radio Corporation of America.

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**CITIZENSHIP**     **THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS**

The description given in the above mentioned article of the  
 "Journal of the American Medical Association" is a very  
 interesting one, and is a very good example of the  
 kind of work that is being done in the field of  
 medicine.

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## CLAIM BBC TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE MOST COMPLETE IN WORLD

Describing the British Broadcasting Corporation's Transcription Service, which sends out program material in 19 different languages to 83 different territories overseas where it is broadcast regularly by about 500 stations, Edgar Blatt, Manager of the Service, writes in London Calling:

"I believe it can be said without fear of contradiction, that we possess the most comprehensive, if not the only complete, library of documentary war sounds in the world.

"It was felt that if our output had of necessity to be limited, we should concentrate to a greater extent on those programmes closely connected with the vital problems of war and the peace to come, than on the lighter programmes of a type which is more likely to be available already from local stations and is included in the short-wave transmissions of the BBC. \* \* \*

"In recent months, we have renewed our efforts to expand our Transcription Service, so as to include programmes in every broadcasting category with a very high proportion of first-class light entertainment. Broadcasting organizations from all over the English-speaking world have been requesting an extended output along these lines, and some of these requests have been of a most pressing character. And so we felt, quite naturally, that whatever the difficulties, they must be surmounted and that something really must be done. We have therefore reorganized and reallocated our already hard-pressed staff, completed additional technical arrangements and obtained additional funds; and so we are trebling our output in English and issuing a minimum of 300 programme hours per year out of which some 200 hours will be made up of light-entertainment programmes. Of course, these 300 hours of programme time must be multiplied very many times to arrive at the hours of broadcasting provided to stations overseas, since copies of the same transcriptions are sent to a large number of destinations. In fact, at a conservative estimate this initial 300 hours will quite easily provide 45,000 hours of actual broadcasting time.

"You will appreciate that there is a considerable time lag imposed by wartime shipping conditions and restrictions in air transport, but by the time you read this, we sincerely hope that the programmes of the BBC's 'London Transcription Service' to which you are listening are already including the new programmes of light entertainment and that you will be hearing something of everything that you like.

"In this short article I have tried to tell you something of the scope and wartime aims of this BBC Service which provides an important complement to our short-wave world networks - a Service which has developed enormously during these war years and which is now equally well known in territories as far apart as China and Latin-America, Ceylon and Newfoundland.

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Presented to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in joint session, on the 11th day of January, 1881, by the Honorable William A. Dole, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printed by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1881.

Approved: Wm. A. Dole, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

The General Land Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Surveyor General of the Territory of Arizona, dated at Phoenix, Arizona, the 10th day of December, 1880, and to transmit herewith the same to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in joint session, on the 11th day of January, 1881.

The report of the Surveyor General of the Territory of Arizona, for the year 1880, contains a full and complete statement of the land and water resources of the Territory, and of the progress of the public land survey, and of the disposition of the public lands, during the year 1880.

The report of the Surveyor General of the Territory of Arizona, for the year 1880, also contains a full and complete statement of the land and water resources of the Territory, and of the progress of the public land survey, and of the disposition of the public lands, during the year 1880.

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"Although the war has quickened the pace of developments in this as in so many other fields, this BBC Service will not terminate with the cessation of hostilities. It will continue, and will, of course, include any changes that are necessary to meet new problems and conditions, and it is hoped that it will fill an important place in post-war broadcasting, bringing to listeners everywhere its proper measure of the information, entertainment and culture of a world at peace."

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#### THINKS INDUSTRY'S TUBE SALE RATE MAY BE MAINTAINED

Although the war is not yet won and military requirements still take precedence, the radio trade may expect civilian tube deliveries in 1944 to remain at approximately the present rate provided recently revised schedules as approved by WPB can be fulfilled, says the Sylvania News. This schedule calls for the manufacture of approximately one and one-half million tubes per month for civilian use which is only slightly less than the industry's current monthly sales of such tubes. Not all types will be manufactured and the availability of several will fall short of the demand. Production will be confined to types in important demand as far as possible.

"Thus, the present shortage of certain critical types should be alleviated to some degree within the next six months", the Sylvania News continues. "The full effect of the proposed civilian production will not be felt immediately as vital war production schedules must be maintained. Civilian production will come from such additional capacity as may exist.

"Sylvania will continue its policy of equitably allocating available 'MR' stock among Sylvania Distributors each month on a pro-rata basis. In addition, it is expected that types will be interchanged with other manufacturers to provide a more complete line for Sylvania customers.

"We are optimistic to the extent that, although the radio tube shortage will continue for some time, the downward trend in the availability of civilian tubes may be arrested as a result of this program."

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In order to acquaint the representatives and agents of the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association, with the new program, "Freedom of Opportunity", scheduled to begin over the full Mutual network, Friday, January 14, the Mutual Broadcasting System made available a half-hour closed circuit program last Friday. Gathered at Mutual stations throughout the country representatives of 100 Mutual Benefit branch offices in the U.S. and Canada participated in this first hand account of the new program to be sponsored by their organization, in cooperation with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

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## BLUE NET AND NATIONAL PRESS CLUB "OVERSEAS CONFERENCE"

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, AAF, newly appointed commanding general of the American Strategic Bombing Force, Western Front, and Air Marshal Sir Richard Peck, Assistant Chief of Air Staff of the RAF, will participate in a "Transatlantic Press Conference" by radio on Thursday, January 13th, through the joint efforts of the National Press Club of Washington and the Blue Network.

The Club's regular Thursday "Off the record" luncheon meeting will be "On the record" in the form of a two-way Transatlantic broadcast from 1:30 to 2:00 P.M., EWT, with a group of noted Washington correspondents asking relevant questions of the two air-war leaders who will give their answers from a radio studio "somewhere in Great Britain". The half-hour program will be heard simultaneously in this country over the Blue Network and in the British Isles over the facilities of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Robert E. Bunnelle, President of the Association of American Correspondents in London, and Felix Cotton, President of the National Press Club in Washington, will also exchange greetings during the broadcast.

William Hillman, Blue Network's Washington Correspondent, will introduce the Washington newsmen. Arthur Feldman, the Blue Network's London Correspondent will present General Spaatz and Air Marshal Peck. The three men selected to question the air leaders are: John M. Hightower of the Associated Press; Kingsbury Smith of International News Service; and Reuel S. Moore of United Press.

The special guests of the Press Club at the luncheon will include: Edward J. Noble, Chairman, Blue Network; Mark Woods, President, and G. W. Johnstone, News Director of the Blue Network, all of New York; and high ranking officers of the Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force station in Washington.

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## DENVER DECISION PLEASES PRESS; KFEL TO APPEAL

There was approval on the part of the newspapers of District Judge George A. Luxford in Denver dismissing the suit of Station KFEL to collect damages and force the Denver Post to carry its daily program listings. Judge Luxford ruled that newspapers must be free to exercise their own discretion about what they will, or will not, publish. Gene O'Fallon, head of KFEL, said the case would be appealed to the Colorado Supreme Court. It was said, if necessary, the issue would be carried through to the Supreme Court of the United States.

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War in 1861. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for slavery, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from the Civil War to the present. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

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One of the first newspapers to comment on the decision was the Chicago Herald-American in an editorial captioned "An Impudent Claim", which read:

"The ruling by District Judge George A. Luxford of Denver that the publication of free radio programs or 'daily logs' by newspapers is a matter in which they must be free to exercise their own discretion attests the good judgment of the court.

"It was more than an unreasonable claim which the contesting radio station had advanced in this case, that the defending newspaper should be compelled to publish the daily programs regardless of its own choice or interest in the matter.

"It was an impudent claim on the part of the radio station.

"The radio industry is not a 'bottle baby', or a perpetually parasitic organism required or entitled to draw its life from other established industries.

"To the contrary, the radio industry is a thriving commercial enterprise on its own account, and it has its own substantial wares, and it can and does sustain itself and thrive upon the sale of its wares.

"Consequently, daily radio programs or 'logs' are advertising just as the commercial promotion is advertising, and should be paid for as such.

"In the Denver case, the untenable and impudent claim of the radio station was that it should be allowed to offer its wares to the public through the facilities of the defendant newspaper, without either compensation or the consent of the newspaper.

"Judge Luxford very properly held that the newspaper 'owed no duty to the plaintiff to publish its radio programs'.

"He went significantly beyond that to say that a newspaper 'is sole judge of the value of news as such' and that:

"A newspaper must remain free to publish such matters as it regards as possessing news value, and to refrain from publishing such matters as it may determine do not possess news value."

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Fielding Robinson has been elected Vice-President of the Hazeltine Electronics Corporation. Mr. Robinson joined the organization in 1941 as coordinator with various Government agencies in Washington and elsewhere. Previously he managed the Crosley Company of New York.

John D. Grayson, who joined Hazeltine in 1941 as Controller, has been elected Treasurer. Formerly he was Controller of Bellows & Co.

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## TRAMMELL DENIES COMPARING PRESS-RADIO CIRCULATION

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, was quick to deny that he had compared newspaper and radio circulation to the disadvantage of the former as charged in an article last week in Editor and Publisher written by William J. Swagerman.

"It is apparent that Mr. Swagerman misunderstood my testimony before the Senate, not only as to the figures he questioned but also as to the purposes intended", Mr. Trammell replied.

"It would be unfortunate if the major issue confronting Congress in drafting new radio legislation should be obscured by a dispute over statistics which have no bearing upon an issue which is of as great importance to the newspapers of America as it is to radio. Just as the American way of life is dependent upon freedom of the press so is it dependent upon maintaining a free radio in this nation.

"There is nothing to be gained by either the newspapers or radio indulging in internecine warfare. There is plenty of room in the advertising world for both broadcasting and newspapers. Newspapers have done and will continue to perform service to the American public which cannot be rendered by any other medium.

"In this critical issue that is now before Congress in considering revision of radio legislation, the newspapers and broadcasters should stand shoulder to shoulder. There must be a free radio in America just as there must be a free press."

To this Editor and Publisher replied:

"If Mr. Trammell did not include in his actual testimony the statements criticized by Mr. Swagerman, they were substantially contained in NBC exhibits left with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. They were understood by Editor & Publisher, by Mr. Swagerman, and by the radio trade press to represent the views of the NBC president, and to be legitimately subject for comment as such. Editor & Publisher still thinks so. We agree entirely with Mr. Trammell that there is no sound comparison between sworn and audited statements of newspaper circulation and the estimates of radio coverage, however much the latter may be trusted by broadcasters and users of broadcast advertising. The two are no more comparable than horses and apples. Printed advertising in newspapers may not obtain 100% reading by every newspaper subscriber, but no advertiser is mutually excluded from the reader's eye by the presence in the newspaper of any other. On the other hand, if one program has a large share of the listeners at any given moment, all other advertisers then on the air are automatically deprived of that proportion of the audience. Therefore any attempts to project comparison between newspaper and radio audiences is at best futile.

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

The theory of the earth and its history is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features, and to determine the time and sequence of these processes.

The theory of the earth and its history is based on the study of the earth's rocks and fossils, and on the principles of geology. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features, and to determine the time and sequence of these processes.

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"If the radio people will stick to their own legitimate terminology and cease trying to convince the advertisers that they have 'circulation' comparable with that of newspapers, there is a much better prospect of the 'shoulder-to-shoulder' fight that Mr. Trammell commends to all concerned."

"Every newspaper editor or publisher should recognize that the fight of the radio industry for sound radio legislation freeing business practices and program control from government domination is as much his fight as it is the broadcaster's", Mr. Trammell declared clarifying his position. "If our forefathers who wrote the Bill of Rights had had any fore-knowledge of the coming of broadcasting, there is no doubt in my mind that these men who firmly believed in the principles of free enterprise, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, would have likewise incorporated freedom of the air as one of the cardinal principles in the Bill of Rights."

"The Supreme Court decision makes repeated reference to the physical limitation of radio facilities. I acknowledge that the very nature of broadcasting does require federal supervision of the allocation of facilities available. However, this technical necessity should not be expanded into conveying to a politically appointed commission such authorities as could make the broadcasting industry either a serf or a tool of the administration in power."

"My purpose in appearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee was not to avail myself of an opportunity to give a 'sales talk' for radio. I had no desire to compare the effectiveness of radio advertising with newspaper advertising, since this subject was not germane to the hearing. I feel that to use a public hearing for such a purpose would be subject to severe criticism. I merely wished to illustrate that despite the physical limitations imposed upon broadcasting by technical considerations, there is actually more competition in the field of radio than there is in the newspaper field. This, of course, has been brought about by economic considerations. The fact that in the cities where NBC has outlets there are a total of 386 radio stations compared with 280 newspapers is evidence of that conclusion."

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WM. H. SAMMONS, IOWA PUBLISHER AND BROADCASTER, DIES

William H. Sammons, President of the Sioux City Journal Tribune, died last Friday.

In 1914, Mr. Sammons, who was one of the charter members of The Associated Press, became President of the Perkins Brothers Company, publisher of The Journal, and when The Journal and Tribune joined interests in 1941, he became head of the new concern. He also remained as head of Perkins Brothers Company, which operates Station KSCJ, in Sioux City.

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Dear Mr. [Name] - I am very sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will get better soon. I am writing you to let you know that I am still here and well. I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work. I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work.

I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work. I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work. I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work. I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work. I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work.

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Yours truly,

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work. I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work. I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work. I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work. I am also writing you to let you know that I am still interested in your work.

Yours truly,



## BROADCASTERS TO START 4TH WAR LOAN WITH A BANG

The broadcasters will spare no effort to make the 4th War Loan the greatest of all victory drives.

In a three-way, nation-wide tie-up, the first of its kind in history, the Columbia Broadcasting System, with 134 radio stations in the continental U. S., the American Hotel Association with 5,500 member hotels, and the United States Treasury Department, will stage a series of twelve cross-country rallies and broadcasts, starting Tuesday, January 18, as part of the Government's Fourth War Loan Drive.

The twelve coast-to-coast programs, originating in as many cities, will be broadcast over the CBS network from the leading hotels, in whose ballrooms and banquet halls testimonial dinners will be given by the managements to honor local War Bond campaign workers.

A war bond booth has been set up in the lobby of the RCA Building to accommodate purchasers of bonds as tickets for "WJZ War Bond Night" next Tuesday, January 18th. At this time Station WJZ will inaugurate the Fourth War Bond Drive with a concert by Esquire's 1944 All-American Jazz Band at the Metropolitan Opera House. The jazz concert will be broadcast over WJZ from 9:30 to 9:55 P.M., EWT.

A member of the WJZ Victory Troop will be on hand every day to assist in the sale of bonds. Bonds ranging from \$18.75 to \$75 are being sold in exchange for tickets.

Marking the first time in the history of the Metropolitan that jazz has emanated from the great stage, the concert will present 20 top jazz musicians selected by 16 musical critics at Esquire's request. Paul Whiteman, musical director of the Blue Network, will be awarded a citation as the "Father of American Jazz". There will be no conductor for this unprecedented jam session.

The first coast-to-coast broadcast, on January 18, originates in the Hotel Statler in Boston, with Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and President Glenwood J. Sherrard of the AHA as guests of honor.

Subsequent broadcasts come from hotels as follows: Jan. 19, Philadelphia, Philadelphia; Jan. 24, Commodore, New York City; Jan. 25, Adolphus, Dallas, Tex.; Jan. 26, Book-Cadillac, Detroit; Jan. 31, Cosmopolitan, Denver; Feb. 2, Sherman, Chicago; Feb. 7, New Jefferson, St. Louis; Feb. 9, Gibson, Cincinnati; Feb. 10, Los Angeles hotel to be announced; Feb. 14, Roosevelt, New Orleans and Feb. 15 (grand climax), Mayflower, Washington, D. C.

As each show goes on the air, last-minute totals of local, State and national sales, will be flashed from Washington as news items to be broadcast. At the windup of the campaign, it is expected that Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau, Jr. will be

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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heard from Washington, with the complete total of War Bond sales raised during the entire campaign.

The coast-to-coast broadcasts will be half-hour programs presented at 12:30 to 1:00 A.M., EWT; 11:30 P.M. to 12:00 P.M., CWT; 10:30 to 11:00 P.M., MWT; and 9:30 to 10:00 P.M., PWT.

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#### LISTENERS REPORTED PLEASED WITH WJZ'S NEW TRANSMISSION

According to John H. McNeil, Manager of the station, enthusiasm characterizes the letters received from listeners since Sunday, January 2nd, when the transmitter of the Blue Net key Station WJZ went into operation from its new site at Lodi, N.J.

Unsolicited mail received from widely scattered points in the station's coverage area, Mr. McNeil said, indicates that the improvement in reception, as compared with reception when the transmitter was located at Bound Brook, N. J., is considerable.

Two factors account for the improved reception from the Lodi site, Mr. McNeil continued - its position in relation to the New York area (the new location is nine-and-one-half miles from Columbus Circle) and the wet, swampy soil on which the tower stands. The greatest change was effected in the thickly populated areas of Manhattan, in Westchester, Connecticut, outer Long Island and the eastern section of Pennsylvania.

Letters received range from the dryly technical (amateur and sometimes professional engineers at work, to the wildly enthusiastic. "WJZ comes in the loudest and with the best quality of all stations on the dial!" a letter from West New York, N. J. read. "It's radio at its best. Have no doubt WJZ is now the best metropolitan station."

One writer from Keene, N.J., remarked that while it had always been his "pet gripe" that he could not hear WJZ "with any degree of pleasure" on Sunday "we could even hear Walter Winchell's tonsils quiver with excitement."

"Teaser ads" in New York newspapers called attention to the change and the expected improvement in reception.

Announcements following the change asked listeners "have you noticed the difference" and large-space advertisements in Sunday and Monday newspapers featured the headline, "Did you hear what happened at 6 o'clock last night at 770 on your radio?"

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1. The first of these is the fact that the  
2. second of these is the fact that the  
3. third of these is the fact that the  
4. fourth of these is the fact that the  
5. fifth of these is the fact that the  
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10. tenth of these is the fact that the

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1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. (Common reed)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
300 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## JETT FCC SELECTION APPARENTLY A POPULAR ONE ALL AROUND

Usually when an appointment is made to the Federal Communications Commission, it is a politician, someone who doesn't know anything about communications and someone the industry never heard of. In fact the FCC has become more or less a New Deal Christmas Tree. This is generally understood. Therefore, there was considerable commotion about the place when it became known that the name of Lieut. Ewell K. Jett, U.S.N., Retired, who has served as Chief Engineer of the Commission for the past five years, had been sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt to succeed George Henry Payne, whose nomination was mysteriously withdrawn two days after it had been sent to the Capitol last July.

It is true that there had been considerable talk about Lieutenant Jett to succeed Mr. Payne but when this writer talked to the former sometime ago, he apparently wasn't much interested. As Chief Engineer he was receiving \$9,000 a year and a commissionership pays only \$1,000 more. Furthermore, as Chief Engineer, Mr. Jett didn't have to worry his head about politics.

And it isn't believed Mr. Jett will do so if he is confirmed as Commissioner. He was nominated as a Republican but there is no mention of any political affiliation in "Who's Who", so he doesn't work at it very hard. In fact, this writer believes Mr. Jett is about as much of a politician as Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, now with RCA, or Doc. J. H. Dellinger at the Bureau of Standards. They are all birds of a feather - and if anybody should ask this writer, they are also the highest type of Government officials. In fact, one of the first comments heard was that Jett would be "a second Tam Craven" on the Commission. Another comment was that for an FCC appointment the selection "had been surprisingly intelligent". Another was, "I expected it would be some New Dealer who could help with the Fourth Term." Still another, "Where did they get the crazy idea of putting anyone on the Communications Commission who knew anything about communications?"

Lieutenant Jett has also been able to hit it off with Chairman James L. Fly, who has leaned heavily upon him for technical advice. Mr. Jett is the second Chief Engineer to succeed to Commissioner, the first one having been Commissioner Craven.

Mr. Jett has been nominated for a 7-year term and if the Republicans win in 1944 might become Chairman of the Commission. The choice would lay between Mr. Jett and Commissioner Case, the other Republican member of the Commission.





Like Commissioner Craven, Lieut. Jett has grown with radio and the Navy. He was born in Baltimore and is fifty years old. He entered the U. S. Naval Service in June 1911. Prior to the World War he served as a telegraph operator, and as a radioman on board the battleships UTAH and MICHIGAN and the Destroyer PARKER. From 1914 to 1916 he served at the Arlington Radio Station and at the Navy's first radio remote control station in the State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

From 1917 to 1919 he served as Radio Officer on board Vice Admiral Gleaves flagship SEATTLE of the Cruiser and Transport Force, and as Radio Officer of the battleship GEORGIA.

He was permanently commissioned an ensign in the Navy in 1919 at which time and continuing until 1922 he served as Radio Officer and Officer-in-Charge of the Navy Department Transatlantic Radio Control Station. During a part of this time all transatlantic communication traffic, both government and commercial, was handled through the Transatlantic Control Station utilizing the transmitters of Arlington, Annapolis, Navy Yard Washington, Tuckerton, N.J., New Brunswick, N. J., and Sayville, N. Y.

In 1922 he served as Radio Officer of the battleship TEXAS of the Pacific Battle Fleet; and from 1923 to 1926 as aide on the staff of Admirals Chase and Mervell and as Radio Officer of the Fleet Base Force.

After completing four years of sea duty he was again transferred to the Navy Department in Washington where he served under the Director of Naval Communications as Officer-in-Charge of the Registered Publication Section, and as Assistant Navy Department Communication Officer and Officer-in-Charge, Radio Central.

In 1929 Lieut. Jett was "loaned" to the Engineering Dept. of the Federal Radio Commission and later, upon being retired from the Navy, he was appointed a senior radio engineer in direct charge of the Commission's engineering work concerning radio services other than broadcasting. He was appointed Assistant Chief Engineer in 1931 in which capacity he continuously served until his appointment as Chief Engineer December 22, 1937.

Since the creation of the Federal Communications Commission in 1934, he has had direct charge of engineering matters relating to telegraph, submarine cable, and radio services under the jurisdiction of the former Telegraph Division of the Commission.

Lieut. Jett was a member of the American Delegation to the North and Central American Radio Conference, Mexico City, 1933; North American Regional Radio Conference, Havana, March 1937; the International Radio Consulting Committee (C.C.I.R.) Bucharest, May-June, 1937; and also in 1937 attended Inter-American Radio Conference, Havana, Cuba. In August of 1937 he represented the Commission at the Governor's Conference in Juneau, Alaska. President Roosevelt in 1937 named him a delegate to the International Telecommunications Conference which convened at Cairo, Egypt, on Feb. 1, 1938.

Like Commissioner Brown, David L. Bell was born in 1914 in New York City. He was born in Manhattan and is 5'10" tall. He married the N. S. Bell Service in June 1941. Prior to the War he worked as a telephone operator, and as a radio repairman. He was assigned to the Atlantic City Station and the New York City Station in the 1940s. He was assigned to the New York City Station in the 1940s.

From 1947 to 1950 he served as Radio Officer in the New York City Station. He was assigned to the New York City Station in the 1940s.

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Lieut. Jett was Chairman of the Washington Section of the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1935. His home is in Chevy Chase, Maryland. He is married and has two daughters, Mrs. Joseph Burke and Mrs. John E. Bruce.

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# IN MILLION COMMERCIALS FTC FINDS RELATIVELY FEW BAD

Out of almost a million and a half commercials examined by the Federal Trade Commission during the past year, comparatively few were found objectionable, as shown by the following extract from the Commission's annual report:

"The Commission issued calls to individual radio stations generally at the rate of four times yearly for each station. National and regional networks respond on a continuous weekly basis, submitting copies of the commercial advertising parts of all programs wherein linked hook-ups are used involving two or more stations. Producers of electrical transcription recordings each month submitted typed copies of the commercial portions of all recordings produced by them for radio broadcast. This material was supplemented by periodic reports from individual stations listing the programs of recorded commercial transcriptions and other data.

"During the fiscal year the Commission received copies of 940,750 commercial radio broadcast continuities and examined 1,045,484 continuities. The continuities received amounted to 1,980,524 typewritten pages and those examined totaled 2,108,289 pages, consisting of 591,470 pages of network script, 1,496,089 pages of individual station script, and 20,730 pages of script representing the built-in advertising portions of transcription recording productions destined for radio broadcast through distribution of multiple pressings of such recordings to individual stations. An average of 6,920 pages of radio script was read each working day. From this material, 22,329 advertising broadcasts were marked for further study as containing representations that might be false or misleading.

"In general, the Commission has received the cooperation of the 4 Nation-wide network chains, 19 regional network groups, and transcription producers engaged in preparing commercial radio recordings, in addition to that of 853 commercial radio stations, 507 newspaper publishers, and 486 publishers of magazines, farm journals, and trade publications. It has observed a desire on the part of these broadcasters and publishers to aid in the elimination of false and misleading advertising.

"During the fiscal year, 88 percent of the radio and periodical cases resulted from the routine survey of advertising material as described above and 12 percent from complaints by or information received from other Government agencies, competitors, and other members of the public.



[illegible]



"An analysis of the questioned advertisements which were assembled by cases and given legal review, discloses that they pertained to 2,362 commodities.

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#### NAVY SEEKS MILLIONS FOR RADIO EXPANSION

As revealed in a letter written by Admiral Horne, Acting Secretary of the Navy, to Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, the Navy Department has requested the sum of \$5,000,000 for expansion of existing radio installations and for the development of radio facilities at strategic points along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for military and combat intelligence. Included in the \$5,000,000 is a request for authorization of \$1,980,000 to cover projects released by the Secretary of the Navy which were not included in original appropriations as in the case of the Bureau of Naval Personnel quoted above. The additional new construction requested by the Navy Department under this heading is \$3,020,000.

Expansion at the Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia, D. C., is requested by the Navy Department to provide for an aeronautical laboratory, miscellaneous laboratory facilities, and shore protection at the Naval Research Laboratory Annex at Randall Cliff, Md. The total amount requested by the Navy Department for the research laboratory is \$800,000.

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#### BLUE EXPANDS ITS CENTRAL DIVISION FACILITIES

Expansion of the operating facilities of the Blue Network's Central Division in Chicago by the addition of some 3,700 square feet of space was announced by E. R. Borroff, Vice-President in charge of the Blue Central Division.

A marked increase in business and the desire to effect a complete separation from NBC in as many departments as possible are the major reasons for the acquisition of additional floor space on the 18th floor of Chicago's Merchandise Mart Building, according to Mr. Borroff.

In listing some of the changes to be made he explained that the entire program department, headed by James L. Stirton, and traffic department, headed by Kenneth Christiansen, will be moved from the 19th floor to the downstairs location.

The Blue will maintain and staff its own news and special events department also, Mr. Borroff said. Under the present set-up, the Blue has been using the news facilities of NBC. The Blue will also maintain its own transcription library, guest relations department and reception staff. A number of studios have been leased from NBC by the Blue for programs originating in Chicago.

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CONFIDENTIAL

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information is classified as [redacted] and is to be controlled in accordance with the [redacted] policy.

2. The [redacted] is a [redacted] of the [redacted] and is to be used for [redacted] purposes only. It is not to be distributed outside the [redacted] without the [redacted] of the [redacted].

3. The [redacted] is a [redacted] of the [redacted] and is to be used for [redacted] purposes only. It is not to be distributed outside the [redacted] without the [redacted] of the [redacted].

4. The [redacted] is a [redacted] of the [redacted] and is to be used for [redacted] purposes only. It is not to be distributed outside the [redacted] without the [redacted] of the [redacted].

## FINE WEATHER FAVORS BLUE'S OVERSEAS PRESS CONFERENCE

Reception was almost perfect for the "Transatlantic Press Conference" put on yesterday (Thursday) by the National Press Club of Washington and the Blue Network. Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, AAF, Commanding General of the American Strategic Bombing Force, Western Front, and Air Marshal Sir Richard Hallam Peck, Assistant Chief of Air Staff of the RAF, who were "somewhere in Great Britain" were questioned from the National Capital by John M. Hightower of the Associated Press, Kingsbury Smith of the International News, and Reuel S. Moore of the United Press. Robert E. Bunnelle, President of the Association of American Correspondents in London, and Felix Cotton, President of the National Press Club in Washington, also exchanged greetings during the broadcast.

The two-way overseas broadcast was the occasion of one of the famous Press Club "off-the-record" (which this time was "on-the-record") luncheons attended by Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Blue Network, Mark Woods, President, and G. W. Johnstone, News Director of the Blue Network, all of New York, and K. H. Berkeley, Blue Net Manager in the Capital, as well as high ranking officers of the Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force stationed in Washington.

Called on for a few words before the broadcast began, Mr. Noble and Mr. Woods showed their good radio training and, incidentally, made a hit with the press and radio correspondents by breaking what must have been even the Press Club's record for brevity.

Mr. Noble said:

"There was a man who couldn't remember three things. He couldn't remember names, he couldn't remember faces, and he couldn't remember what the third thing was."

That was practically his whole speech. Mr. Cotton, Press Club President, suggested that Mr. Woods tell a story he had told him out of the last Reader's Digest.

"I had intended telling you that one but suggest you get a copy and look through the jokes and you can find it."

That was Mr. Woods' speech except for thanking the Club for their cooperation in the broadcast and remarking that they had long been friends as the Blue once had its quarters in the Press Club Building.

Another good feature of the broadcast was the exceptional press service to the correspondents by Mr. Johnstone who furnished a mimeographed verbatim report fifteen minutes after the broadcast had ended - and provided enough copies for everybody. (White House please note.)

The broadcast, widely carried by press and radio and listened to by our soldiers abroad over the facilities of the





British Broadcasting Corporation, was confined to military matters with none of the questions pertaining to radio itself. It was about 30 minutes in length, beginning at 1:30 P.M. EWT, and was so successful in every respect that it marked a decided step forward in international exchanges and congratulations were in order for everyone who had anything to do with it.

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## U.S. GIVING WAR \$10,000,000 A MONTH IN RADIO TIME

Businessmen gave Uncle Sam 10 million dollars worth of radio time and talent in 1943, Paul Hollister, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, told the Advertising and Sales Club of Toronto. Mr. Hollister said in 1943 alone over 600,000 different radio programs carried war messages, and the stations themselves broadcast over 5,500,000 distinct war announcements not integrated into given programs; also that in the single month of June 1943 the stations of America broadcast all forms of war messages for a sum of more than 18,000 hours.

"Isn't it quite clear now what radio is going to do after the war?" Mr. Hollister asked.

"Radio is going to distribute as it has never distributed before. To distribute what? To distribute the product it has always distributed: ideas. Ideas about goods and services, as usual. More sensible, more plausible ideas, because radio techniques have improved during the war. And radio will talk about more different products and better products too, for the number of, and the improvements in, goods and services which will emerge from the war are incalculable.

"Radio has found new techniques of graphic, memorable, emotional exposition which transcend any previously known; radio, if professional educators realize it, can glaze the walls of their schools and colleges and universities and let the nation and the world in on their cloistered secrets. Radio already draws church audiences of large proportions, and some day the men of God will realize that, and will master its technique as David mastered the technique of the slingshot.

"If radio can (as it does today) beam simultaneously identical words in both Spanish and Portuguese describing music to both Mexico and Brazil, radio is ready to beam the similar or divergent ideas of a Chinese and a Yank, each in his own tongue, and to enrich the ideas which are similar, and to compose those which diverge. If radio can (as it does any Sunday morning) transport the population of America into a fishing village in Cornwall, or transport the population of Britain into Mason City, Iowa, to hear some 6,000 Thanksgiving turkeys clamoring for chow, radio is ready

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. 1940年10月，国民党政府成立，蒋介石任主席，汪精卫任副主席。国民党政府成立后，立即着手进行各项建设，包括政治、经济、教育、文化等方面。

to try broader and even more specific jobs of hurdling all the barriers the selfish isolationist in any nation has ever set up.

"The developments in radio service that are directly ahead of us will not be sudden. They will be the distillate of what radio has learned in less than a single generation, and what it has done, and a projection of what it is doing, rather than an abrupt swerve. The steady rise of American radio to its today-point has been such a development, such a continuing projection of successful trials wholly underwritten by the risk-instinct and incurable scientific curiosity of private enterprise. We have seen in dictator-nations how ill such concentration of power serves the people.

"And in other democracies we have seen how dull, and therefore how inefficient in the national economy, radio can be if it is sterilized by even a benevolent tyranny. From the enemy we get daily a grim demonstration of how a godsend of science can be debased to use as mouthpiece of the selfish party in power. Further normal and rapid progress in radio can be expected so long as it helps and pleases the 31 million families who depend on radio 4 hours a day."

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#### HEARING FOR WJJD AND WIND ON MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP

The Federal Communications Commission has announced the granting of a request from WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill., for "opportunity for an early hearing to determine the applicability of Section 3.35 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations to the operation of Stations WJJD and WIND", the latter station being located in Gary, Indiana.

This is the first request for hearing filed pursuant to the Commission's announcement of its policy concerning multiple ownership of standard broadcast stations.

The Commission is requesting that renewal license applications for these stations be filed on or before February 1, 1944, for consideration.

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Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice-President and General Manager, recently announced the appointment of James M. Gaines to be Assistant Advertising and Promotion Director. Mr. Gaines will report to Charles P. Hammond, NBC Director of Advertising and Promotion. Before joining NBC in 1942, Mr. Gaines had been associated with the Automobile Merchants Association, the Hearn and Bamberger Stores and the International Business Machines Corporation.

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It is a very common thing to find a person who is very intelligent and who is very capable of doing a great deal of work, but who is not very happy. This is because the person is not in touch with his own feelings. He is not aware of what he really wants and he is not following his own dreams. He is living a life of compromise and he is not doing what he loves to do. This is a very sad thing and it is something that we should all be aware of.

There are many ways in which we can become more in touch with our own feelings. One way is to start by paying attention to our own thoughts and feelings. We should not let our minds wander and we should not let our feelings be controlled by other people. We should be aware of what we are thinking and feeling at all times. This will help us to understand ourselves better and it will help us to live a more fulfilling life.

Another way to become more in touch with our own feelings is to start by doing things that we love to do. We should not let ourselves be distracted by the things that we have to do. We should find time to do the things that we enjoy and we should do them with all of our heart and soul. This will help us to feel more alive and it will help us to live a more meaningful life.

There are many other ways in which we can become more in touch with our own feelings. We can start by talking to a therapist or a counselor. We can start by practicing meditation or yoga. We can start by journaling or by writing poetry. There are many different ways to do this and we should find the one that works best for us.

It is important to remember that becoming more in touch with our own feelings is a process. It is not something that we can do overnight. It is something that we have to do every day. We have to be patient and we have to be persistent. We have to keep trying until we find the way that works for us.

When we become more in touch with our own feelings, we will be able to live a more fulfilling life. We will be able to do the things that we love to do and we will be able to follow our own dreams. We will be able to live a life that is truly our own. This is the goal that we should all be striving for.



## FCC ABOUT FACE GREEN LIGHT TO PUBLISHERS SEEKING FM

With Commissioner T.A.M. Craven throwing a big scare into them and the 1944 elections just around the corner, the Federal Communications Commission, as this writer predicted, beautifully reversed itself by every mother's son voting against any general rule discriminating against newspapers in acquiring radio stations. This gives the green light to publishers who desire to secure FM licenses. The newspapers missed the chance of a lifetime in not grabbing more of the standard broadcasting licenses when radio first came in but here seems to be another golden opportunity.

It was the warning of Commissioner Craven who single-handed fought off Chairman James L. Fly and the other Commissioners in their efforts to keep the newspapers from acquiring further stations which prompted Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, radio authority in the Upper House to denounce any such discrimination. Due to the fact that Senator White is at present acting as Senate Minority Leader, his remarks last week were given the widest publicity with the result that the matter reached the ears of Congress already jittery over the 1944 elections and word was quickly passed down to the FCC to lay off, adding to the political troubles by stirring up the papers at this critical time.

The moving spirit in the attempted hobbling of newspapers in radio is supposed to have been President Roosevelt as a reprisal against the papers for not supporting him in the last election (60% of them failed to do so, it is reported). It was charged the President tried to build up the radio so the Administration could use it for its own purposes.

Chairman Fly, who carries out the President's orders to a gnat's hind heel, was said to have been even more enthusiastic than usual in this case figuring that the more the newspapers were restricted the more powerful radio would be and the more important Mr. Fly would become.

It is not certain that the war is entirely over against the newspapers yet but they have gained a tremendous victory. The decision was generally interpreted as meaning that while newspaper ownership is no bar, this factor would be given consideration in event the Commission found two applicants for a station equally well qualified. In other words, if they got a chance and thought they could get away with it, they might give a newspaper a good kick under the table.

The decision to close out the long proceedings was in accordance with a stand taken by Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, who is understood to have held out against any action which would have set newspapers into a special class.

The original proposal, drafted by a three-member Committee, took the position that while there should be no outright bar to newspapers acquiring stations, the newspaper factor should be con-

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

sidered as one element, along with all others, but did not indicate how much weight should be given to it.

The general tone of this proposal was that the growing number of newspaper-owned stations might result in a monopolization of news outlets, at least in some communities.

Subsequently the Commission considered sending the entire record in the proceeding to Congress with a short note merely saying that it would consider the newspaper angle in passing upon each application, but not discussing the question of monopoly.

Congressional sources said Commander Craven objected to this as strenuously as he did to the lengthy proposal, contending that newspapers in general had operated their stations in the public interest and that there should be no discrimination against any class of applicants.

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#### CHARGE WHITE HOUSE PACKING FCC; PAYNE EXIT EXPLAINED

An inquiry will be demanded by Senator Moore (R), of Oklahoma, according to the Washington Times Herald into what the paper calls "an apparent scheme to pack the Federal Communications Commission with New Deal partisans in violation of the law forbidding the appointment of more than four members of one political party to a seven-man commission."

Lieut. E. K. Jett was nominated Wednesday to succeed George Henry Payne, a Republican, but Senator Moore has been informed that Mr. Jett would not claim that he was a Republican. The Times-Herald article carries this version of why Commissioner Payne was not reappointed:

"Chairman Fly was said to have told the President that Payne had furnished information to the FCC Investigation Committee, and Mr. Roosevelt is credited with the remark that 'the only thing to do with a leaking pipe is to rip it out and get a new one.'"

Willard Edwards, writer of the Times-Herald article then went on to say:

"While some mystery existed as to Jett's exact political status, there was none concerning his subservience to Chairman Fly. Testimony before the FCC Investigating Committee revealed him as unswerving in his obedience to the Chairman's commands.

"Mr. Jett's nomination would appear to be in direct violation of the FCC Act which specifies that not more than four members of a political party shall be appointed to the Commission', said Senator Moore, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, to which the Jett nomination was referred. 'I am informed of a

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TO THE  
DIRECTOR  
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INTERNAL SECURITY  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROM THE  
SAC, NEW YORK

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movement to push this nomination through without hearings and I shall certainly demand open hearings into Jett's eligibility for the post. It would be extremely dangerous to permit one man as Chairman to dominate such a vital agency with an overwhelming majority of rubber stamps.'

"There are now two nominal Republicans on the Commission, Norman S. Case and Ray C. Wakefield, but they have followed Chairman Fly's lead in recent years. The only dissenting vote raised against the FCC's method has been that of T.A.M. Craven, a Democrat, whose term expires June 30, and who has said he would not accept reappointment in the unlikely event that President Roosevelt offered it to him.

"Mr. Jett's confirmation and appointment of another Fly selection to fill Craven's post would also, it was noted, present difficulties in 1945 to an incoming Republican President in the selection of a Chairman who must be picked from the Commission's membership under the law. He would have seven Fly-dominated members from whom to choose.

"Mr. Roosevelt thus would control the radio waves even after he had left the White House, through his FCC appointees, until the expiration of a member's term gave the new President an opportunity to pick his man."

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#### FCC ACTION

The Commission on January 11th took the following action: KXO, Valradio, Inc., El Centro, Calif., adopted order granting petition for reinstatement, amendment and grant of application for construction permit to install new transmitter, change frequency from 1490 to 1230 kilocycles, and increase power from 100 to 250 watts, subject to the following condition: "At the expiration of the present national emergency, the applicant shall file an application for construction permit for authority to install a new antenna and ground system which will meet the minimum requirements of the Commission's Rules and Standards."; KEVE, Cascade Broadcasting Co., Inc., Everett, Wash., granted consent to transfer of control of Cascade Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of Station KEVE, from Dr. J. R. Binyon and L. E. Wallgren to A. W. Talbot, for a total consideration of \$22,500; also KEVE, granted construction permit to move transmitter and studio from Pacific Highway at 9th St., Everett, Wash., to 2015 Jefferson Lane, S.E. of Yakima, Wash., and a site to be determined, respectively.

Birney Imes, Jr., Tupelo, Miss., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1490 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, exact studio and transmitter sites to be determined; WBIR, Knoxville, Tenn., granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of WBIR from J. W. Birdwell to American Broadcasting Corp., for a consideration of \$135,000; WTTM, Trent Broadcasting Corp., Trenton, N.J., granted consent to acquisition of control of WTTM, by Representative Elmer H. Wene, of New Jersey, for a consideration of \$6,468.75, representing 43-1/8 shares of capital stock.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Dr. Frank Black has been engaged as guest conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. The imminent induction of Erich Leinsdorf made it necessary to find a replacement. The management of the orchestra, searching the list of American conductors, chose the General Music Director of the National Broadcasting Company to conduct a series of concerts in Cleveland and on tour.

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Promotion and Publicity Departments of KRNT and KSO, Des Moines, recently showed off their new enlarged quarters on the 11th floor of the Register and Tribune Building, at an "Open House" and luncheon for members of the Manufacturers' Representatives' Association. With Promotion Manager John Drake as host, record MRA turn-out for year was conducted on tour of studios, control room, and newsroom of the jointly owned stations.

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Station KWTO on January 16th will become affiliated with the Blue Network as a basic supplementary station, bringing the total number of Blue affiliates to 176; located at Springfield, Mo., the station operates with 5,000 watts daytime and 1,000 watts nighttime on a frequency of 560 kilocycles.

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The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint charging Joseph Sperling, Inc., Washington, D. C., with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of women's fur coats, particularly with reference to leopard coats which are not made from leopard peltries as represented in newspaper and radio advertising.

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Z. C. Barnes has been appointed Director of Sales Administration of the Mutual Broadcasting System. Mr. Barnes will work with Edward Wood, Jr., General Sales Manager, especially dealing with administrative matters of the sales organization. Before his MBS affiliation, Mr. Barnes was for twenty years Vice-President of Ourdoor Advertising, Inc.

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Over 200 NBC employees who registered for the courses of instruction established by the National Broadcasting Company, met last week in Radio City preliminary to commencement of the lessons which began on January 10th. Clarence L. Menser, NBC Vice-President in Charge of Programs, addressed the employee-students and explained the scope of instruction in the individual classes.

Courses are divided into two groups, primary and advanced. Primary classes in Script Writing, Sound Effects, Production and Announcing are open to all. Advanced classes are available to employees who completed last year's primary courses and who were found through personal interviews to be prepared for the additional training.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED  
JAN 19 1944  
FRANK L. MULLER

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January 18, 1943

## FLY CHARGES TRAMMELL WOULD HAMSTRING FCC; FOOL PRESS

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, now declares that what Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company is trying to accomplish in "discrediting" the Supreme Court radio decision is "to hamstring the FCC, abolish the network rules and regain his monopolistic strangle-hold on the affiliated NBC stations."

Certainly the boys are getting rough with each other. Mr. Fly's latest accusation is a comeback at what Mr. Trammell recently said in the Editor & Publisher which publication explains that space was made available for Mr. Fly's denial in the current issue (Jan.15) at the FCC Chairman's request.

Mr. Fly replied, in part, as follows:

"In the January 8 issue of Editor & Publisher, Mr. Trammell called upon newspapers to make common war with him upon the Supreme Court decision of May 10 upholding the anti-monopoly chain rules of the Federal Communications Commission.

"That decision, Mr. Trammell advised, means that there can be no free radio in America. And to make perfectly sure that the newspapers got the point, he warned that it is only a short step from there to a government-controlled press.

"Before the publishers of the nation rush to enlist under Mr. Trammell's banner and do battle shoulder to shoulder with him against the Supreme Court and the Federal Communications Commission, I wish to make it crystal clear just how and why he is attempting to deceive them with this preposterous assertion.

"To support his charge he offers these five words from the decision: 'the composition to that traffic.' He argues that when the Court ruled that the Commission had the responsibility of determining 'the composition of that traffic', it gave the Commission power to regulate program content, what shall and what shall not be broadcast to the American people.

"I described to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee the elaborate propaganda campaign launched by the National Association of Broadcasters, which is a stooge organization for NBC and CBS, to recapture the chain monopoly privileges. I testified: 'These words, yanked from their context made a fine battle cry. It was much better to talk in terms of abridgment of free speech than in terms of restoration of monopoly. Here also was a cause which the press could logically be expected to champion.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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"The new slogan worked fine. Almost immediately there was a flood of editorials, all making reference to the composition of that traffic.

"I have here a dozen samples of these editorials, all published within 20 days of the meeting of the NAB Board and all proclaiming that "the composition of that traffic" means that "the Commission has power to control completely everything that goes out over the air".

"Analyzing the Supreme Court decision, I showed the impossibility of construing it to give the Commission power to regulate program content.

"The Court', I contended, 'says the Commission is not simply a traffic officer, policing the wave lengths to prevent stations from interfering with each other. Obviously, the traffic referred to is the stations themselves, and the radio emissions from these stations. Then the Court goes on to say that the Commission does something more than supervise "the traffic".

"Again the traffic refers to the station. Then follows the sentence which the two big networks and their associate, NAB, chose to misconstrue, "it puts upon the Commission the burden of determining the composition of that traffic". \* \* \* The composition of that traffic is again the composition of the electrical traffic, that is, the stations that are on the air. \* \* \*

"Thus, in the network case the Supreme Court did nothing more than decide the issue before it - the validity of the anti-monopoly regulations. The law with respect to the Commission's power, or rather lack of power, over radio programs was left just where it has already been. Under Section 326 of the Act, the Commission is specifically denied the power to tell a radio station what it shall or shall not broadcast.'

"Commenting on my testimony, Chairman Burton K. Wheeler said:

"Of course, in order to put the construction which Mr. Miller (Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters) and the President of the National Broadcasting Company put on that statement, you would have to hold that the Supreme Court by implication repealed a direct provision of the law - which in effect says that the Commission cannot regulate program content.

" . . . And to me it is perfectly absurd to put that kind of construction on the law, because it cannot be put on the law without your saying that by implication the Supreme Court overruled it, and they didn't overrule it. Now, perhaps the language they used was unfortunate, but nobody could construe it - certainly the Commission couldn't construe that language of the Supreme Court to say that it gave them the right, in the face of express law, to regulate the contents of programs.'

"I think you're right," I said. "I think you're right."

"I think you're right," I said. "I think you're right."

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"I think you're right," I said. "I think you're right."

"Hitting at the very type of propaganda which Mr. Trammell spread on the pages of Editor & Publisher, Chairman Wheeler said:

"I think because of the propaganda that has been sent out, and it has been unfortunate, by the radio industry to a great many stations out through the country, the smaller stations that do not have the benefit of high-priced lawyers that the chains employ, that those outlying stations have come to the conclusion that this language means the Commission could regulate their programs. It has created a fear in the minds of some of the owners of these stations without question of doubt."

"The FCC does not now, nor did it ever, believe it had the power to regulate the content of radio programs. It does not desire that power.

"And incidentally, NBC and CBS which have raised such a hue and cry about the damages they would suffer because of the network regulations are doing a bigger business now than ever before.

"What are these network rules that cause Mr. Trammell to shed so many crocodile tears? They are rules which free the station owners from almost complete domination by the networks - a condition which they had to accept if they wanted to get network service. They give the stations a measure of freedom to run their business and to serve their communities they never had before. They are a milestone in the battle for the extension of free speech."

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#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNIT IN NEW STATE DEPT. SETUP

One of the results of the reorganization of the State Department is the creation of a new Office of Transportation and Communications which supplants the old Division of International Communications formerly headed by Thomas Burke who resigned several weeks ago. The new office is under Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., and has these divisions: Aviation, Joe D. Walstrom, Acting Chief; Shipping, Jesse E. Saugstad, Acting Chief; Telecommunications, Francis Colt de Wolf, Chief.

Mr. de Wolf is well known to the communications industry having been for many years Assistant in the International Communications Division. The division was divided into three sections - Aviation, Telecommunication and Shipping. These have now been enlarged into divisions and will continue to deal with international aspects of radio, telegraph and cable communications, aviation and shipping.

Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. gave a brief outline of the reorganization plan last Saturday night during the second of the Department's radio series over NBC entitled "The State Department Speaks."

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## JETT INDEPENDENT STAND JEOPARDIZES CONFIRMATION

The independent political stand taken by Ewell K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, nominated last week by President Roosevelt to the Commission appears to have raised a novel question. When the name of Mr. Jett came up, Senators E. H. Moore of Oklahoma and Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Republicans, questioned the fact that Mr. Jett was a Republican, the designation given him by the President. Mr. Jett, who because of his years in the Navy has never voted, refused to commit himself politically other than to say that he was an independent. There the matter stands at this writing with the possibility of a hearing by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate it further.

Proponents of Mr. Jett's stand contend that since the law says that the 7-man Commission "shall be composed of not more than four members of the same party" that it doesn't matter what Mr. Jett's politics are so long as he is not a Democrat since there are already four Democrats on the Commission. The law doesn't say anything about Democrats or Republicans and the argument is that Mr. Jett being an independent is qualified to serve. And that is the stand he has taken.

Furthermore, it became known that Mr. Jett, although he in no way sought the position, but having had the honor of a presidential nomination, would now like to be confirmed. Previously when the commissionership had been suggested to him, he had shown no particular desire to have it. Also there was only a \$1,000 difference in the salary. However, there is said to be no indifference in his present attitude and that he is desirous of being confirmed.

The Jett case brings to mind the appointment in 1928 of C. M. Jansky, Jr., nationally known radio engineer and Arthur Bacheller, Radio Inspectors in the New York District, by President Coolidge to be members of the old Federal Radio Commission. Mr. Jansky was designated as a Democrat and Mr. Bacheller a Republican. The question was raised as to their politics. An effort to rush the appointments through brought on a filibuster. It was at the end of that particular Congress also that President Coolidge was just giving out so the appointments died with the Congress and thus the Commission lost the services of two of the best qualified radio engineers in the United States.

Mr. Jett disclaims any party affiliation, declaring he had "always maintained an independent status". Senator Bridges wrote Senator White (R) of Maine that:

"Mr. Jett is not a Republican, and never has been a Republican, and can under no circumstances qualify as a Republican."

A thing in Mr. Jett's favor is that Senator White is at the present time Acting Minority Leader and in that way may put in a good word for the FCC official because Senator White is also the

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml (A), 10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml (B), 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml (C), and 10<sup>9</sup> cells/ml (D). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml (A), 10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml (B), 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml (C), and 10<sup>9</sup> cells/ml (D). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml (A), 10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml (B), 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml (C), and 10<sup>9</sup> cells/ml (D). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml (A), 10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml (B), 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml (C), and 10<sup>9</sup> cells/ml (D).

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The first of these is the "National Security Council" which is the highest authority in the country. It is composed of the President, the Vice President, and the members of the Cabinet. It is responsible for the formulation and execution of the national security policy.

The 1954-55 season was a record for the district, with a total catch of 1,000 tons. This was due to a combination of factors, including a high level of effort, a high level of effort, and a high level of effort.

The following information was obtained from the file of the  
 FBI on the subject of the above captioned case. The file  
 contains a copy of the letterhead memorandum of the  
 FBI dated 10/1/54, and a copy of the letterhead memorandum  
 of the FBI dated 10/1/54, and a copy of the letterhead memorandum  
 of the FBI dated 10/1/54.

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radio authority of the Senate and furthermore no one knows the value of Mr. Jett's work and his high professional standing better than Wallace White.

An odd phase of the case is that Senator Moore, of Oklahoma, who raised the question of Mr. Jett's not being a Republican, himself jumped party lines to secure the Republican senatorial election having up to that time been one of the leading Democrats of Oklahoma.

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#### PRESS WANTS NONDISCRIMINATION WRITTEN IN RADIO ACT

The newspapers are not going to take the word of the New Deal dominated Federal Communications Commission that there will be no future discrimination against the papers acquiring broadcasting stations. And to make sure of this the Newspaper Radio Committee will endeavor to have a non-discrimination clause written into the new Radio Act. Senator Chan Gurney (R), of South Dakota, himself a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will offer such an amendment to the Wheeler-White radio bill assuring newspaper publishers of not being unduly hindered from entering the field of radio, including FM and television.

One of the first newspapers to be heard from regarding the FCC's latest flip-flop is the Washington News (Scripps-Howard) which says:

"After two years or so of deliberation, the Federal Communications Commission has decided not to adopt any general rule against newspapers acquiring radio stations. It 'does not feel that it should deny a license merely because the applicant is engaged or interested in a particular type of business.'

"Being in the business of merchandising news, entertainment features and advertising, we quite naturally resented and resisted any suggestion that we be arbitrarily deprived of the right to use any mechanical means that might be available to that business. Years ago the type in newspapers was set by hand, and we might not still be in this business if at that time the Government had decided that newspapers could not acquire typewetting machines.

"The printing press is not out of date yet, though broadcasting has become a strong competing medium. With inventions and improvements - frequency-modulation broadcasts, television, facsimile reproduction, and nobody knows what lies beyond - it is conceivable that some day that old press rumbling below may go the way of the dinosaur and the ox-cart. When and if that day comes we would still like to be in the business of communicating our news and views to the public - on a basis of equal competitive opportunity with anybody else.



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"It never occurred to any Government bureau to deny the horse-and-buggy doctor the right to change over to an automobile, or to deny the owners of sailing ships the right to switch to steam. But Government bureaus in those days didn't go in so heavily for planning and regulating. We thought it strange that even in this era a Federal agency should seriously consider barring newspapers from broadcasting, while leaving the field open to patent-medicine manufacturers, utility companies and sundry other enterprisers.

"Anyhow, after thinking it over, the FCC has decided that it 'does not desire to discourage legally qualified persons from applying for licenses but does desire to encourage the maximum number of qualified persons to enter the field of mass communications, and to permit them to use all modern inventions and improvements in the art to insure good public service.'

"Which is all right with us - since 'all's well that ends well.' But to make sure that argument has ended inside the FCC, it might be a good idea for Congress, the next time it legislates in regard to the Commission's powers, to write in a stronger provision insuring a policy of equal opportunity and non-discrimination."

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#### JETT IS ADDED TO SPEAKERS AT FM CONVENTION JAN. 26

Regardless of any action the Senate may take on his nomination for Commissioner, E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission will be a speaker at the fifth annual meeting of FM Broadcasters, Inc., to be held at the Hotel Commodore in New York Wednesday and Thursday, January 26 and 27th. Mr. Jett will speak in addition to James L. Fly, Chairman of the Commission, whose acceptance had been previously announced. George Adair, Assistant FCC Chief Engineer will also be heard. Messrs. Jett and Adair will participate in a round table discussion.

Says the FM Broadcasters bulletin:

"Although the fifth annual meeting is still nearly two weeks off, advance registrations from people who plan to attend have been arriving in happy droves. The January 12 count (last chance we had to total them up) reached almost 200 individuals who represented 116 different organizations. It's quite a roster - particularly impressive to us because it includes many names of groups who hitherto had no avowed interest in FM. Thus far, 27 States have been heard from and, with logical optimism, we expect quite a few more.

"Advance registration for the meeting closed Jan. 15. Because of wartime conditions, no tickets for the open luncheon on Wednesday (January 26) can be sold at the door (hotel has to make plans well in advance, you know) although late-arrivals will naturally be admitted to the other sessions so long as seating room is available. And it looks like we'll need plenty of that.



"In the past few weeks there have been received applications from 11 more groups who want to be members of the association. This raises the total of FMBI membership to 84 - approximately twice the number that belonged at the outbreak of war. The newcomers, whose applications will be passed upon by the FMBI Board of Directors during the annual meeting in New York, include the following:

"WFMJ Broadcasting Company, Youngstown, Ohio; McClatchy Broadcasting Company, Sacramento, Calif.; Fetzer Broadcasting Company (WKZO), Kalamazoo, Mich.; Press Publishing Company, Sheboygan, Wis.; WKBH, Inc., LaCross, Wis.; WBNY, Buffalo, N.Y.; Iowa Broadcasting Company, Des Moines, Iowa; Josh Higgins Broadcasting Company (KXEL), Waterloo, Iowa; Capital Broadcasting Company, Inc., Montgomery, Ala.; Racine Broadcasting Corp., Racine, Wis.; Commodore Broadcasting, Inc., Decatur, Ill.

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#### MBS ENDS YEAR WITH HIGHEST BILLINGS IN ITS HISTORY

Mutual gross billings for the entire year of 1943 reached the highest figure in the history of the network, with a total of \$13,841,608, an increase of 43.6 percent over the amount reached in 1942, which totalled \$9,636,122.

Gross billings for the month of December, 1943, hit a new monthly high of \$1,603,402, an increase of 86% over the figure for December, 1942, which was \$861,815. Further breakdown indicates that the billings represent a consistent increase, beginning with February.

Total of sixty sponsors spent a sum of \$12,527,800.79 with Mutual during 1943, with revenue from locally sponsored programs totalling \$1,313,807.21, making a grand total for the year of \$13,841,608.00.

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#### HOMER CAPEHART ENTERS INDIANA RACE FOR U. S. SENATOR

Homer Capehart, former phonograph and radio manufacturer, will seek the Republican nomination for United States Senator in his native State of Indiana in the coming election. Mr. Capehart, who is 47 years old, has been in politics for sometime and attracted country-wide attention with his cornfield barbecue in Indiana in 1938 and later managed the ceremonies for Wendell Willkie acceptance speech at Elwood in 1940.

Mr. Capehart was formerly Vice-President of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company of Cincinnati and President of the Capehart Corporation of Fort Wayne. Mr. Capehart is now President of the Packard Manufacturing Corporation and Capehart Engineering Company both at Cincinnati.

The Republicans are believed to have an excellent chance of carrying Indiana in the Fall election and it is believed therefore that Mr. Capehart will have plenty of company in seeking the nomination.

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Total of 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 262

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The Republic of the Philippines is a sovereign state in the Southeast Asian archipelago. It is a democratic republic with a multi-party system. The country is known for its rich cultural heritage, diverse languages, and beautiful landscapes. It is a member of various international organizations, including the United Nations, the Asian Development Bank, and the World Trade Organization.

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## CHARGE DIATHERMY CONCERN WITH CASHING IN ON FCC ORDER

Home Diathermy Co., Inc., New York, Home Diathermy Co., Inc., Wilkes Barre, Pa., Arnold Steindler and Isadore Teitelbaum, individually and as officers of both corporations, have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from unfair and deceptive acts in commerce which involved misrepresentation of a Federal Communications Commission order relating to the registration of diathermy apparatus.

The Commission finds that for the purpose of inducing owners of their machines to send the machines to the respondents' factory for calibration, they disseminated deceptive and misleading statements and representations with respect to the requirements provided by an order issued by the Federal Communications Commission May 18, 1942. These representations, the Commission finds, were disseminated by letters sent to purchasers of their machines and by oral statements made to machine owners which misrepresented the terms of the order issued by the Government agency.

The misrepresentations of the respondents, asserted that in order to comply with the order of the Federal Communications Commission, it was necessary that all diathermy machines be given a thorough calibration; that machines purchased from the respondents or any others, must be sent to the respondents' factory in New York City for the purpose of calibration and that unless this work was done, it would be impossible to properly and legally complete the required forms and register the instruments as required by provisions of the order; that it was necessary to pay the respondents the sum of \$7.50 for calibrating each machine, together with delivery charges, and that unless this was done and the forms properly completed, the owner of the machine was subject to a penalty of \$10,000 or confiscation of the machine.

According to the letter sent by the respondents to the owners of machines, the order of the FCC was issued because enemy aines in the United States were using short wave diathermy to transmit illegal messages to our enemies, and since it would be a very costly and lengthy procedure to track down each person owning diathermy units, the Government had ordered anyone owning a diathermy in the United States to fill out forms calling for a factory calibration.

All these representations, the Commission finds, are false and misleading and deceptive, in that it is not necessary that diathermy machines be calibrated or any servicing or adjustments made to permit full compliance with the requirements of Order No. 96 of the Federal Communications Commission, and in that it has never been necessary for owners of the respondents' machines or any other diathermy devices to pay any money or compensation of any nature or to pay the transportation charges to the factory or other places, as a prerequisite for compliance with the order, as represented by the respondent.

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## OVERSEAS ARMY STATIONS CELEBRATE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

In a series of radio programs that rivalled anything he ever heard at home, the serviceman in Africa, Sicily, and Italy, listened to the first anniversary programs of his radio network - the six American Expeditionary Stations - on last December 15. With Captains Andre Baruch and Houston A. Brown, founders of the network, he was celebrating the first anniversary of the first radio station in history operated by servicemen for their own entertainment.

He heard General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Major General E.S. Hughes, and Rear Admiral Spencer Lewis. Then he listened to a special Command Performance shortwaved from the States and rebroadcast through the American Expeditionary Stations, on which all his favorite stars appeared. And from England by transcription came another salute in the form of a variety show.

A year ago, just thirty-seven days after the first shell was fired at Casablanca, this first station in all military history to be created for the entertainment of servicemen, came on the air. The idea was born at a meeting of Allied officers. A colonel spoke up: "Something must be done for the entertainment of our troops. Since an early curfew must be established, it must be something that will hit every man in his bivouac area."

Captain (then Lt.) Andre Baruch, former CBS, NBC and Pathe Newsreel announcer, knew what to do.

"Let's have a radio station", he said. That was the answer. The meeting broke up. Baruch talked it over with Captain (then Lt.) Houston A. Brown, electrical engineer.

"Brownie, we've got a couple of borrowed records. The boys have got portable radios as part of the company equipment. Can we tie the two together?" he said.

"Let's go foraging", said Brown.

That first station was made out of expendable materials that were found on the beaches at Fedala and Casablanca, out of old parts requisitioned from a French transmitter, and held together with worn strips of wiring. But it tied the record, "What Is This Thing Called Love", the first recording to be played, and the portable radio together. The first American Expeditionary Station was on the air.

There were only seventeen records at the beginning. But the boys in the tents and aboard ship dug up some more. News from the Signal Corps kept the boys informed on how the fight was going. Records from home kept them entertained.

When news reached the States of what was going on, a Special Service Radio Sub-section, headed by Lt. Col. Thomas H. A. Lewis, former advertising executive, readied new equipment as well



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1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy. This is due to the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy.

[illegible]

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, regarding the activities of the following individuals:

1. The "Foreigner" is a person who is not a citizen of the United States and who is not a permanent resident of the United States.

PROOF LINE, "WILLIAMSON ON THE GO"

[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-11-2010 BY 60322 UCBAW/SJS/KSP/STP

Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.



1/18/44

as transcriptions of all the favorite radio programs from home, and started to feed this material overseas.

As troops moved forward new stations were put up. More recordings started to arrive. Air time increased. Now six stations operate in the theater. Each furnishes ninety hours of entertainment a week. The stations' crews and equipment move as fast as the troops. The station in Sicily was on the air a week before the fall of Messina, and the boys in the front lines in Italy heard their station in October. Captain Baruch is in charge of all of them, and Captain Brown as technical director of the stations, now sets up modern commercial equipment. But his first home-made job (on foreign soil) cut down so that it fitted into a suitcase, still operates.

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#### KOBAK CAUTIONS AGAINST ASSUMING "VICTORY IS IN THE BAG"

Declaring that there is too much thinking around the country that "the war is in the bag", Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network, told the Boston Advertising Club that the biggest service radio can perform is to "exert all our power to scotch the idea that the war is over."

Ever since the Blue became independent, Mr. Kobak said, the constant thought and striving has been to make it the leading network. But after seeing pictures of the landing at Tarawa, and our wounded returning from the battle fronts, he added, he realized that "back of our network ambition is another and greater one."

"If we don't win this war", he declared, "I don't care who or what is the leading network. It would be an empty honor."

"We want to be a leader, but a leader in the kind of a country and the kind of world that will result only if we, if the United Nations, win the war, which means that we have to do everything we can to contribute to winning the war - with the least cost in lives and in the shortest space of time."

Asserting that there is too much feeling around the country that the worst is over with victory just around the corner, Mr. Kobak declared that nothing is further from the truth. Such thinking, he continued, had resulted in a considerable let-down which is causing our leaders much justified anxiety - "all at a time when we are getting set for the final, supreme effort."

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ADMIN

1941

RECEIVED THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]  
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SUBJECT: [Illegible]  
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TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
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TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]  
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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and John Royal, Vice-President, received nice free publicity by having their pictures included among the celebrities who had travelled in American Airlines. This was carried in page ads in the principal newspapers of the country.

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 Sparks-Withington Company and Subsidiaries - Six months to Dec. 31: Net profit after provision of \$1,146,150 for United States and Canadian income taxes and after a reserve for possible renegotiation was \$469,673, equivalent to 51 cents a common share, compared with \$392,406, or 42 cents a share, after Federal and Canadian taxes of \$1,497,425 in same period of 1942.

-----  
 Toscanini, conductor of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, who once rejected a Hollywood offer of \$250,000 to make a single motion picture, has just completed his first film in more than half a century in music - and for no compensation. It is an official government picture, "Hymn of the Nations", half-hour in length, designed to be shown in many foreign lands, and was produced by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information's Overseas Branch.

-----  
 Columbia Broadcasting System's Affiliates Advisory Board will hold its first session of the new year on January 24 and 25 at network headquarters in New York City.

CBS executives who will attend the meeting are: Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President of the network; Joseph H. Ream, Vice President and Secretary; Frank Stanton, Vice President; Frank K. White, Vice President and Treasurer; and Herbert V. Akerberg, Vice-President in charge of Station Relations.

-----  
 Three stations joined the Mutual network during the month of December, 1943 - WHLS, of Port Huron, Michigan, 250 watts; KICD, Spencer, Iowa, 100 watts, and WKNY, Kingston, N. Y., 250 watts.

-----  
 Sales figures for the Blue Network's Central Division during 1943 reached a new all-time high and prospects for a repeat performance appear to be bright for 1944, according to a statement issued by Merritt R. Schoenfeld, Sales Manager of the Division.

-----  
 Specially packaged telephone and telegraph equipment, which permits several messages to be sent simultaneously over one pair of wires is being supplied by the Bell System to the Army Signal Corps for shipment overseas, it was disclosed yesterday. The apparatus was developed by the Bell telephone laboratories at the request of the Signal Corps and is being produced by the Western Electric Company, manufacturing subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Signal Corps engineers estimate that the use of the "carrier" apparatus will save more than 100,000,000 pounds of copper. It not only will mean fewer shiploads of copper, but it also will provide many additional communication channels for the forces in the various theatres of war.





# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.~~  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED

JAN 21 1944

FRANK L. MULLER

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No. 1595



## NO NEW CIVILIAN SETS IN SIGHT; 18,000 GO TO BRITISH

It seemed to be the consensus of opinion at the recent mid-western conference of the Radio Manufacturers' Association held in Chicago recently that there appeared to be little hope of any civilian radio set production this year. At almost the same time there was a news dispatch from London that Hugh Dalton, President of the British Board of Trade told Parliament that 18,000 sets have arrived from America. Mr. Dalton promised he would see that prices to civilians will be controlled. He also said 70,000 British sets were nearly ready for distribution to the public.

It was not only believed by the radio manufacturers assembled at Chicago that no more receiving sets would be manufactured in the U.S. in 1944 but the opinion was also expressed that the radio industry in this country probably would be among the last for reconversion from war production.

In view of the fact that 1944 radio program is 50% larger than last year, Paul Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and other top men in the industry predicted that the doubled war production would require the utmost industry mobilization with manpower difficulties a major bottleneck. It was estimated that the 1944 output would be something like five billion dollars.

Action to meet the 1944 war program was taken by several RMA groups. On manpower problems the new Employment and Personnel Committee, headed by Chairman A. H. Gardner of Buffalo, arranged for an employment survey, including cooperation with Selective Service and other Government agencies on reemployment and rehabilitation of servicemen. Information for RMA members also will be secured on incentive wage plans, uniform job classifications, and measures to reduce absenteeism.

Work on tube standardization of the RMA Engineering Department in cooperation with the armed services has been expanded to include all types of tubes in the military program. To avoid overlapping and confusion in the future standardization of industrial types of tubes, RMA and National Electrical Manufacturers' Association are working on a plan for establishment of a joint committee, for registration and division of standardization work on industrial tubes, some of which have functions both in the radio and electrical industries. A committee including Directors W.R.G. Baker, M. F. Balcom of Emporium, Pa., and Walter Evans of Baltimore, appointed recently, have been representing RMA in the arrangements under consideration with NEMA.





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Financing of manufacturers in war production, through V and VT loans were problems acted on by Chairman J. P. Rogers, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and the new Sales Financing Committee, which also took steps toward future financing problems during industry reconversion.

Immediate problems of war contract changes, including "cutbacks", were considered by the new Committee on Contract Terminations, including problems both of prime and subcontractors. The Baruch-OWM standard contract clause recently promulgated was studied by the Committee and arrangements made for early conferences with Government agencies toward modifications to meet the special needs of electronic manufacturers.

Looking toward the industry's future reconversion problems, several RMA committees arranged preliminary action with Government agencies now considering such plans and within the industry. General principles relating to reconversion to civilian production, during the war period, were outlined by the Industry Reconversion Committee, under the chairmanship of A. S. Wells, and approved by the general RMA Postwar Planning Committee and also the Association's Board of Directors. These general principles included recommendations, transmitted to the WPB Radio and Radar Division, for the addition of E. A. Nicholas of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Fred D. Williams, of Philadelphia, to the Government's official Industry Advisory Committee, to act with other members as a subcommittee for consultations on reconversion procedure. Another recommendation was that no individual company should be penalized by virtue of its war production position and that the Government should establish a future starting date of any shipments of civilian sets, at least six months in advance. Another recommendation was that any manufacturers' quotas should be established quarterly, with three months' advance notice of such quarterly quotas, with provision for quarterly deferment of quotas. That each manufacturer should determine set models to be built and that there should be no "Victory" models was another recommendation. The Committee also recommended that price levels should not be established, but if this is unavoidable, prices should be established according to the then current costs.

Also in connection with peacetime production, a survey to secure facts on the distribution costs of distributors and dealers was recommended by the Distribution Costs Committee, headed by Ben Abrams, of New York, and an appropriation of \$5,000 was made by the RMA Board of Directors. The survey will be made by an independent commercial agency to secure the facts on distribution costs, in the principal markets and for various types of outlets in connection with future merchandising problems.

Likewise, the Industry Statistics Committee, under the chairmanship of Ross D. Siragusa, of Chicago, arranged for RMA compilation of detailed production and sales statistics when peacetime conditions prevail.



Chairman W. A. Coogan and the Export Program Committee also presented a detailed future export promotion program, estimating that postwar set and parts sales would increase 100% and sales of transmitting apparatus 50%.

New and expanded services for RMA members, including additions to the Association's headquarters staff in Washington, also were authorized at the Chicago Conference.

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#### PROPOSAL TO AMEND RECORDS INSPECTION RULE

The Federal Communications Commission has adopted Order No. 118, proposing to amend Section 1.5 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure relating to Inspection of Records.

Provision is made in the Commission's Order for oral argument, if request therefor is filed with the Commission, to be held on March 1, 1944. At that time all interested persons will be given an opportunity to appear and present argument as to why the proposed rule should not be adopted or why it should not be adopted in the form proposed by Order No. 118.

Requests for oral argument shall be filed on or before February 16, 1944, and shall be accompanied by a brief.

The proposed order (No. 118) follows:

"Section 1.5 - Inspection of records - Subject to the provisions of sections 4(j), 213(f), 412 and 606 of the Act, the files of the Commission shall be open to public inspection as follows:

"(a) Tariff schedules required to be filed under section 203 of the Act: valuation reports including exhibits filed in connection therewith, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, with reasons therefor, pursuant to Section 213 of the Act; and annual and monthly reports required to be filed under section 219 of the Act.

"(b) Contracts, agreements, or arrangements between carriers, filed pursuant to section 211(a) of the Act, except such contracts relating to foreign wire or radio communications which are marked confidential by the Commission.

"(c) All applications and amendments thereto filed under title II and title III of the Act, including all documents and documents and exhibits filed with and made a part thereof, whether by reference or otherwise, except reports filed pursuant to Section 1.361 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure; authorizations and certifications



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issued upon such applications, all pleadings, depositions, exhibits, reports filed pursuant to Section 43.1 of the Rules and Regulations, transcripts of testimony, examiners' reports, exceptions, briefs, proposed reports or findings of fact and conclusions, minutes, and orders of the Commission, excepting, however, any of the foregoing expressly designated by the Commission as confidential.

"(d) In the discretion of the Commission, other files, including those excepted in subsections (a), (b) and (c) hereof, upon written request describing in detail the documents to be inspected and the reasons therefor."

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#### NEW STATE DEPT. TELECOMMUNICATIONS CHIEF WELL QUALIFIED

Francis Colt de Wolf, Chief of the newly created Division of Telecommunications in the State Department is exceptionally qualified for the position. Long and favorably known to the communications industry, Mr. de Wolf is an old-timer at the State Department having been there for the past 20 years. He has attended the principal international radio conferences since Bucharest and having served so many years in the Telecommunications Section is now one of the best informed men in the country on the subject of international communications.

Mr. de Wolf's official State Department biography is as follows:

Born Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, of American parents, October 28, 1894; school in Belgium; Hope St. High School (Providence, Rhode Island); private tutors, Harvard, A.B. 1918; Columbia, LL.B. 1922; representative to the Solicitor, Department of State, 1922-1931; Delegate, Anti-smuggling Conference, Ottawa, 1929; Member of Secretariat of League of Nations, Geneva, 1931-1934; Lecturer on International Law, George Washington University, 1942--; appointed Divisional Assistant in the Department of State, February 2, 1935; Representative, 5th meeting of International Telegraph Consulting Committee, Warsaw, 1936; Legal Adviser, Conference for Revision of Capitulatory Regime in Egypt, Montreux, 1937; Delegate, 4th meeting of International Radio Consulting Committee, Bucharest, 1937; U. S. Representative, meeting of Subcommittee of League of Nations Advisory Committee on Social Questions, Paris, 1937; Delegate, International Radio Conference and International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Cairo, 1938, August 29, 1938; U.S. Representative, North American Regional Radio Engineering Meeting, Washington, 1941; Member of Coordinating Committee, Defense Communications Board, Office for Emergency Management, October 1, 1941; Assistant Chief, Division of International Communications, May 16, 1943; Chief, Telecommunications Division, January 15, 1944; married.

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1/21/44

## BLUE AFFILIATES ELECT; NET TO ADVERTISE NATIONALLY

Affiliates of the Blue Network have completed the election of committeemen to serve as representatives on the Blue Stations Planning and Advisory Committee, established in 1942 to advise and assist the management in the operation of the network. Following are the new committeemen and the districts they represent:

William A. Riple, WTRY, Troy, N.Y., reelected from Dist. 1; Allen Campbell, WXYZ, Detroit, reelected from Dist. No. 2; C. T. Hagman, WTCN, Minneapolis-St. Paul, elected from Dist. 3 replacing Earl May, KMA, Shenandoah, Ia.; Henry P. Johnston, WSGN, Birmingham, Ala., reelected from Dist. 4; Harold Hough, KGKO, Fort Worth-Dallas, reelected from Dist. 5; Frank C. Carman, KUTA, Salt Lake City, Utah, elected from Dist. 6, replacing Duncan Pyle, KVOD, Denver, Colo; W. B. Stuht, KJR, Seattle, Wash., reelected from Dist. 7.

The Blue Network has launched its first national advertising campaign in general media. Plans were announced by Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice President.

The space budget for the continuous year-round campaign for 1944, which is supplemental to the regular trade paper campaign, represents the largest amount ever expended by the Blue in advertising. Large-size copy has been scheduled for newspapers in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco (the cities where the Blue owns stations) and full pages in Fortune, the New Yorker, Business Week and United States News with other national publications under negotiation.

Blue affiliates have been requested to cooperate by running the same copy in local newspapers with their own call letters inserted. A merchandising campaign in advertising and industry papers, and direct mail to advertisers and agencies throughout the country will supplement the consumer campaign.

Special recorded announcements of the message conveyed by the advertisements, using Milton Cross and Hugh James, have been produced and will be furnished to all affiliates.

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Says Leonard Lyons:

"Edward Klauber, the radio executive who became Elmer Davis' aide, has finished his survey of OWI's Overseas Branch, and has reorganization."

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## NEW YORK TIMES APPLIES FOR FM LICENSE

Closely following the decision by the Federal Communications Commission not to discriminate against newspapers seeking to enter the radio field, the New York Times has applied for a construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45,500 kilocycles with coverage of 8,250 squaremiles

Another FM applicant is the Hildreth and Rogers Company at Lawrence, Mass., seeking a frequency of 44,900 kilocycles.

There was considerable speculation recently as to why the New York Times didn't buy WMCA over which it broadcasts its news bulletins and which was purchased by Nathan Straus. However, the Times, applying for an FM license, would indicate that it prefers to build its own station.

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## COHAN, CBS ENGINEERING DIRECTOR, OUT; LODGE SUCCEEDS

Edwin King Cohan, Director of General Engineering, Columbia Broadcasting System, has resigned from the network. He joined CBS in 1930 as Chief Engineer and Technical Supervisor. In September, 1934, when the CBS General Engineering Department was formed, Mr. Cohan was appointed Director, the post he held at the time of his resignation.

William B. Lodge, who supervised the General Engineering Department during Mr. Cohan's recent leave of absence, will assume the supervision of Columbia's general engineering design and developmental activities. Mr. Lodge returns to CBS after serving for 18 months as Associate Director of the Airborne Instruments Laboratory of Columbia University, Division of War Research.

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## FCC \$8,000,000 SUPER-APPROPRIATION BID MAY GET LOPPED

There are indications that the Federal Communications Commission's all-time high request for an \$8,371,700 appropriation for the 1945 fiscal year will not have smooth sailing. Of this amount, \$6,146,000 is for war work. This would leave \$2,209,000 for FCC peacetime operations. The latter is an increase of about \$200,000 over the prior year.

Chairman Fly and other members of the Commission testified last Wednesday before the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, of which Representative Clifton Woodrum (D), of Virginia, is Chairman. Many questions as to future expenditure were based upon information brought out in the Lea Committee FCC investigation and Chairman Fly was said to have been closely called to account for all funds asked for and increased expenditures.

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# NEW YORK TIMES APPLIES FOR IN LICENSE

Altogether following the decision by the Federal Communications Commission not to reexamine the newspaper seeking to obtain the radio title, the New York Times has applied for a non-  
 station to which it has been granted (NY) broadcast station to  
 be operated on 68,000 kilocycles with coverage of 8,000 kilocycles.

According to application for the license and permit to operate  
 as a station, New York, seeking a frequency of 44,900 kilocycles.

There are considerable specifications recently in the way  
 the New York Times' new WJLA over which it has been granted as  
 station and which was purchased by William Z. Foster, however, the  
 Times, applying for an in license, would indicate that it desires  
 to begin its own station.

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10. W. J. ENGINEERING DIRECTOR, OUT; WJLA 90 WJLA

William King Foster, Director of General Engineering, Columbia  
 University, is a member of the board. He joined the  
 in 1934 as Chief Engineer and Technical Supervisor. In 1935, when the  
 General Engineering Department was formed, Mr.  
 Foster was appointed Director, and has held the post of Director of the  
 department.

William E. Dodge, who supervised the General Engineering  
 Department during Mr. Foster's recent leave of absence, will assume  
 the supervision of Columbia's general engineering design and develop-  
 ment activities. Mr. Dodge returns to the office after serving for 19  
 months as Associate Director of the Airborne Instruments Laboratory  
 of Columbia University, Division of War Research.

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11. 84,000.000 SUPPLY-APPROXIMATION LID MAY GET LATER

There are indications that the Federal Communications  
 Commission will limit the power for an 88,000,000 approximation  
 for the 1937 fiscal year will not have enough selling. Of this  
 amount, 88,000,000 is for the year. This would leave 88,000,000  
 for the 1937 fiscal year. The latter is an increase of about  
 200,000 over the prior year.

William E. Dodge and other members of the Commission recently  
 had to make before the Subcommittee on the Administration of the  
 House Appropriations Committee, of which Representative William  
 Tamm (D), of Virginia, is Chairman. Many questions as to the  
 expenditures were based upon information brought out in the  
 testimony. The investigation and Committee E. has said to have been  
 closely related to account for all funds raised for and expended  
 expenditures.

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1/21/44

## FDR GAGS HOOVER AT FCC PROBE; CONGRESS MAY FIGHT BACK

President Roosevelt threw a monkey-wrench into the proceedings of the House Committee on Thursday investigating the Federal Communications Commission by forbidding J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to testify "on matters pertaining to national security". Almost everything the Committee wanted to know seemed to come under that head and as a result Mr. Hoover, though apparently having no objection on his own account to telling the Committee anything it wanted to know, proved almost a total loss as a witness.

The President was regarded by certain Committee members as using "national security" as a stall to protect Chairman Fly. Unquestionably the Committee will hit back at the White House.

"The President could not, by blanket order, exempt a witness from testifying before this Committee", Representative Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the Committee, declared. Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey declared nothing in the inquiry would "even remotely endanger national security".

Representative Lea said the Congressional Committee didn't want to interfere with the Executive Department in this but added it might be necessary to do so unless explanations were forthcoming.

It was brought out at the hearing that Attorney General Francis Biddle a month and a half after Pearl Harbor blamed "surreptitious" radio messages from the United States for contributing to Japan's early military success.

A letter from Mr. Biddle to Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, introduced at the hearing, quoted the Attorney General as saying:

"The evidence is strong that messages were surreptitiously conveyed to the enemy by radio, and that military attacks have been furthered or facilitated by these messages."

In the letter, dated Jan. 22, 1942, Mr. Biddle asked Mr. Fly to turn over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation 250,000 fingerprints taken by the FCC of radio employees and ship operators so that the FBI could trace down the disloyal ones, if any. Chairman Fly refused, however, on the grounds that he had agreed with radio union officials not to do so. He said that union leaders objected to having the fingerprints placed in the FBI records.

The House hearings adjourned until next Tuesday (January 25) when Mr. Hoover will probably again be called upon to appear.

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## PRESS WIRELESS NOW INCLUDED IN WAR ZONE SERVICE

The Federal Communications Commission hereafter will regard Press Wireless as eligible for consideration in authorizations of communications circuits to overseas points, where, because of military considerations, it is the policy of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Board of War Communications to limit operations of each such circuit to one United States carrier.

This action does not authorize Press Wireless to communicate with any particular foreign point or points, but establishes its eligibility for such authorizations in competition with other American radiotelegraph carriers.

The proceeding arose out of the policy of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Board of War Communications, first applied in establishing direct radiotelegraph service between the United States and Algiers in February, 1943, which requires that one radiotelegraph carrier only be authorized to communicate with each point in a war zone. The policy further provides that the company authorized be capable of handling all classes of message traffic - government, press, and commercial. However, Press Wireless was licensed to handle and has been handling only press and (since March 17, 1942) government traffic. The Press Wireless application for authority to handle commercial traffic to war-zone points was filed with the Commission in order that it might qualify to operate some of the circuits governed by this policy.

Press Wireless' original application in this proceeding was filed with the Commission August 13, 1943. In this application Press Wireless sought authority to render commercial service on all its presently operating foreign circuits and on any new circuits which it might be authorized to establish in the future. The Commission on September 18 designated the application for hearing.

Subsequently Press Wireless sought leave to amend its original application limiting it to a request for authority to handle commercial messages on those foreign circuits which under wartime policy would be authorized to one, and only one, United States carrier, and only for the duration of such policy. In amending its petition, the Company took the position that it was motivated by the desire to render service to the press at war-zone points, rather than by any desire to change the character of its service to that of a general commercial carrier.

On November 3, 1943, the Commission granted Press Wireless leave to amend its application and hearings were held November 18 and 19 before Commissioners Paul A. Walker, Ray C. Wakefield, and Clifford J. Durr. R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Mackay Radio and Telegraph, Inc., and Western Union Telegraph Company, in addition to Press Wireless, participated in the hearing.

During the course of hearings Press Wireless' representatives testified that the company was financially able and that it had adequate personnel, facilities, and frequencies to handle all classes of traffic to and from several war-zone points.

Chairman Fly did not participate in the Commission action.

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THE "WORLD JOURNAL" (PUBLISHED WEEKLY) - The "World Journal" is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at the office of the Editor, 10, Market Street, Singapore. The price is 10 cents per copy, and 10 dollars per annum in advance. The subscription price is 10 dollars per annum in advance. The subscription price is 10 dollars per annum in advance. The subscription price is 10 dollars per annum in advance.

With the nation's economic recovery, the Bureau of the Census is planning to publish a new series of reports on the economic conditions of the United States. The first of these reports, "The Economic Conditions of the United States, 1964-1965," is being prepared for publication in the near future. This report will provide a comprehensive overview of the economic conditions of the United States during the period 1964-1965. It will cover a wide range of economic indicators, including gross domestic product, personal income, and unemployment. The report will also provide a detailed analysis of the economic conditions of the various states and the District of Columbia. This report is an important contribution to the understanding of the economic conditions of the United States during the period 1964-1965.

[illegible]

1. The above information was obtained from the files of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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On 11/11/44, the Commission received from the following persons information regarding the activities of the following persons in the United States:

[illegible]

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## PETRILLO REPORT SOON; NETWORK STRIKE REPORTED OUT

The War Labor Board special panel will be heard from within the next two or three weeks in the Petrillo case between recording firms and the American Federation of Musicians. Also it is reported from New York City that Mr. Petrillo will not call a strike of musicians against the networks following the February 1st expiration of the current A. F. of M. contracts with radio.

Mr. Petrillo apparently intends allowing his men to continue working under terms of the old contract, so that they can be pulled out any time he feels he is having difficulty securing whatever demands he figures on making.

Findings and recommendations of the WLB panel, which has been sitting in New York will be referred to the National War Labor Board for final decision.

It is expected that the panel will rule on whether musicians not making records for some companies are on strike. James C. Petrillo, AFM president, has contended that there is no labor dispute, that the men did not want to make records.

Since the panel was named last August, several electrical transcription firms and Decca Records, Inc., have signed agreements with the AFM permitting them to make recordings.

RCA Victor, the Columbia Recording Corp. and the National Broadcasting Co. radio recording division have not signed with the Union.

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## CENSOR WARNS RADIO AND PRESS ON INVASION GOSSIP

Editors and broadcasters were cautioned to exercise the greatest discretion in discussing plans for the second front.

"This is not a field for the customary competitive news-gathering. No American newspaper man or broadcaster will want the distinction of being first to disclose where, when and how our troops will strike", Byron Price, Censorship Director, said. "But no one should forget for a moment that inadvertent disclosures are exactly as valuable to the enemy as deliberate disclosures.

"All speculation about the invasion should be kept strictly within the limits laid down in the Codes and no device of speculation or prediction used to disclose restricted information. Bear in mind that it is always hazardous, in connection with future operations, to mention dates, even by month or season; or to point out the likelihood or desirability of a landing in one country or on one particular section of the coast; or to forecast how many troops or units will be employed."

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RECEIVED: NEW YORK, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

The New York Times has reported that the American Federation of Labor (AFL) is planning to strike against the government in the event of a new administration. The AFL is currently in a state of confusion and is not yet ready to take any action.

The AFL is apparently planning to strike in the event of a new administration. The AFL is currently in a state of confusion and is not yet ready to take any action.

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## SENATOR WHITE APPROVED AS MINORITY LEADER

Senate Republicans affirmed Thursday the action of Minority Leader McNary (Oregon), in designating Senator White of Maine, radio authority of the Senate, as acting leader during Mr. McNary's illness, but delayed a decision on a proposed reorganization of their machinery.

Senator White said the conference adopted a resolution by Senator Taft (R), of Ohio, expressing confidence in Senator McNary's leadership and requesting Mr. White to continue as Acting Minority leader until the Oregon Senator returns to his duties. Senator McNary is recuperating in Florida after a brain operation.

On motion of Senator Willis of Indiana, the conference directed Mr. White to appoint a committee of five to study "the needs of the Republican Party in the Senate" and to report back to the group next Thursday.

With the comment that "we're getting ready to take over the control of the Senate", Senator White said this group would study the question of electing a conference chairman, whip and naming a steering committee to formulate legislative policies.

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## COWLES STATIONS COW-CATCHER AND HITCH-HIKERS THE BOOT

In the interest of good programming and uniformity in network, national spot, and local service, the four Cowles stations are following the lead of the Columbia Broadcasting System in ruling out cow-catcher and hitch-hike announcements.

The new policy of KSO and KRNT, Des Moines; WMT, Cedar Rapids; and WNAX, Yankton (the last three are CBS stations), goes into effect immediately. However, in those cases in which production and operational problems make the immediate change impossible, accounts and agencies are given until October 1st this year to comply.

While there will be no restriction on the number of products any client may advertise within his program time limit, all "simulated" spot announcements, which pretend to be divorced from the program (such as commercials which precede the introductions of the program itself or which follow its apparent signoff) are no longer permitted.

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In a "mop-up campaign" to uncover every potential bond buyer, the National Broadcasting Company will join hands with the Boy Scouts of America in the Fourth War Loan Drive. An army of a million and a half Scouts, from the nine-year-old Cubs through the Senior Scouts, will ring every doorbell in the country to drive bond and stamp sales to astronomical figures.

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SENATOR WHITE APPROVED AS MINORITY LEADER

Senator Woodbridge affirmed Thursday the action of Minority Leader Henry (Osgood), in designating Senator White of Maine, as the majority of the Senate, as acting leader during Mr. Osgood's illness, but only as a temporary measure.

Senator White said the conference elected a majority by Senator White (R), of Ohio, expressing confidence in Senator Henry's leadership and requesting Mr. White to continue as acting minority leader until the Oregon Senator returns to his duties. Senator White is now acting in Oregon after a brief vacation.

A motion of Senator Tillie of Indiana, the conference elected Mr. White to appoint a committee of five to study the needs of the Republican Party in the Senate and to report back to the group next January.

The conference then "went" to the Senate, where the majority of the Senate, Senator White said, was made up of the members of the Senate who were present. This was a majority of the Senate.

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SENATOR WHITE APPROVED AS MINORITY LEADER

In the interest of good government and efficiency in the Senate, the Senate has elected a majority of the Senate, Senator White said, who were present. This was a majority of the Senate.

The new policy of the Senate, Senator White said, was to make the Senate a more efficient body. This was a majority of the Senate.

With this will be a restriction on the number of members of the Senate, Senator White said, who were present. This was a majority of the Senate.

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In a "majority" of the Senate, Senator White said, who were present. This was a majority of the Senate.

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THREE MONTHS

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
BUREAU OF RESEARCH  
30 ROYAL LEE PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
JAN 2 1944  
FRANK C. MULLEN

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January 25, 1944.

## KAROL SAYS 95% RADIOS STILL OK; RESEARCH PROGRESSES

In contrast to pessimistic estimates as to the number of sets now out of business, John J. Karol, Assistant Sales Manager and Market Research Counsel of the Columbia Broadcasting System, addressing the New England Chapter of the American Marketing Association in Boston said that 95% of all radios were in good working order. Furthermore, Mr. Karol declared that over 85% of the sets of the country were in use daily at one time or another for an average of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

The speaker told of the great strides made by radio in research and measurement of its listeners and how this had forced other media to adopt similar means to show the advertiser just what he was getting for his money. Mr. Karol explained research techniques currently in use to measure the listening audience. The CBS official described the size and penetration of radio in America as of 1944, together with statistics and case histories of users of network broadcasting among a number of different types of advertisers.

Methods now in use for measurement were outlined by Mr. Karol, who briefly explained among other items the Crossley and Hooper means of arriving at statistics and how these were used by radio to further improve the client's audience. Sometimes, Mr. Karol remarked, analyzing a program is like asking, "What makes a girl pretty."

There were in the Boston audience a number of professors from Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Karol himself being a Harvard graduate. Likewise present were advertisers and agency representatives.

The speaker stated that the 31,000,000 radio families were divided into economic classes, population groups and geographical sections, including urban and rural, all closely and constantly studied for the benefit of the client. However, Mr. Karol pointed out that the client alone was not the sole consideration, but rather research had been helpful in improving entertainment quality and equally helpful in formulating program policies.

Thus, through research, there came about the ban on offensive advertising and in the near future the banning of cow-catcher and hitch-hike advertising, which CBS affiliates agreed to discard shortly. Through research, full responsibility of the comparatively new medium was brought home.

Television, Mr. Karol believed, would be the great event that would reorient much of our thinking in radio broadcasting during the next decade. Television was costly, he said, and what service should be telecast in order to make people rush for a \$300 set, must





make television so useful that it will pay for itself. CBS, he said, had been experimenting for several years before the war, with a modern station and engineering staff.

Many problems were in the offing, he indicated, not yet ironed out and many others were overcome. Sparsely settled districts nevertheless would be without television for the time being because of the prohibitive cost in such coverage.

Early television would of necessity be witnessed by a discriminating people because the cost of the sets would determine that factor. Hence television programs themselves will have to withstand sophisticated criticism from the start. Such shows, Mr. Karol opined, will need fine subtlety, be swiftly paced and since the eye is quicker than the ear, the obvious move or gag will be out. All these things will be of concern to the television advertiser.

Mr. Karol saw television as an addition but not as a replacement of radio for many years to come. Particularly in the rural sections of the country. He also saw FM developing in pretty much the same manner and as in the case of radio, all these accomplishments should give the advertiser a good share of the credit for the development.

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#### PATENT GRANTED ON "PHANTOM RADIO CONVOYS"

Andre Maris Embiricos of New York City and Frederick B. Woodworth of Hempstead, N.Y., jointly received Patent No. 2,339,257 for a complex system of conveying large amounts of goods, described in the Patent Office Gazette as a "system of transportation". The twenty claims of the patent cover a system including a number of barge-like boats which float in such a way they appear almost entirely submerged and have nothing appearing above water that in any way suggests an ordinary ship. They might look like huge rafts floating empty on the water.

In the escorting ship is a radio control for each of the barge-like vessels. In each "barge" is other radio apparatus controlled from the escort vessel to operate the steering and power mechanisms. Thus, a lone ship is able to operate a large convoy of vessels carrying cargo.

From a belligerent ship, the single ship would look relatively harmless and innocent. Actually the ship - and it could be a small one - could be escorting as many as ten vessels larger than itself loaded with cargo.

Such a radio-controlled system also, in times of peace, could be used to eliminate the necessity of a crew for each cargo-carrying "barge", since each barge is virtually a radio-operated ship in itself. The patent was assigned to Phantom Convoys, Inc.

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It is believed no action will be taken in the near future to change the present situation and engineering staff.

Many problems were in the office, no industry, no yet. Some of the many things were covered. The only thing that was not covered was the time when the time was covered.

It is believed that it is necessary to have a staff of people who are not only in the office but also in the field. The staff should be able to handle the work in the office and in the field. The staff should be able to handle the work in the office and in the field. The staff should be able to handle the work in the office and in the field.

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### RESEARCH REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE STAFF

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## CONGRESS HIRES OWN COUNSEL IN BIG FCC BUREAUCRAT TEST

Attorney General Biddle, who usually handles such cases, having declared that he didn't think this one constitutional, Congress has begun hiring counsel to defend its action in ousting the bureaucrats, Goodwin B. Watson and William B. Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, and Dr. Robert M. Lovett, Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands. As Congress rolls up its sleeves and wades into it, the case promises to be one of the outstanding constitutional battles of our time and one of the rare instances where Congress has been obliged to engage its own lawyers to defend itself.

The first hard hitter to be signed up by the House Appropriations Sub-committee, of which Representative Kerr (D), of North Carolina, is Chairman, is John C. Gall, former Washington counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers. Others who are to make up the Congressional panel will be chosen soon, Mr. Kerr said.

Mr. Gall said that he already has been in conference with Attorney General Biddle regarding procedures to be followed in the trial in the Court of Claims. The Government must file its answer by the end of this month. Mr. Gall was to confer again soon with Mr. Biddle.

Mr. Gall, a native of North Carolina, attended The Citadel at Charleston and was graduated in 1922 from George Washington University Law School. He is 43 years old and lives near Upperville, Va., and has offices in the Southern Building in Washington. A critic of earlier Congresses, he charged in a speech before the Southern California Industrial Leadership Conference in 1940 that Congress would "spend between \$9,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000, increase the public debt to its limit and will do nothing for business."

Although there has been considerable blustering and threatening on both sides, this will be the first real test of whether or not Congress can slap down the ears of the bureaucrats. Congress last July voted to withhold after November 15th the salaries of Messrs. Watson, Dodd and Lovett because of their alleged subversive activities. With the consent of James L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC, and Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior - although it was charged to have violated the law - the trio in defiance of Congress remained at their desks until December 1st so as to establish the present claims for back pay and reinstatement. Throughout their fight with Congress, the men are said to have been backed and encouraged by both Fly and Ickes. Counsel for the ousted trio is Charles L. Horsky of the law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb, of Washington.

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## PUBLISHERS SIZE UP G.E. TELEVISION; HEAR COST SOLUTION

Radio relays necessary for the network of television stations after the war may also have important uses in the aviation and communications industry, thus justifying the installation expense, Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, radio consulting engineer of General Electric, told members of the New York State Publishers' Association in Schenectady last week for a special television demonstration by General Electric.

"There may be some doubt whether the television industry alone can support extensive television relay chains", Dr. Alexanderson said. "We must then keep in mind that such radio highways may be used for many other purposes.

"They may be used for a radio mail service so that a letter dropped in any post office will be flashed in facsimile and ready to deliver to any part of the country within a few minutes.

"The radio chains will constitute trunk lines of telephone and telegraph communication with greater capacity than all the wire lines in existence.

"The physical plant of the radio chains may serve as highways for the traffic in the air whereby all the information needed for safe public and private flying is given to the aviators.

"The all-around usefulness of radio relays is therefore apparent because they will serve the television industry, communication industry at the same time.

"When we once establish this radio service, it will no longer be a question of cost. We will not be able to get along without it any more than we can get along without the railroads."

"A newspaper-television station combination might well make news for the paper and programs for the station at the same time", Robert L. Gibson, Assistant to the Manager of Broadcasting and Publicity, said. "Stations could be built adjacent to an arena or large area where sporting events such as football and baseball can be held, and lighting installed for night events. Later the arena could be enclosed for such winter sports as hockey and basketball.

"One of the television studios might be a small auditorium where civic organizations could meet, a little theater group could put on plays, and musical organizations could have concerts."

As for present television programs, he mentioned boxing, plays, light opera, news commentators using war maps, puppet shows and quiz programs as among the most popular in the Schenectady-Albany-Troy area served by WRGB, the G-E television station. He also described programs relayed from New York in the nation's first television network.

More than 125 publishers attended the special two-hour television show and several participated in the program.

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1/25/44

## FCC ORDERS HOTELS TO HALT TELEPHONE CALL SURCHARGING

A Federal Communications Commission order requiring the filing of tariff schedules governing surcharges collected by hotels, apartment houses, and clubs in the District of Columbia, has resulted in arrangements whereby the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the other Bell System companies will file tariffs with the Commission prohibiting the collection by hotels, apartment houses, and clubs throughout the United States of any charge for interstate and foreign long distance telephone calls in addition to the regular tariff charge of the telephone company.

The first tariff to prohibit the collection of these extra charges was filed with the Commission last Saturday by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company to be effective February 15, 1944, to apply to long distance telephone calls originating in the District of Columbia, and like filings will be made effective the same date covering the rest of the country. It is estimated by the FCC that hotels throughout the country are currently collecting surcharges from their patrons in the amount of at least \$1,700,000 annually, so that the elimination of these surcharges will result in this amount of saving to the telephone-using public at hotels.

Beginning February 15, 1944, under the Bell Telephone System tariffs which are being filed, no surcharge may be collected on interstate and foreign long distance telephone calls at hotels, apartment houses, and clubs. Under these tariffs, the telephone user at these places will pay no more for such calls than at public pay stations.

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REGARDS FCC NEWSPAPER STATION POLICY AS SENSIBLE

Stating that an attempt to unscramble the press-broadcasting partnerships would have resulted in drastic dislocations and might have operated to the public disadvantage, the Washington Post states:

"As the issue has been finally resolved by the FCC, both Scylla and Charybdis are avoided. 'All the Commissioners', the FCC statement says, 'agree to the general principle that diversification of control of such media is desirable. The Commission does not desire to discourage legally qualified persons from applying for licenses, but does desire to encourage the maximum number of qualified persons to enter the field of mass communications and to permit them to use all modern inventions and improvements in the art to insure good public service.' Apparently this means that newspapers may be granted broadcasting licenses hereafter if that appears to coincide with the public interest, that each case will be considered on its merits, and that the Commission will be ever mindful of the democratic principle that sources of public information should be widely diffused.





"The decision is a skillful marriage of sound principle to flexible operation. It will throw a heavy administrative burden upon the FCC because intelligent pursuit of the public interest is always more difficult than adherence to an arbitrary rule of thumb. But the fact that this bipartisan body is able to adopt a sensible policy by unanimous action after long controversy will enhance its prestige and strengthen public confidence in its judgment on individual press-radio combinations."

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#### WEISS SPEAKS AT SANTA BARBARA DON LEE DEDICATION

Addressing the Santa Barbara, California, Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club, Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System was a speaker Monday at the dedication of the new studios of the Don Lee Santa Barbara station KDB.

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#### NEW YORK PROBABLY BROADCASTERS' APRIL CONVENTION CITY

Apparently New York will be the city selected for the next annual meeting - this year called the "Victory-War Conference" - and the dates tentatively April 10-13. Chicago and Cincinnati have been making a strong bid for it but the Convention Committee, of which Ed Yocum of KGHL, Billings, Mont., is the Chairman, seemed to feel that New York would be selected if hotel accommodations could be secured.

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#### BRITISH-AMERICAN PATENT PACT SPURS PRODUCTION

The little-known British-American Patent Interchange Agreement, two years old on January 1, 1944, has spurred the battle of production, which has achieved such glowing results.

The United States Army and Navy have surveyed the results this Agreement has brought about, and found them of great value in the war effort. For under the arrangement, there has been a free flow of patent rights and scientific and technical information. Aircraft, radio and ordnance particularly have benefited by this united effort. Great savings have been made in time and money through having specialists in their particular fields contribute their talents and inventions in solving problems that demanded speedy solution in the stress of war. The Agreement, which works both ways and which runs for the war's duration, functions so that American manufacturers are making war goods licensed under British-owned U. S. patents, and British concerns are manufacturing war products under American-owned British patents.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a legitimate organization or a subversive one.

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# RYAN SILENT ON REPORTED NAB PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

Those who have been trying to smoke President Roosevelt out on the fourth term had nothing on the inquiring reporters who tried to find out whether or not J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship, would be a candidate for the presidency of the National Association of Broadcasters to succeed Neville Miller if, as reported, Mr. Ryan's name is to be presented to the NAB Board of Directors in Chicago, Wednesday, February 2nd, by the Association's Nominating Committee. That Mr. Ryan might be available for head of NAB might be available for head of NAB was apparently a thing few had thought of. His name had heretofore not been mentioned in connection with the presidency and apparently it came as a complete surprise to the industry. How long the Committee has been mulling over the idea is not known but it is said that they came to a complete agreement that Mr. Ryan would be the man for the place - if the latter could be persuaded to accept.

That Mr. Ryan would prove acceptable to the Board and to the NAB members seemed to be a foregone conclusion. Based upon the fine record made by the Ohio broadcaster as radio censor, as tough a job as has ever been assigned to anyone in the industry, and previous to that his success in his own business, the Nominating Committee apparently felt they were taking no chances.

Having reportedly reached an unanimous conclusion, the Chairman of which committee was Don S. Elias, of WWNC, Asheville, N.C., and its members James D. Shouse, WLW, Cincinnati, Paul Morency, WTIC, Hartford, Conn., J. O. Mailand, WHO, Des Moines, Ia., John J. Gillin, Jr., WOW, Omaha, Nebr., and G. R. Shafto, Columbus, O., requested that a special meeting of the NAB Directors be called for Chicago the middle of next week.

Mr. Miller, whose contract expires July 1, successfully fought off an attempt to remove him a year ago and there are those who believe he may put up another fight this time. A factor against him in addition to certain dissatisfied members of the industry is the continued animosity of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission. The only solution seems to be for one or the other to go and it doesn't look at this writing as if it would be Mr. Fly. Another handicap of Mr. Miller has been that he is not a practical broadcaster.

Mr. Ryan, on the other hand, virtually grew up with the business. Serving temporarily in Washington, as is his brother-in-law in Chicago, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Storer, U.S.N., President of the Company, Mr. Ryan is an owner and Vice-President and General Manager of the Fort Industry Company which now has stations in four States and will soon enter a fifth. That these stations are not affiliates of any one network is another thing in favor of Mr. Ryan should he be nominated for the NAB presidency. WSPD at Toledo, WLOK, Lima, and WHIZ, Zanesville, are NBC; WWVA, Wheeling, and WAGA, Atlanta, are Blue; WMMN at Fairmont, West Va., is CBS, and WFTL, at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., soon to be acquired, is Mutual. Furthermore



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

There have been many attempts to make a history of the United States, but none have been successful. The first attempt was made by John Adams, who wrote a history of the American Revolution. This was followed by many other historians, but none have been able to produce a work that is both accurate and readable. The reason for this is that the history of the United States is a very complex and controversial subject. There are many different views on the role of the government, the rights of the individual, and the nature of the American people. It is difficult to write a history that is fair to all of these views. The result is that the history of the United States is a subject that is constantly being debated and re-evaluated. This is a good thing, as it allows us to learn from our mistakes and to improve ourselves. However, it also means that there is no single, definitive history of the United States. Instead, there are many different histories, each of which tells a different story. This is the state of the history of the United States today.

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the stations of which Mr. Ryan is General Manager, are in small as well as large cities so that he knows the problems of both, and has the interests of both at heart. If Mr. Ryan could do as good a job for NAB as he has done at censorship, the broadcasters would be lucky to get him. Just as the mention of the name of Elmer Davis of OWI so often gets the raspberry among the newspaper people, Byron Price at Censorship is invariably praised. No matter how well Price had handled the press, if Ryan hadn't done equally well with the radio stations, censorship would likewise have been getting the brickbats.

The NAB president is elected by the Board of Directors to which the Nominating Committee will report in Chicago on February 2nd, but whether or not the Board will act on the nomination at that time is not known. A two-thirds vote is required to elect.

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#### RADIO PLANNING BOARD WILL GIVE IRE PEEP INTO FUTURE

It is anticipated that the Winter Technical Meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers (IRE) on Friday and Saturday, January 28th and 29th, will bring to New York 2,000 members of the Institute who will be there to discuss the present and future of the art of electronics.

Many interesting papers will be presented, but the two meetings of universal interest, according to J. R. Poppele, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, will be the Symposium on "The Work of the Radio Technical Planning Board", presenting Dr. W.R.G. Baker, Chairman of the RTPB, and thirteen Chairmen of the various panels. The members of these panels will endeavor to take a long-range view of radio, and endeavor to chart the course of radio activity for many years to come.

Headed by E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, and Chief of several engineering divisions, the gathering of IRE engineers will listen to a discussion on "The Engineering Work of the Federal Communications Commission". Mr. Jett will be accompanied by G. P. Adair, Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief of the Broadcast Division of the FCC Engineering Department; W. N. Krebs, Chief of the Safety and Special Services Division of the FCC Engineering Department; and P. F. Siling, Chief of the International Division of the FCC Engineering Department.

The RTPB session Friday afternoon at 3 P.M., January 28th, will be as follows:

Symposium, Haraden Pratt, Chairman - "The Work of the Radio Technical Planning Board", W.R.G. Baker, Chairman of RTPB  
 Alfred N. Goldsmith - Spectrum Utilization  
 C. G. Jolliffe - Frequency Allocation  
 R. M. Wise - High-Frequency Generation



H. S. Frazier - Standard Broadcasting  
 C. M. Jansky, Jr. - VHF Broadcasting  
 D. B. Smith - Television,  
 J. V. L. Hogan - Facsimile  
 Haraden Pratt - Radio Communication  
 E. W. Engstrom - Relay Systems  
 W. P. Hilliard - Radio Range, Direction, and Recognition  
 D. W. Rentzel - Aeronautical Radio  
 C. V. Aggers - Industrial, Scientific, and Medical Equipment  
 D. E. Noble - Portable, Mobile, and Emergency Service Communications

The engineering meeting will be Saturday morning, January 29th, at 10:30 o'clock:

Symposium, Professor Turner, Chairman - "Engineering Work of the Federal Communications Commission"  
 E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission and Chief of Several Engineering Division - "Engineering Work of the FCC"  
 G. P. Adair, Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief of the Broadcast Division of the Engineering Department - "Timely Broadcast Matters"  
 W. N. Krebs, Chief of the Safety and Special Services Division of the Engineering Department - "Police, Aviation and Maritime Services"  
 P. F. Siling, Chief of the International Division of the Engineering Department - "International Point-to-Point and Allocation Problems."

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# NBC TO MAKE FM AVAILABLE TO STANDARD BAND AFFILIATES

In order to stimulate the progress of Frequency Modulation broadcasting, the National Broadcasting Company will make all its network programs available to FM stations operated by its standard band affiliates.

"The objective sought by NBC is to make its programs available to every radio listener in America, regardless of whether a standard band or FM receiver is being used", Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company said. "The availability of these NBC Network programs throughout the United States on both standard and FM transmitters, will assure present and future owners of FM receiving sets that they can continue to hear their favorite programs on an improved radio service."

As soon as an adequate number of affiliates have established companion FM stations, Mr. Trammell said, the National Broadcasting Company will then put into operation either improved telephone circuits covering a broader range of frequencies than are now being used or an automatic relay system capable of transmitting FM programs from point to point with high fidelity when such facilities become available.

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1. J. E. Thompson - Chairman, Subcommittee
2. J. E. Thompson - Vice Chairman
3. J. E. Thompson - Secretary
4. J. E. Thompson - Member
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The following members will be attending the meeting on Tuesday, January 14, 1963, at 10:00 a.m.:

1. J. E. Thompson - Chairman, Subcommittee
2. J. E. Thompson - Vice Chairman
3. J. E. Thompson - Secretary
4. J. E. Thompson - Member
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NOT TO BE USED IN ANY MANNER TO DISCLOSE THE CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT

It is requested that the members of the Subcommittee be notified of the meeting on Tuesday, January 14, 1963, at 10:00 a.m. The meeting will be held in the Conference Room, Room 100, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

The objective of the meeting is to discuss the progress of the Subcommittee's work and to determine the next steps to be taken. The Subcommittee is currently working on a report on the activities of the various groups and organizations mentioned in the report. The report will be presented to the Subcommittee at the meeting. The Subcommittee is also working on a plan of action to be taken by the various groups and organizations mentioned in the report. The plan of action will be presented to the Subcommittee at the meeting.

It is requested that the members of the Subcommittee be notified of the meeting on Tuesday, January 14, 1963, at 10:00 a.m. The meeting will be held in the Conference Room, Room 100, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Anticipating the post-war development of television, the National Broadcasting Company has inaugurated a 50-week comprehensive course of television instruction for its staff engineers. The course will be conducted by RCA Institutes with George Maedel, chief instructor of the Institute, in charge.

Radio Station WHBQ, 250 watts, in Memphis, Tenn., has signed an affiliation contract to become the fulltime Mutual outlet in Memphis, effective March 6th.

Gardner Cowles, Jr., publisher of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, and President of the Iowa Broadcasting Co., was elected a Director of United Air Lines Monday at a special meeting of the Board in Chicago. Mr. Cowles succeeds Joseph P. Ripley, resigned.

The Federal Communications Commission has denied the application of Martin R. O'Brien (WMRO), Aurora, Ill., for modification of license to change hours of operation from daytime only on 1280 kilocycles, 250 watts, to unlimited time on 1280 kilocycles, 250 watts daytime, 100 watts nighttime, without prejudice to the right of applicant to file an application requesting unlimited time operation on 1490 kilocycles. No party to the proceedings has filed exceptions thereto, or requested oral argument thereon.

A clergyman speaking over WHAS, Louisville, between 7:30 and 8 o'clock last Saturday morning, said that an effort was being made to include a provision in the new Radio Law if a station accepts liquor advertising it should afford equal opportunity for the prohibitionists to advertise.

S. R. Olliphant has joined the legal staff of the National Broadcasting Company as attorney, A. L. Ashby, NBC Vice-President and General Counsel, has announced.

A graduate of Columbia University and Law School, Olliphant has been engaged for several years in private practice in New York, specializing in Aviation Law. Recently, he has been associated with his brother-in-law, Major Alexander P. de Seversky.

An item reprinted from Leonard Lyons column in our last issue should have read:

"Edward Klauber, the radio executive who became Elmer Davis' aide, has finished his survey of OWI's Overseas Branch, and has recommended a complete reorganization."

Increasing use of radio by motion picture companies and stage show producers as a medium to advertise their productions is evinced in current campaigns on WABC, CBS' key outlet in New York City.

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The first of these is the fact that the Commission has been unable to obtain a satisfactory response to its request for information from the various departments of the Government. The second is the fact that the Commission has been unable to obtain a satisfactory response to its request for information from the various departments of the Government.

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Drew Pearson writes: "Demands for the Des Moines Register's penetrating editorials on isolationism are so great that Cowles Brothers have reprinted them in brochure form.

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A review of the radio industry in 1943 has been prepared for the American Year Book by Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N.J. Principal subjects discussed by Dr. Jolliffe include domestic broadcasting, international broadcasting, radio servicing, police and aviation radio and electronics.

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Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President, will welcome approximately 75 new employees of the Blue Network at a dinner to be held Tuesday, Feb. 1, at the Town Hall Club. The dinner continues the series of gatherings at which Mr. Kobak has played host to employees in the various departments of the Blue.

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A patent issued to Homer W. Dudley of Summit, N. J., covers a method by which one phonograph record can be played and at the same time be synchronized with another to produce as the single audible effect a strange combination of the two sounds.

The examiner at the Patent Office who handled the claims gave as an example: "One record could be a recording of the Gettysburg address and on the other might be a recording of the Eighth Avenue local coming into Times Square."

The patent No. 2,339,465, is assigned to the Bell Laboratories.

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The Federal Communications Commission has amended Item 90(a) of Section 42.91 of its Rules and Regulations relating to Preservation of Records, so as to permit the destruction of "Receivers' record of messages filed" after a lapse of three months, instead of the present required period of one year. This section is applicable only to domestic wire-telegraph carriers.

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The revenue of WENR, key station of the Blue Network in Chicago, during 1943 was the highest in the history of the station, it was reported. For the twelve month period, WENR showed a gain of 166.1% over the total 1942 sales figure.

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A total of 1402 hours and 50 minutes was contributed to the war effort on the Blue Network in 1943, an increase of 64 per cent over 1942 when the total was 857 hours and eight minutes. Time contributed by sponsors on the Blue in 1943 was 296 hours and 43 minutes, compared with 136 hours and 27 minutes in 1942.

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The contents of the Bell Laboratories Record for January include: "Substitute Materials in Telephone Booths", E. W. Niles; "Modernized 'Information' for Large PBX's", H. H. Abbott; "Historic Firsts: Airplane Radio Telephony"; "Disintegration of Face Brick by Dissolves Salts", J. M. Hardesty; "Development of the Electrical Director"; "Television Over Telephone Cable"; "Registering 'Busy Line' Frequency in the Crossbar System", R. E. Hersey.

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CONFIDENTIAL - This document contains information which is exempt from public release under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

SECTION 1

The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the project. It is intended to serve as a reference for all project participants and to ensure that everyone is working from the same set of information. The document will be updated as the project progresses and new information becomes available.

SECTION 2

The project is currently in the planning phase. The initial goals and objectives have been established, and a detailed schedule has been developed. The next steps are to identify the resources needed and to begin the implementation of the project plan. It is important to maintain close communication with all stakeholders throughout the process.

SECTION 3

The project team has been assembled, and each member has been assigned specific responsibilities. The team will meet regularly to discuss progress and address any issues that arise. It is essential that all team members remain committed to the project and work together to achieve the common goal.

The project is expected to be completed within the specified timeframe. However, it is important to remain flexible and adaptable in the face of any changes or challenges that may arise. Regular communication and reporting will be required to ensure that the project stays on track and that all objectives are met.

SECTION 4

The project will be monitored closely throughout its duration. Key performance indicators (KPIs) will be established to measure progress and success. Regular reports will be generated and shared with all stakeholders. Any deviations from the plan will be identified and addressed promptly to ensure the project remains on schedule and within budget.

SECTION 5

The project is expected to have a significant impact on the organization. It will provide valuable insights and data that can be used to inform future decision-making. The project team will ensure that all findings are documented and shared with the appropriate departments.

SECTION 6

The project is currently on track and is expected to be completed successfully. The team is committed to delivering high-quality results and to maintaining open communication with all stakeholders. It is important to continue to monitor the project closely and to be prepared to make any necessary adjustments.

SECTION 7

The project is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The final report will provide a detailed summary of the project's progress, findings, and recommendations. It is important to ensure that all project activities are properly documented and that all data is accurate and complete. The project team will work to ensure that the final report is of the highest quality and that it provides a clear and concise overview of the project's outcomes.



# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.

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No. 1597



## FCC PASSES BUCK TO CONGRESS ON NEWSPAPER STATIONS

Having themselves executed a complete about face in unanimously voting against any general rule discriminating against newspapers acquiring radio stations, the Federal Communications Commission is now seen passing the buck to Congress in sending to the Hill a specially prepared 38-page summary of the FCC press-radio investigation. One interpretation is that the Commission, in offering the summary to Congress at this time, is saying:

"This is what our hearings show. If you want to do anything to prevent the newspapers from securing additional radio stations and skimming the cream off the FM field, now is the time to do it."

To meet this move on the part of the Communications Commission the Newspaper Radio Committee, of which Harold Hough, of WGAP-KGKO, Fort Worth, is Chairman, is now making up its own digest of the press-radio hearings which it will also file with Congress and which is expected to differ materially from the document the FCC prepared.

All of which would seem to indicate that though Chairman James L. Fly and other members of the Commission found the newspapers too hot a potato to handle, they still have their eyes on them. According to the FCC's summary of the record, the public hearings began July 23, 1941, and were held intermittently thereafter for a total of 25 days until February 12, 1942. The record consists of over 3,400 pages and over 400 exhibits. Fifty-four witnesses testified.

The summary states that the number of radio stations doubled from 1922 to 1940, and receiving sets increased from 1 set for about every 17 persons in 1922 to 1 set for every 4.5 persons in 1940; on the other hand although the circulation of daily newspapers increased a little in relation to total population, there was a decrease in the number of dailies, with a marked tendency toward lessened competition.

"During the period of 1928 to 1940 radio's advertising receipts increased greatly, both absolutely and in relation to other advertising media," the summary states. In recent years, however, this rate has leveled off.

"Whereas in 1929, radio took about 3% of the approximate \$1,150,000,000 net receipts of advertising media (including newspapers, magazines and other periodicals), in 1939 it took 14% of the \$894,400,000 net receipts for advertising in such media. On the other hand, newspapers had 69% in 1929, but only 60% in 1939, of the

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation in the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the agricultural sector, and the second section deals with the industrial sector.

The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the social situation in the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the urban population, and the second section deals with the rural population.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the political situation in the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the government, and the second section deals with the opposition.

The fifth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the foreign relations of the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the relations with the major powers, and the second section deals with the relations with the neighboring countries.

The sixth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the cultural situation in the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the literature, and the second section deals with the arts.

The seventh part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the scientific situation in the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the natural sciences, and the second section deals with the social sciences.

The eighth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the sports situation in the country. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the Olympic sports, and the second section deals with the non-Olympic sports.



net expenditures for such advertising media, and magazines had 27% in 1929 and 25% in 1939.

"From 1935 to 1939, radio's net receipts from advertising almost doubled (from \$79,600,000 to \$155,700,000). In 1939, the net advertising receipts of newspapers (\$539,500,000) and magazines (\$224,500,000) were somewhat above those for 1921 (newspapers \$521,700,000; magazines \$155,300,000) but had decreased considerably from the high year 1929 (newspapers \$797,300,000; magazines \$322,900,000). Although the effect of competition by radio upon newspapers cannot be accurately stated, radio has undoubtedly taken some of the advertising newspapers would otherwise have had.

"Newspapers depended primarily on local support for advertising revenues; 70% of newspaper advertising revenues was derived from local merchants. On the other hand, broadcast stations received most of their advertising from non-local sponsors; about 70% of broadcast revenue came from network, and national and regional non-network advertising. There was testimony, however, that newspapers and radio competed rather strongly for all types of advertising, particularly in the national field."

The number of standard broadcast stations associated with newspaper interests grew steadily from 68 in 1931 to 249 in 1941; in particular those stations 50% or more newspaper owned and located in the same community as the newspaper increased from approximately 54 to 160.

With regard to FM and the newspapers the summary said:

"As of June 30, 1941, eleven, or 22.4% of 49 FM stations were associated with newspapers. \* \* \* Of the sixty-one pending FM applications on the same date, twenty-seven or 44.3% were newspaper associated; twenty-five of these involved applicants which were majority controlled by the newspaper, its officers, stockholders or employees. Sixteen of the twenty-seven applicants also had standard stations in the city where the proposed FM station was to be located, fourteen of them in the city where the newspaper was published.

"The reasons assigned for the increasing interest of newspapers in broadcast stations were various. In the early years the predominant motivation seems to have been that of using a novelty as a medium for promoting newspaper circulation. Some papers apparently regarded radio as merely an extension of journalism and, therefore, as requiring their participation in order better to serve their readers. More recently, undoubtedly, the greatest impelling force has been economic, that of being participants in, and beneficiaries of, a development which constituted a competitive threat."

Under the heading "Opinion evidence", the summary stated, in part:

"Much of the opinion evidence adduced pertained to the history and freedom of the press. Several witnesses believed that a rule barring newspapers from securing broadcast licenses would be a



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restriction on freedom of the press, but there was fairly general agreement that there would be no such restriction if the Commission considered the individual circumstances of newspaper affiliation in each case as one element of public interest on a case by case method.

"There was also fairly general agreement among those witnesses whose opinions were sought that in the interests of attaining diversity of output by the various media for communicating facts and opinion, a diversity of control over the media is desirable. There was not such general agreement, however, on the question as to whether diversity of control is the paramount consideration or but one of the factors which must be weighed with others. \* \* \*

"Fred S. Siebert, Director of the School of Journalism at the University of Illinois, and a witness called by the Newspaper Radio Committee, was of the opinion that, as similarity in reporting and interpreting news marks the American press, multiplicity of control is no guarantee of diversity of view, and that a separate news staff for an associated station adequately ensured the varied treatment in news selection resulting from different individual judgments.

"Another Newspaper Radio Committee witness and Director of the School of Journalism at the University of Iowa, F. L. Mott, felt that to deny the newspapers the right to use radio, which is a new facility for the presentation of news, might threaten the economic independence of the press.

"John Shepard III, representing the FM Broadcasters, Inc., and John R. Latham, of The American Network, Inc., both of which companies are interested in the development of frequency modulation broadcasting, testified that newspapers are now ready to shoulder the risks and losses incident to pioneering in the FM field, and that a ban on newspaper ownership of such stations would seriously retard development in that field."

Among the other topics included in the FCC summary were the Fortune Magazine survey, in which it was said in 1941 35 percent of the persons interviewed relied upon radio as their source of news, 34% on newspapers, and the rest on both newspapers and radio; Stations associated with newspaper interests; Refusal of newspapers to carry logs except on a paid basis; Refusal of newspapers to carry display advertising of stations; Cities where the only radio station was associated with the only newspaper publisher; Agreements with regard to advertising; Refusal by newspapers to give publicity to press releases; A discussion of the Register and Tribune and its affiliated stations, and also a discussion of the Hearst papers and affiliated stations.

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...in the interest of the press, and there was a feeling that the press should be free to report on the activities of the government without any restriction or interference.

"It is a well known fact that the press is a powerful agent for the dissemination of information and the promotion of public interest. It is therefore essential that the press should be free to report on the activities of the government without any restriction or interference."

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## CONSTRUCTION PERMITS FOR STATION CHANGES STILL TIGHT

Upon consideration of a further report and recommendation of its Committee on Critical Radio Materials, and recommendations of the War Production Board, the Federal Communications Commission on January 18, 1944 determined that a further statement should be made with respect to policy in the consideration of applications for authorizations to construct or change radio facilities involving the use of materials.

Present indications are that despite the tremendous expansion of radio production that has taken place in the last two years, the large burden on the industry of meeting military needs will not permit production of equipment for new stations or the expansion of existing stations. All orders and practices looking toward the conservation of equipment (such as Order 107, relating to operation with reduced power) should be retained in full force and effect. It would not be in the public interest to issue and have outstanding permits for authorizations the terms of which cannot be met within a reasonable period.

The Commission will give consideration to the issuance of conditional grants upon applications where it is shown (1) that a grant will serve an outstanding public need or national interest; (2) that the operation proposed is consistent with the provisions of the Rules and Regulations of the Commission and the conditions and standards prescribed in the Act; and (3) that, after due consideration of the policies and orders of the War Production Board and the facts with respect to existence or availability of necessary materials, there is reasonable prospect that the proposed operation in the vicinity in question can be provided for without substantial delay. The procedure to be employed is as follows:

- (1) When a conditional grant is authorized, applicant will be notified to that effect and advised that a permit will not be issued until applicant has satisfied the Commission with respect to the following within 90 days (time may be extended to a maximum of not to exceed 120 days) of notice of conditional grant:
  - (a) By evidence in writing from the War Production Board that any authorization of that Board necessary to carry the construction to completion has been obtained or that none is required.
  - (b) That applicant is in position to complete all construction necessary to the proposed operation within a reasonable period
  - (c) Acceptance of the grant upon these conditions has been submitted in writing within 20 days of date of notice of grant.
- (2) Upon a showing that satisfies the conditions prescribed in the conditional grant, the Commission will issue a regular authorization.
- (3) If applicant fails to satisfy the conditions within the time allowed, the application will be designated for hearing or given such further consideration as may be found appropriate.

67. 1992. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association*, 28: 101-110.

An applicant desiring any further consideration of an application for radio facilities or change in facilities which has been dismissed without prejudice pursuant to the Memorandum Opinion of February 23, 1942, or any one or more of the other statements of policy which have been issued with regard to equipment, may submit a petition for reinstatement of such application within 60 days hereof accompanied with amendments and supplemental information appropriate to any change in circumstances.

The statement is not to be construed as an invitation for the filing of applications; the policy set forth is intended only to permit grants that will serve an outstanding public need or national interest, as indicated in this statement.

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#### PUBLIC RELATIONS TO BE LIVE SUBJECT AT NAB CONVENTION

Sessions on public relations at the 1944 NAB Convention were planned by the Public Relations Committee in New York City January 20-21. A speaker of national prominence will address the Convention, Edgar Bill, WMBD, Chairman, announced.

Industry public relations will also be discussed at the forthcoming NAB district meetings, where Willard D. Egolf, Assistant to the President, will present a working draft of a public relations manual for broadcasters which has been under consideration by the committee for several months.

At the January 21st meeting there was a discussion of the work of Dorothy Lewis, NAB Coordinator of Listener Activity, which embraces children's programs, national organizations, radio in education, radio councils and the NAB Association of Women Directors.

A number of specific suggestions were considered by the committee in its two day session, some to be pursued privately, others for immediate announcement. Wide use by the industry of the emblem, "Radio, in Service of Home and Nation", was recommended through stationery, displays, promotion pieces and decorations. More dramatization of radio and radio heroes in the war is recommended. The committee, after listening to a private audition of "Report on Wartime Radio", CBS transcription featuring Kate Smith, went on record urging its widest possible use by stations. "On the Air!" thirty minute sound film history of radio produced for Westinghouse, Inc., received enthusiastic endorsement and stations are requested to assist Westinghouse dealers in their communities in arranging public showings, where there are not Westinghouse stations to perform that service.

Edgar Bill thanked the following Committee members for their continuing efforts as a working committee of the industry: Craig Lawrence, KSO; Kern Tips, KPRC; John F. Patt, WGAR; Leslie W. Joy, KYW; Edgar H. Twamley, WBEN; Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS; Sheldon Hickox, NBC. Hickox represented Frank M. Russell, NBC, Washington. Lawrence W. McDowell, KFOX, was unable to attend.

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The first part of the report is a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the events of the last few years. The report is written in a clear and concise style, and is well organized. It is a valuable document for anyone interested in the history of the country.

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## HOOVER MUZZLING FORESHADOWS MORE OF SAME WITH OTHERS

Unless Congress forces a showdown with President Roosevelt the continued refusal of J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI to answer questions put to him by the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission will only be a forerunner of what will happen when other high officials that the Administration fears may give testimony damaging to the FCC are called. Likewise it is believed that Attorney General Biddle will stand ready to back them personally as he did Mr. Hoover last Wednesday.

Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, former Chief of Naval Communications, who Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC is charged with having forced into retirement was prevented from testifying by the presidential directive and it is believed the same thing would happen to Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, also of Naval Communications, who, it is alleged, Mr. Fly likewise tried to "get", if Redman is asked to testify. If Chairman Fly is called upon, as he is expected to be, in connection with the trouble he is supposed to have made for the Naval officers, it is believed the presidential directive may again be employed.

The inside story with regard to J. Edgar Hoover as a witness was said to be that he was willing and even eager to testify against the Federal Communications Commission but with the gag he was declared to have represented himself as helpless to aid the Congressional Committee. At that Mr. Hoover indicated that the FBI had difficulty in securing some 250,000 finger print records the FCC had taken of radio operators which allegedly Mr. Fly had refused to give up because of certain promises he had made with the labor unions not to do so. This was the principal fact the Committee wanted to bring out.

In a letter backing up Mr. Hoover's refusal, Attorney General Biddle held that "as a matter of law and of long-established constitutional practice" communications between the President and the head of the FBI are confidential and "not subject to inquiry by a committee of one of the houses of Congress."

But Mr. Biddle added:

"Even in the absence of instructions from the President.... I should have directed Mr. Hoover to refuse to answer these questions."

The Justice Department, he said, with Congressional acquiescence has consistently taken the position that it is "not in the public interest" to have methods and results of investigations by the FBI publicly disclosed.

Eugene L. Garey, Committee counsel, raised the proposition that the House itself may "exercise its constitutional power to compel answers" to questions which Mr. Hoover, by presidential order, refused to answer.

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"This raises the broad constitutional question regarding the constitutional powers of Congress to legislate", Mr. Garey told the Committee. He said he did not hold answers to his questions to Mr. Hoover and others as confidential or affecting the national security "even in a remote sense".

The House Committee will continue its hearings next Tuesday, February 1st.

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EVERYBODY FROM FDR DOWN HAILS FM AT BIG N.Y. MEETING

Frequency modulation took the center of the stage as never before at the FM Broadcasters Convention in New York City last Wednesday and Thursday. Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, added eclat to the occasion and at the same time showed that he was still pretty close to the White House by reading a message from President Roosevelt in which the Chief Executive expressed the hope that broadcasters would keep step with advancing science and continue to lift broadcasting "to ever higher planes of public service".

The FCC Chairman didn't overlook the opportunity to say a few words himself and as usual gave the broadcasters advice. He said that long range planning was necessary to reap the full benefits of FM after the war. Then, though he has denied that the FCC ever intends to concern itself with program content the U. S. Supreme Court decision to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Fly sailed into his favorite topic of "soap operas", saying:

"High fidelity is not needed to transmit the cheap emotional droolery of the soap operas, or to get the odds on the seventh at Hialeah." Radio, he added, should get started today to determine what the future standards of broadcasting ought to be.

"FM is come of age and has come to stay", he said. "Without a doubt it will have a place of ever-increasing importance in radio which no one of us can stop. The great opportunities of it present a challenge; the greatest danger may be hurry-up schemes of mass production. FM now stands on the threshold of as tremendous a development as did standard broadcasting methods in 1920."

Tribute was paid to Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, who modestly explained that the idea of noiseless transmission came to him 30 years ago when he was working on a static eliminator.

It was estimated that the convention attendance was about 600.

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RECEIVED JAN 29 1970 BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE NEW YORK

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is active in the United States or whether it is merely a propaganda organization. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is active in the United States or whether it is merely a propaganda organization.

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## REVENGE FOR REP. COX SEEN IN FCC MILLION DOLLAR SLASH

Friends of Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, who started the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, and who resigned under fire as Chairman of the House Committee doing the investigating, are declared to be partly responsible for the House Appropriations Subcommittee recommending the ripping of \$1,654,857 out of the FCC 1944-45 budget and a further and even more crushing recommendation that the wartime activities of the FCC Radio Intelligence Division be abolished. Furthermore, it is reported that the friendly colleagues of Mr. Cox will endeavor to go further when the bill is taken up in the House - the hope being that the \$8,371,700 originally asked for by the FCC may be cut to \$2,000,000.

At the same time the House Appropriations Subcommittee, headed by Representative Woodrum (D), of Virginia, recommended the million dollar slash, the Committee gave out a letter from the joint Chiefs of Staff stating that FCC intelligence work, which has been a subject of continuing investigation by Congress, merely duplicates Army and Navy operations and "has in fact endangered the effectiveness and security of military radio intelligence".

The letter proposed that all FCC intelligence operations be transferred to the Army and Navy.

In the face of this letter, dated last February 1, the Committee reported, President Roosevelt on September 7 overruled his Chiefs of Staff and upheld Chairman Fly's contention that FCC intelligence should not be liquidated.

In its report to the House the subcommittee cited the letters in question and said:

"The Committee believes that the statements and recommendations contained in the letters referred to give sufficient justification for the action it has recommended and it is of the belief that appropriate provision should be made at the earliest possible date to the end that the facilities of the Federal Communications Commission should not be used for purposes pertaining to the military unless specifically requested by the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

The Budget estimates for the regular operations of the Commission contain a total of \$2,209,000 for salaries and expenses and \$16,700 for printing and binding, an increase of \$209,000 over last year. The Committee has approved these items without change. The reductions recommended are as follows:

	Reduction
Budget and Planning Division . . . . .	\$ 19,353
Personnel Division . . . . .	21,897
New positions requested (34) . . . . .	113,607
Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service . . . . .	500,000
Radio Intelligence Division. . . . .	1,000,000

Pointed to as indicative of what Chairman Fly and the FCC may receive from the hands of Congress, the Federal Communications Commission took the largest percentage cut \$1,654,857 of \$8,370,700 suggested by the President of any of the 16 independent bureaus in their total 8½ billion dollars requested.

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)p.789-804

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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## CBS ALSO MAKES FM AVAILABLE TO AFFILIATES

Frequency Modulation, plans for new sustaining programs, the White-Wheeler Bill, and other matters were discussed by the Columbia Affiliates Advisory Board at its January 24-25 session in New York City.

Frequency Modulation was fully discussed. During the meeting a telegram on this subject was sent to all affiliates by Paul W. Kesten, CBS Executive Vice President, advising them that beginning February 1 all CBS commercial and sustaining programs carried on AM bands of CBS affiliates will be made available to their FM stations without cost to station or sponsor.

The telegram further disclosed that Columbia's plan to make available its full schedule for the FM stations of affiliates was originally, "A post-war plan to take effect approximately at time when manufacture and distribution of home receiving sets was sanctioned by Office of Civilian Requirements or other appropriate governmental agencies."

Paul Hollister, CBS Vice-President in charge of Advertising and Sales Promotion, discussing results of the network's Fall program promotion campaign, reported:

"One hundred and twenty-eight CBS stations took part. Each carried on a sustained and uniform campaign which gave prominent and wide display to 51 full network programs - through 420 newspapers with a combined daily circulation of about 20 million; and through 210,000 program posters and more than a half million program cards. Display cards on cars and busses, daily reached about 40,000,000 riders. For size, continuity, direction and result, the campaign, based on audited reports, has apparently not been remotely approached in American radio operation."

The members of the 1943 Columbia Affiliates Advisory Board, all of whom attended the January 24 and 25 meetings, are: C. T. Lucy of WRVA, Richmond, Va., Chairman; Arthur B. Church of KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; Franklin Doolittle of WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; Lee Fitzpatrick of WJR, Detroit, Mich.; I. R. Lounsberry of WKBW, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Myers of KOIN, Portland, Ore.; Clyde W. Rembert of KRLD, Dallas, Tex.; John M. Rivers of WCSC, Charleston, S.C.; and Hoyt B. Wooten of WREC, Memphis, Tenn.

Among the CBS officials at the meeting were: Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President of the network; Joseph H. Ream, Vice President and Secretary; Frank Stanton, Vice President; Frank K. White, Vice President and Treasurer; and Herbert V. Akerberg, Vice President in charge of Station Relations.

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THE LAKESIDE HOTEL

By the way, the building, which is a fine example of the architecture of the early 20th century, is a very interesting one. It is a very fine example of the architecture of the early 20th century.

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## JAPANESE RADIO SETS AT IRE CONVENTION INFERIOR TO OURS

The captured Japanese radio sets exhibited at the Institute of Radio Engineers convention which begins today (Friday) in New York are way behind the times and decidedly inferior to those of the U.S. military forces, according to Maj. Gen. Roger B. Colton, of the Army Signal Corps.

German radio equipment, which was also shown, both for airborne and ground uses, is "of sound but not advanced electrical design", according to General Colton's estimate, and its mechanical design allows for easy servicing and adaptability to mass production.

In contrast, he referred to the Japanese radio sets as not designed for the easy replacement of parts, but noted that many of their radio tubes and circuits "are adapted from obsolete American designs and frequently carry American numbers and nomenclature." The radio direction finder captured on Attu was described as highly portable for use in difficult terrain, but its components and circuits are equivalent to those used in American sets in the 1925-1930 period.

It was General Colton's conclusion that the U. S. radio and communications equipment was superior to any and adequately met "the needs of the foot soldier and the 400 mile-per-hour aviator".

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## HOEFLER APPOINTED G.M. OF ZENITH DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Ray L. Hoefler has been appointed General Manager of the Zenith Radio Distributing Corporation, Chicago area, distributors of all Zenith radio products, succeeding R. E. McGreevy.

For the past few years Mr. Hoefler has been with the Zenith Factory Sales organization in charge of contacting department stores and other large Zenith outlets, and prior to that for a long period of years he has been in the radio and appliance business. For 17 years he was in charge of distribution for E. A. Wildermuth, who were representatives of Kelvinator refrigerators, Atwater Kent radios and ABC washing machines. He left that company to become Sales Manager of the Nash-Kelvinator Distributing Corporation of New York, after which he joined the Zenith organization.

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Louis Balsam, of Cambridge, Mass., former OPA official, testifying in his \$100,000 libel suit against Fulton Lewis, Jr., MBS commentator, declared that the story broadcast by Mr. Lewis on January 14, 1943, caused him to lose his \$5,800 job as regional OPA Food Administrator in Boston, and has since rendered him unable to obtain speaking engagements and has reduced him from a state of comparative affluence to one in which he now gets his living as an "expediter" in a war factory.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, and the Department of State, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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 ::::: TRADE NOTES :::::  
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While declaring that voluntary censorship has worked "splendidly" thus far in the war, the Advisory Board of the Press Division of the Office of Censorship Wednesday called upon newspapers, news services and radio companies to exercise extra caution in the future.

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 The Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., Superior, Wis., was granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission for a new FM broadcast station to use frequency 44,500 kilocycles, with coverage of 407 square miles.

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 Leif Eid, Chief of the NBC Washington Newsroom, has succeeded Robert McCormick as news commentator on five network periods originating in the capital. Mr. McCormick is now on assignment for NBC in Honolulu.

William R. McAndrew, former Broadcasting editor, and more recently assistant to Earl Godwin, becomes acting head of the Washington newsroom.

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 Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in his annual report said that: "Millions of radio insulators were processed in a departmental laboratory to speed the manufacture of communications equipment for the armed forces."

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 United States Judge John P. Barnes has set January 31st for hearing on arguments in the million-dollar libel suit of George Washington Robnet against the Blue Network Company, Walter Winchell and the Andrew Jergens Company, on the motion of the radio chain's attorney to dismiss the complaint, to strike portions or make more definite the charges of the plaintiff. Robnett's suit is based on Winchell's broadcasting of portions of the book "Under Cover".

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 The Simplex Radio Division of Philco Corporation at Sandusky, Ohio, has just been awarded a second white star to add to its Army-Navy "E" flag, according to word received from Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War.

With its war production reaching new high levels this month, Philco is turning out electronic and radio equipment for planes, ships, tanks, ground forces, rocket-propelled ammunition for the "bazooka", and shells, fuzes and industrial storage batteries for the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission.

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 The Federal Communications has announced that following negotiations with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Bell System agreed to an annual reduction in interstate rates, effective March 1, 1944, of approximately \$8,000,000. Most of the reduction - over \$5,600,000 - will derive from an agreement to place the night rate in effect beginning at 6 P.M., instead of 7 P.M., on interstate calls, as presently provided in Bell System tariffs.

At the same time an estimated \$2,350,000 savings annually will accrue to users of teletypewriter message service with a reduction, effective March 1, in the overtime rates on interstate TWX messages.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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February 1, 1944.

## KEEN EYES MADE RADIO, SARNOFF TELLS ENGINEER GRADS

A man who was brought over from Russia when a little boy and who began life in this country as a messenger on the streets of New York, gave some pointers to the Graduating Class in Engineering at New York University last week. It was David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and he said:

"Be alert and cultivate keen observation. In little and apparently insignificant things great wonders are concealed, awaiting discovery. Simplicity is often the key to success in all fields of science. Hertz's discovery of electromagnetic waves evolved from simple apparatus, but his keen eye discovered the feeble sparks with which Marconi kindled wireless. The story of simplicity linked with alertness is old yet ever new. Only recently, Dr. Alexander Fleming, observing the effects of an ordinary mold, discovered penicillin, the latest miracle in medicine.

As trained engineers, the majority of you will be called upon to pick up the torch of science, which others dropped when the bugles sounded. You must be watchful, as the smoke of battle clears, to determine the peacetime applications of the tools of science, which will be left on the battlefields. You must re-establish ideas torn by war, you must rebuild and reconvert. You must help to restore the international pathways of invention that lead to exchange of ideas, resources and methods. All that calls for engineering skill; for you are the builders of a new Age.

"You are entering the engineering art at a time when science is triumphant over the greatest wartime challenge hurled at it in all history. No war ever drew upon science as has the Second World War. Daily the communiques and eyewitness stories mirror the tremendous importance of technology in the defense and preservation of civilization. Science is the spearhead of Victory. Today, it may well be said that the 'S' in soldier and sailor stands for science. It goes with them everywhere, protects them and brings them victory in the desert, in the mountains, in the jungles, in the arctic ice fields, in the clouds and on the seas.

In radio we have an outstanding example of the effectiveness of science in modern warfare. I wish that I might tell you the full significance of radio-electronics in this war, but many of the achievements must for awhile longer remain military secrets. But you as engineers can well imagine what a tremendous factor radio is in warfare that encircles the earth. The coordination which radio achieves through lightning-like communication, regardless of distances, natural barriers or the enemy, is miraculous.





"Television is rapidly advancing under the impetus of war-time research and engineering, and holds much promise for the future. Television will one day be a great new industry and a great public service. The world is going to see by radio after this war, just as it heard by radio after the last war.

"As we review these wartime developments and look forward to the brighter days of peace, let us salute the men of science who have mobilized ideas and inventions to help us achieve Victory. But let us not lose sight of the losses suffered through the casualties of battle.

"The young men, lost to the world and to science in this war, have, in their supreme sacrifice, made it possible for the civilized world to progress; they have contributed far more than invention. They have made future invention possible by the defense of a civilization in which men can think, study, work, achieve, and live in a world that is free."

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# PETRILLO SUED FOR \$500,000 COERCION HIRING MUSICIANS

There were three angles to the Petrillo news this week (a) he backed down on calling a network strike; (b) the War Labor Board said it would take no action in the recording cases until it had received the report of the New York WLB panel which is now being written, and (c) Mr. Petrillo was named one of the five defendants in a \$500,000 damage suit filed in the New York Supreme Court earlier in the week.

The suit was brought by David T. Nederlander, a stockholder of Lafayette Dramatic Productions, Inc., in behalf of himself and other stockholders. The corporation operates the Lafayette Theatre in Detroit. The suit charges that the theatre was coerced, under threats of strikes, into employing union musicians against its will. The action was filed by David K. Shappiro.

According to the papers, the theatre specializes in the presentation of dramatic theatrical productions not requiring orchestral aid. Before presenting its first production, the complaint asserts, the theatre was forced "under duress and compulsion" to sign a contract with Local 5 to employ six union musicians at a weekly salary of \$500, despite its plea that no music was required.

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"Mayor Ed Kelly of Chicago, who got Sewer Commissioner Tom Gerry to yell, 'We want Roosevelt' from a hidden microphone in the basement of the 1940 Chicago convention, was combatting a convention bid from Detroit", Leonard Lyons writes. 'We'll pay for everything', said the Mayor of Chicago, 'including the microphones.'"

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## HOUSE PASSES BILL WIPING OUT FCC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

The House bill which wiped out the FCC Intelligence Division, a pet agency of Chairman James L. Fly, was passed without a dissenting voice. In doing so, the House sliced \$1,654,857 off the Federal Communications Commission's budget leaving the Commission a paltry \$6,716,843.

"The Committee itself might have made bigger cuts in the FCC appropriations", Representative Starnes (D), of Alabama, said, "but their estimates were so jumbled up we couldn't tell which activities were peacetime and which wartime - so we tried to be fair to its civil functions."

Which is a pretty good indication of how freely the boys are throwing the money around on the Hill these days. The bill now goes to the Senate and whether or not President Roosevelt, who refused to back up the Joint Chiefs of Staffs in asking the abolishing of the Radio Intelligence Division, will receive a similar rebuff in the upper body remains to be seen.

Representative Woodrum (D), of Virginia, in charge of the bill was asked in the House by Representative Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, whether he would confirm the understanding that in reducing the FCC appropriation for the Radio Intelligence Division by \$1,000,000 it was the intention of the Committee to take the FCC out of the field of military and naval radio intelligence and to make possible the transfer of the functions in the field to the Army and Navy in accordance with the request of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Representative Woodrum answered in the affirmative.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff in their letter to Secretary Knox had said:

"Radio intelligence activities of the Federal Communications Commission tend to be less and less useful as the art progresses. This is due to integration into proper radio intelligence systems of large quantities of secret military information accumulated through special processes by the armed forces, including exchanges of military information with our Allies, knowledge of present and proposed disposition of forces, and other special information which for obvious reasons cannot be disseminated to an agency such as the Federal Communications Commission."

Thus did the House deal a powerful blow at Chairman Fly who is rapidly becoming Bureaucrat #1, but President Roosevelt, who went so far in his effort to save the Division that he refused to allow Army and Navy officers to testify when the House Committee tried to get at the bottom of the difference of opinion between them, also was rebuffed.

With regard to the FCC and Mr. Fly, Representative Taber(R), of New York, said, "The FCC has long taken the position that it is above Congress. It is about time it was put in its place."

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THESE ARE THE MAIN POINTS OF THE MATTER

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## SHOUSE, CROSLLEY V-P, PRAISES BBC

There was commendation for the British Broadcasting Corporation from James D. Shouse, Vice-President of The Crosley Corporation at Cincinnati, recently returned from a special OWI trip to England. Furthermore, Mr. Shouse told the Cincinnati advertisers that the U. S. short-wave facilities should be greatly strengthened and improved as we were not being heard abroad as we should. He said, however, inasmuch as all Europe could be reached by standard wave from England that he didn't believe it would ever be possible to surpass this service by means of short-wave.

"I do not suggest that the British will be disposed to misuse this tremendous advantage any more than we have felt in this country that they would misuse their Navy", said Mr. Shouse. "I do hope, however, that somehow it might be possible for the U. S., too, to find itself in the position of being able, not only for commercial reasons, but for ideological reasons, to provide and control our own transmission facilities to the continent of Europe.

"I think this is a serious problem; it is one, I am sure, which is fraught with grave potentialities. Whether as a nation we like to admit it or not, or whether we like to think of it or not, Europe after the war will still be a tremendously important part of any plan of world economy. . . It will, for many years, be an important thing that the American philosophy and American thinking about the world of tomorrow be kept crystal clear in the minds of the hundreds of millions of people on the Continent."

Mr. Shouse told his listeners that the BBC now had an organization of 25,000, or 25 times as large as when the war started.

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## WLB APPROVES 300 NBC RISES

The War Labor Board has approved wage increases for approximately 300 technical workers in the Engineering Department of the National Broadcasting Company in New York, Denver, Chicago, Washington, Hollywood, San Francisco and Cleveland.

The increases range from \$7.27 to \$28.75 per month in the minimum rates for four of the twelve labor groups in which the employees are classified: \$14.57 and \$15 respectively in the maximum rates for two of the groups, and 5 percent on the first \$300 of their monthly salaries for all of the groups.

Prior to the approved increases the wages for these workers ranged from a minimum of \$80 a month for the lowest classification to a maximum of \$437.75 for the highest paid group.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

There was a very high level of interest in the program, and the program was very successful. The program was very successful in that it was able to attract a large number of people to the program, and it was able to provide a high level of interest in the program. The program was very successful in that it was able to attract a large number of people to the program, and it was able to provide a high level of interest in the program.

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## ESTIMATES 60,000,000 SETS ARE STILL IN SERVICE

The Institute of Radio Engineers in session in New York last week, were told by Art Stringer, Director of Circulation of the National Association of Broadcasters, that 60,000,000 sets had thus far weathered the gale.

"Since the beginning of production of factory made receivers in 1922, you men and your predecessors together have had a hand in creating over 100 million radio sets for the use of American families not to mention the sets which have been exported throughout the world", Mr. Stringer said.

"60 million are still operative - 9 million of the 60 million are auto sets, 5 million are located in institutions, places of business, etc., while 46 million sets will be found in the homes of 32,500,000 U. S. families.

"During the 21 years you have been making sets, the public has taken them off your hands in exchange for more than six billion dollars and has paid in addition large sums for parts and service.

"Why is it, do you suppose that the public has demonstrated its eagerness to consume the output of your factories year after year? Was it because of a period cabinet, modernistic design or superb engineering? Basically it was for none of these reasons. It was because the public wanted to listen, because the public wanted to enjoy the entertainment, recreation and educational facilities provided by broadcast stations.

"What is the evidence for this conclusion? Perhaps the most important evidence is the time set owners spend listening. Today, each of the 32,500,000 radio families listens on the average more than 4 hours and 22 minutes per day. (The figure of 4 hours, 22 minutes is a minimum figure. It was established in Jan. 1, 1938, by the Joint Committee on Radio Research which reported for the country as a whole, by releasing results of its own survey of rural population, and an urban survey conducted by Daniel Starch, Inc. Surveys since show increases in listening.) Next after sleeping and working, these millions of men, women and children spend more time listening to radio programs than in any other activity."

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"Just as at home, radio is an entertainer of our troops in the South Seas", Maj. Frederick Simpich, Jr. writes in the January National Geographic, "most bivouacs have a set or two capable of 'pulling in' KGEI over short-wave from San Francisco. Equally favored is 'radio Tokyo' which beams American dance music larded with propaganda at the Solomons and New Guinea."

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STATE OF NEW YORK

The Institute of World Health is now in session. It is the first time since the outbreak of the epidemic of infectious diseases that the world has seen such a gathering of experts.

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## COLLIER'S BACKS UP NILES TRAMMELL IN FCC ATTACK

The leading editorial in Collier's this week (February 5) is "Take the Chains Off Radio". It is illustrated by someone reading a script into a microphone and over his head is a large axe suspended by a thread - the axe labelled "Radio Regulation Law".

The editorial reads:

"We're in favor of the program of Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Corporation, for the bringing of radio in the United States within the Bill of Rights' guarantee of freedom of speech. Radio does not now enjoy that freedom; yet radio is one of our great media of speech and communication.

"At the present time, the Communications Act of 1934, a vague and loosely worded statute, is administered by the Federal Communications Commission, better known as the FCC. The FCC's Chairman, James L. Fly, is a veteran business-baiter. Accordingly, he is forever trying to extend the FCC's power to coerce the 900 to 1,000 broadcasting agencies in the United States into singing only such songs as this government agency wants sung.

"The Supreme Court recently held that Fly's grabs for power, even to the power to oversee choice of programs, were legitimate under the 1934 law; that it is Congress' job to clarify that law and thus limit the FCC's powers. These include the life-and-death power to revoke a station's license if the station fails to please the FCC.

"Mr. Trammell proposes that Congress write the following points into the law regarding the U. S. radio industry:

"A declaration that radio broadcasters have full freedom under Amendment I of the Constitution (the freedom-of-speech clause of the Bill of Rights).

"A flat order forbidding the FCC to exercise any kind of program control.

"Long-term or permanent licenses, revocable only for specified causes.

"Licenses to be revocable only after jury trial and conviction in the federal court for the district where the accused station is located.

"FCC to be forbidden to administer antitrust laws against radio; these laws to be enforced against radio in the same manner as against any other industry.

"Government to be ordered to issue experimental licenses and encourage development of new radio services.



"Discrimination to be forbidden on basis of occupation or business in granting licenses.

"Procedural parts of the 1934 Communications Act to be revised to conform with recommendations of the Federal Communications Bar Association and the National Association of Broadcasters.

"All these improvements look good to us. Some of them are embodied in the White-Wheeler bill, a measure pending at this writing, to clarify the 1934 law. We think all the Trammell recommendations ought to be written into this bill, after which Congress should pass the bill. It is time to knock the bureaucratic chains off the American radio industry, for the benefit of the listening public and the industry, and out of a decent respect for the Constitution of the United States.

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CBS SAYS ITS ANNOUNCERS BOOK WAS "FUSTUS WITH MOSTUS"

In our review January 7th of the new "NBC Handbook of Pronunciation" compiled for announcers by James F. Bender, we said, "Why didn't somebody think of such a book as this a long time ago?"

There were two almost instant replies from the Columbia Broadcasting System, the first under the wire being from Paul Hollister, Vice President in Charge of Advertising and Sales Promotion, and close behind him one from George Crandall, Director of Press Information.

"You ask why somebody didn't think of such a book", Mr. Hollister wrote.

"Somebody did.

"Who?

"Columbia Broadcasting System.

"When?

"Two years ago. That is a long time ago!

"What happened?

"In 1937 CBS enlisted the expert authority of Professor W. Cabell Greet, phonetician extraordinary, member of the faculty of Columbia University, in the guidance of its radio pronouncers. He produced for CBS periodic lists of words and place names commonly mispronounced, or tough to pronounce. They proved invaluable to CBS broadcasters and directors, and they accounted considerably for the reputation CBS has maintained for correct pronunciation.

"Institutions to be built on basis of cooperation and mutual respect."

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"Why it isn't anybody thinks of such a book as this for some time ago?"

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"It was natural that the usefulness of these bulletins should expand beyond the typewritten form, and beyond the confines of broadcasting. Accordingly in 1942 the Columbia University Press set up the first edition of "War Words: Recommended Pronunciations", by W. Cabell Greet. It was a book of 137 pages, containing recommended pronunciations of names from the Arabic, Australian, Chinese, Czechoslovak, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, the languages of India, Japanese, Korean, Russian, the languages of the South Seas, Spanish and Turkish. It contained recommended pronunciations for 4,400 names. "War Words" not only went into active use as the definitive CBS textbook, but went on public sale, and in the year passed three editions.

"A wholly revised expanded new edition is shortly coming off the Columbia University press, with the title 'World Words' - a title significant in its implication that so far as man can peer into the future, it seems likely that henceforth every American is going to have to know where Kukui, Kuku and Kuliviu are and how to call them. 'World Words' will contain some 10,000 recommended pronunciations. Of each the reader will find two printed versions: one in simplified Websterian characters, and one in the hieroglyph which serves phoneticians everywhere as the common solvent of their verbal sounds."

Mr. Crandall wrote pretty much along the same lines saying:

"In July, 1942, CBS announcers were presented with a guide of 'Recommended Pronunciations' prepared by W. Cabell Greet, CBS speech consultant and Associate Professor at Barnard College, Columbia University. This guide was in mimeograph form and so popular did it prove that in February of last year, it was revised and brought up to date and published in book form entitled 'War Words'.

"'War Words' was presented to all CBS announcers in New York and a copy was sent to the network's affiliate stations including those in Canada as well as to the BBC.

"Shortly CBS will announce another revision and complete up-to-date 'World Words'."

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#### RCA TRANSMITTER OPENS EUROPE-TO-U.S. SERVICE

The first all-American-owned and operated commercial radio station in Europe began direct service to the United States at midnight, according to AP report "Somewhere in Italy" as of today.

Operated by RCA, the station was installed at a cost of approximately \$250,000 since December 18, when a staff of eighteen men arrived with 102 cases of equipment. Manager T.D. Meola of Skaneateles, N.Y., said that 240 words a minute had been transmitted in tests of the high-speed equipment, which is intended chiefly for movement of news dispatches from the war fronts.

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## BARRED ON RADIO, POLISH RELIEF OFFICIAL DECLARES

Because he would not modify an address he had been asked to make on a Town Hall of the Air program over the Blue Network last week, Chauncey McCormick of Chicago, National Chairman for Polish Relief, asserted that he had not been allowed to broadcast.

Commenting upon this, in an editorial, "He Waved the Wrong Flag", the Chicago Tribune said:

"Mr. Chauncey McCormick of this city was invited to take part in the Town Meeting of the Air scheduled for yesterday evening. The subject was to be the Polish-Russian controversy and he was to approach it from the American viewpoint. The formal topic for discussion, as later announced, was 'On What Basis Can Russia and Poland Agree?'

"Mr. McCormick says he was told on Jan. 13 that in his five minute talk he could say what he pleased, subject to the approval of the Blue network. He submitted his paper only to have it rejected. He made some revisions, but they were regarded as unsatisfactory. Mr. George V. Denny, Jr., director of the program, said the trouble was that Mr. McCormick, instead of sticking to the subject, 'had waved the American flag all over the place'. Later Mr. Denny explained in a formal statement that Mr. McCormick had dwelt largely upon America's fight for freedom with only scant mention of Poland and no mention of the Russian-Polish dispute.

"Mr. Denny's point appears to be that it is all right to wave the Russian flag or the Polish flag all over America's Town Meeting of the Air, but it isn't permissible to wave the American flag. This is a singular dogma to govern public discussion over the radio in America. It measures the patriotism of Mr. Denny and the Blue network. It also measures their subservience to official Washington, which doesn't want the American people to be reminded of the principles and traditions which have guided America's foreign relations.

"The complaint that Mr. McCormick did not stick to the subject means only that he looked into American history and tradition to find principles which should govern the relations between neighboring nations. That was his offense. He should have examined the question not from an American viewpoint, but from a Polish or a Russian viewpoint.

"Mr. McCormick was saying, in effect, that the dispute would vanish if there were respect for the rights of small nations and for rights established by treaties freely made. But to say that was 'to wave the American flag all over the place'. That was 'not sticking to the subject'. Certainly Mr. McCormick emerges from this incident with no loss of his standing as an American. As much cannot be said for Mr. Denny and the Blue network. Their lickspittle conduct is not likely to be forgotten by the American people."

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again, as later announced, was the first San Francisco Police  
to come out to meet the American viewpoint. The first police car  
The question as to the Police-Italian controversy and its  
were in the Town Meeting of the Air to defend the young people  
This Thursday morning of July was divided to take

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1. The first of these is the fact that the American people are not yet fully aware of the extent of the problem. The American people are not yet fully aware of the extent of the problem. The American people are not yet fully aware of the extent of the problem.

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::  
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Miller McClintock, President, Mutual Broadcasting System, will leave New York on Friday, February 4th, for a month's trip to Mexico. While in Mexico, he will visit the stations of Radio Mil, Mutual's 32 station outlet in Mexico. The radio executive expects to be back on March 3rd.

-----  
 The National Broadcasting Company and the Radio Corporation of America, in cooperation with the General Electric Company, have begun the installation of 45 additional television receivers in hospitals established in the Metropolitan area for wounded service men. These instruments are in addition to the 10 RCA receivers which have been in operation in six hospitals since November 1943. Of the sets newly assigned for this purpose, the General Electric Company is supplying 25.

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 No word of any negotiations for the purchase of Station WQXR in New York by the New York Times has reached the Federal Communications Commission. There was a report that the Times had bought WQXR for a million dollars but Edwin L. James, Managing Editor of the Times, and J. V. L. Hogan, owner of the station, have denied this. The Times recently applied for an FM license which led to the belief that it intended building its own station.

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 The Radio Corporation of America plans to manufacture and sell frequency modulation (FM) home receiving sets as soon as civilian production is resumed.

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 Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, Editor of Electronic Industries, has been appointed Chairman of the 1944 Edison's Birthday Committee and will address the Edison Pioneers, numbering many of the inventor's old associates, at the Edison Birthday luncheon, Hotel Astor in New York City, February 11th.

Which brings to mind, when the writer interviewed Edison for the New York Sun many years ago, the great inventor asked to see a stone-proof of the article before it was published. Frequently there had been requests to see a copy of an article but no one before had asked for a proof. "I want to see a stone proof", Edison said, "because that shows the head and no matter how good the article is if the head is off the whole article is off."

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 With donations continuing to pour into the coffers of the Metropolitan Opera Association, in response to its Blue Network appeal for \$300,000 to meet a financial emergency, the fact that the Saturday afternoon broadcasts from the historic opera house are vitally important to the listening audience's cultural welfare becomes more and more evident each day.

Of the total of \$153,473 contributed thus far, 86 percent, or 12,747 persons contributing to the drive, are numbered in the radio audience, with California almost equaling New York State in total funds sent in. Since the Coast State knows the Metropolitan Opera performances only through the medium of radio, its generous response becomes worthy of special mention.



Station WHBU, Anderson Broadcasting Corp., Anderson, Ind., was granted consent by the FCC to acquisition of control of Anderson Broadcasting Corp., licensee of Station WHBU, by L. M. Kennett, through acquisition of 500 shares or 50% of the common stock for a consideration of \$10,000.

Two sound effects women, the first ever to be employed by Station WOR, have joined the station and have been assigned to several programs.

Alexandria, Va. (across the Potomac from Washington) law enforcers, starting today, will have a woman's voice over the police radio. Mrs. Marie Stephens, 200 LaVern Ave., begins her new job in the communications division at police headquarters. She is the second woman to join the department.

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#### FCC NEWSPAPER STATION POLICY VIEWED AS SOUND

There was commendation for the FCC newspaper decision from Marshall Field's pro-Administration Chicago Sun:

"The Federal Communications Commission has decided not to apply any general rule prohibiting newspapers from acquiring radio stations, but will not permit 'concentration of control' - that is, it will not let radio stations come into the hands of newspapers alone as distinguished from other qualified applicants for licenses. This decision, under existing circumstances, represents a statesmanlike approach.

"Radio communication of news is a sufficiently powerful medium of public information to justify special precautions by the government to safeguard genuine competition in the field. For many reasons, however, no general rule against newspaper ownership would now be warranted.

"Newspaper publishers are citizens with the normal rights of other citizens, and are not to be discriminated against in the radio field in the absence of proof that newspaper ownership contravenes the public interest.

"No danger exists that newspapers, acquiring radio stations, will discourage the rapid expansion of this new communications medium. On the contrary, radio is a source of expanded revenue and influence for newspapers, and the history of newspaper-owned stations shows that they are recognized not as a rival to be suppressed but as a valuable ally.

"The development of frequency modulation, finally, means that a wide range of radio channels will be open after the war, and this effectively eliminates any real danger of monopoly by a single group or interest. Available channels will no longer need to be limited to a few stations in a locality, through which newspapers might dominate the program output.

"The FCC statement of policy, recognizing these factors, has been given the Senate committee now considering revision of the communications law. It should be accepted as a sound declaration from an agency which has always shown a high regard for the public interest."

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

1700 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1599



OF ALL PEOPLE - FANCY MEETING HIM THERE

This letter from overseas was written to H. Leslie Atlass, of WBBM, Chicago, by Lieut. Col. J. O. Weaver :

"Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. A little bit late, perhaps, but then, a card was sent some time ago that should have arrived in time.

"Things go on pretty much the same here .. I now have command of our Fifth Army Unit and feel a job is being done.

"To give you an idea of how a day goes --- 3 days ago a rookie just in from the States was assigned to me for 'orientation'. He piled in a jeep and started for the front. The rookie was amazed at the activity and constant streams of supply trucks necessary - and how it didn't look like war at all because nobody's blood was spilling all over.

"Then we hit a little town near the front (4,000 yards away) and bam! a big Jerry shell came in. He was pretty good - didn't bother him at all. He then proceeded up to an artillery position to spend the night. By that time shells were screaming over fairly regularly, but as they didn't land very close the rookie took them in stride.

"After eating we were sitting in the colonel's tent when 'zoom', a flock of big ones came in close. We all dived for cover and tin hats - and after one look the rookie did the same.

"The tent shook - and I'm afraid the rookie did too, at first. He was like a veteran when it was over though. That night he didn't get much sleep because our sandbagged tent was just 150 yards directly in front of a battery of 166 howitzers and they kept up the din all night.

"A terrific barrage let loose about 6:00 AM and sleep was over for that night. We ate breakfast and had just finished when the ack-ack broke loose at Jerry who came in, strafing the area. By that time the rookie could take anything, and he did. Was quite proud of him.

"He'd had about everything and was still going strong ... as a matter of fact he seemed to enjoy it. We wandered around the front that day and then came back to the rear - the rookie was tired and happy. His first experience under fire, and exhilarating.

"Oh yes, by the way - he wanted me to remember him to you - his name is Bill Paley!"

OF THE PEOPLE - EASY LIVING

This is the first of a series of articles on the subject of the "Easy Living" movement, which is now being carried on by the "Easy Living" Club, of New York.

The "Easy Living" Club, of New York, is a club for the purpose of promoting the "Easy Living" movement, which is now being carried on by the "Easy Living" Club, of New York.

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So far as we know, this is the first word that has been heard regarding Mr. Paley since he went abroad on a special mission for OWI several months ago. Likewise it will be news that he has actually been under fire. Lieut. Colonel Weaver, known to his friends as "Buck", before the war was in charge of the news room of WBBM in Chicago.

Colonel Weaver's letter to Mr. Atlass, who is Columbia's Chicago Vice-President, was reprinted in the "CBS Mailbag", which reached us through the courtesy of Miss Joan Lane, CBS Trade Paper Editor. The "Mail Bag" is devoted chiefly to printing letters from CBS people now in the service and its motto is "This Nation can provide substitutes for everything except letters from home." In each issue there is a long letter telling the boys and girls in the service what is going on at home. This is written by "Pop, the Air Raid Warden", who is Jack Hoins, Editor of the Mail Bag.

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#### TUBE PRICES CONSIDERED BY RADIO ADVISORY GROUP

The proposed dollars-and-cents maximum price regulation on wholesale and retail sales of radio receiving tubes has been discussed by members of the industry Advisory Committee representing radio tube distributors and jobbers in a meeting with Office of Price Administration officials in Washington, OPA announced Thursday.

Since this meeting was the first of the group, organization steps were taken, with Aaron Lippman, President of the Aaron Lippman Company of Newark, N. J., elected Committee Chairman.

Several OPA regional offices will soon hold meetings with radio tube retailers, to discuss the retailer's problems. A revised draft of the amendment, incorporating such recommendations of the distributors' and jobbers' committee as were acceptable, is now being prepared by OPA, and will be available for discussion at the proposed regional meetings.

Members of the Distributors' and Jobbers' Industry Advisory Committee who attended the January 21 meeting were:

Aaron Lippman, Aaron Lippman Company, Newark; A. D. Davis, Allied Radio Corporation, Chicago; Albert Spears, Philco Distributors, Inc., New York City; Milton Deutschmann, Radio Shack, Boston; H. M. Carpenter, Thurow Radio, Tampa; and Maurice S. Despres, Admiral Radio and Television Company, New York City.

Other members who were unable to attend the meeting, include: Albert J. Slap, Raymond Rosen Company, Philadelphia; Harold King, Electronic Supply Company, Pontiac, Mich.; and R. W. Walker, Walker-Jimieson Company, Chicago.

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## FCC MAY MAKE STATIONS KEEP PROGRAM RECORDS

The Federal Communications Commission has under consideration a new section of its Rules and Regulations which would require that every radio program broadcast over a regional or national network be recorded by the station at which the program originates - unless the program is itself a transcription. Under the rule the originating station would be required to retain the transcription for one year.

At the same time the Commission adopted an Order providing an opportunity for interested persons to appear before the Commission and argue orally why such a rule should or should not be adopted.

The Commission points out that in the case of newspapers, the printed word remains as an irrefutable and permanent record, whereas unless some recording is made, what was actually said, or the manner of saying it, on a radio program cannot be definitely established after it has gone out on the air.

The Communications Act of 1934 - basic statute under which the FCC operates - prohibits the broadcast of any information on lotteries and the use of obscene, indecent or profane language on the air. In carrying out its obligations under these sections of the Act, it frequently becomes important for the Commission to know what was said on a particular program.

Authority for the new rule is found in Section 303(j) of the Act, which authorizes the FCC to make general regulations requiring stations "to keep such records of programs, transmissions of energy communications, or signals as it may deem desirable."

The proposed rule does not require stations to record local or non-network programs since to require recording of all local programs might impose a hardship on many of the smaller stations. No similar hardship would be involved for network programs, it is felt.

Oral argument on the rule is scheduled for March 15, 1944, before the Commission. Requests for oral argument, accompanied by briefs, must be filed with the FCC by March 1.

The proposed new Section 3.409 reads:

"3.409. Requirements for making and preserving recordings or transcriptions of network programs - Any program broadcast over a regional or national network shall be transcribed by means of an off-the-line recording by the station at which the program originates and the transcription shall be retained for one year. If the program itself is a transcription, no other recording need be made, but the transcription shall be retained for one year."

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10. MAY MAKE STATIONS WITH RADIOAL RECORDS

The Federal Communications Commission has in its jurisdiction a number of radio and television stations which would be subject to the same program imposed over a period of months. The Commission is now in the process of making a study of the situation and will report to the President on the subject of the program in its own jurisdiction. Under the law, the Commission is required to make the necessary studies and report to the President.

At the same time the Commission received a letter from the Federal Communications Commission regarding the program in its jurisdiction. The Commission is now in the process of making a study of the situation and will report to the President on the subject of the program in its own jurisdiction. Under the law, the Commission is required to make the necessary studies and report to the President.

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## NEW YORK TIMES TO BUY WQXR INCLUDING FM OUTLET

That the New York Times was going into radio and probably in a big way was made known through this statement from Arthur Hays Sulzberger, President and publisher of The Times, and John V. L. Hogan and Elliott M. Sanger, President and Executive Vice-President of the broadcasting company.

"The New York Times Company has agreed to purchase from Mr. Hogan, Mr. Sanger and their associates all of the stock of Interstate Broadcasting Company, which operates Station WQXR in New York City, broadcasting on 1560 kilocycles, and Frequency Modulation Station WQXR, which broadcasts on 45.9 megacycles. The purchase is subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission."

Mr. Sulzberger stated that Mr. Hogan and Mr. Sanger will continue under five-year contracts as the chief executives of the broadcasting company, and he stressed the fact that The Times did not contemplate any change in the station's personnel or program policy.

"The Times is proud to acquire a broadcasting station which throughout its history has consistently maintained policies emphasizing programs of high standard and unique quality", he said.

Messrs. Hogan and Sanger stated that they would not have been willing to sell except to a purchaser which, like The Times, was determined to continue the essential character of the station.

The Times' news bulletins "Every Hour on the Hour", now broadcast over Station WMCA, will be continued over that station for the time being.

Nicholas Roosevelt, former Ambassador to Hungary and formerly on the Times will serve as liaison executive between the Times and the newly acquired radio station.

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## FRANK E. MASON ESCAPES CLAPPER PLANE CRASH

Although he flew with Raymond Clapper, commentator and newspaper correspondent, to Hawaii and the South Pacific battlefronts, Frank E. Mason, Special Assistant to Secretary of Navy Knox, was not with the ill-fated newspaper correspondent at the time of the Marshall Islands' invasion. This was pure luck for Mr. Mason, formerly Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, who had been Mr. Clapper's travelling companion on most of the trip. Apparently they had just parted prior to Mr. Clapper's trip to the Marshalls.

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NEW YORK TIMES TO BUY WORK IN LONDON

The New York Times was said to be in the process of buying work from the London Times. The London Times, in turn, was said to be in the process of buying work from the New York Times. The London Times, in turn, was said to be in the process of buying work from the New York Times.

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FRANK E. HANSEN, PRESIDENT, LONDON TIMES

Although the New York Times, in turn, was said to be in the process of buying work from the London Times. The London Times, in turn, was said to be in the process of buying work from the New York Times. The London Times, in turn, was said to be in the process of buying work from the New York Times.

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# RYAN MAY TAKE OVER NAB NOW; N.Y. APRIL MEETING OFF

Because Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, has asked to be relieved of his duties as soon as possible, J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship, elected to succeed him, may take over before Mr. Miller's term expires June 30th: They will confer on the matter soon.

The NAB Board of Directors in Chicago last Wednesday and Thursday, in addition to electing a new President, also decided to call off the NAB "Victory Conference" which was to have been held in New York in April. This was primarily due to the transportation situation and the almost impossible hotel conditions in New York.

The Board, however, tentatively decided to hold the next annual NAB Convention in Chicago the latter part of August. It was believed that coming just between the two political conventions this would be a better time for travel and would find the hotels less crowded. Nevertheless the entire convention arrangements are still subject to change depending upon war conditions.

Mr. Ryan was elected President of the NAB for one year from July 1, 1944, to July 1, 1945. There seemed to be an impression that he might only serve a year or just long enough thereafter to entirely reorganize the Association. This theory was strengthened when inquiries were made as to the salary of the new President. When Mr. Ryan was asked about this, he laughed and said, "I don't really know myself." It was said that Mr. Ryan had asked that less be paid to him than was being paid to Neville Miller, who has drawn \$35,000 a year and \$500 for allowances since 1940. During his first two years, Miller's salary was \$25,000 plus \$5,000 for allowances.

Another factor in how soon Mr. Ryan may take over at NAB is when he will be able to relinquish his duties at Censorship. Byron Price, Director of Censorship is very reluctant to have him leave at all. This can be well understood especially in view of the fact that there is a possibility of Mr. Price having to take over OWI. Whereas there has been tremendous fumbling by Elmer Davis and bickering with some of his associates at OWI, there has apparently been perfect teamwork between Price and Ryan at Censorship.

Mr. Miller's exit is a victory for Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission. Ever since the "mackerel in the moonlight which shines and stinks" incident at St. Louis, at which time Mr. Fly thus castigated the NAB, Mr. Miller has been more or less in the dog-house.

It is believed with a new man at the helm of the NAB, there may be better relations between the Association and the head of the FCC - which means the Commission because it is well known that Mr. Fly dominates that body. Also it stands to reason in view of the past strained relations between the broadcasters and the Government that Mr. Fly must have been consulted in the selection of a new President for NAB.

Mr. Ryan said that as yet the question as to who might succeed him at Censorship had not been discussed.

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WILLIAM W. MILLER, JR., 100-442687

From the Rev. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., dated 10/10/50. This letter is in response to your letter of 10/5/50 regarding the activities of the "Black Legion" in the New York City area. The Bureau is currently conducting an investigation of this organization and its activities in the New York City area.

The New York City Police Department has been advised of the Bureau's investigation and is currently conducting its own investigation of the "Black Legion" in the New York City area. The Bureau is currently conducting an investigation of this organization and its activities in the New York City area.

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## BREWER EXPERTLY TIMES WASHINGTON SOLDIER VOTE BLAST

Timing that would have been a credit to any broadcasting station was the reprinting of a full-page editorial from the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times opposing the President's soldier vote policy in the principal Washington newspapers on the very day the House kicked over the traces and not only killed the bill Mr. Roosevelt tried to put over but passed the Rankin Anti-Administration States Rights bill by a crushing majority of 328 to 60.

Perhaps the expert timing of the newspaper broadside - which not only every member of the House must have seen in addition to Senators working on their own soldier vote bill - was due to the fact that Basil Brewer, publisher of the Standard Times also operates Station WNBH at New Bedford.

An editor's note stated that the editorial was published in the Washington papers and paid for solely by The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times as a patriotic public service.

The editorial, which became the talk of the town, read, in part:

"The President is engaged in the most powerful vote drive of his career.

"He and his advisers have decided the votes of 11,000,000 men in service are all-important in the coming 4th term election.

"He believes the service men will vote largely for himself, 'the Commander-in-Chief', as in past American history.

"Says the President:

"Our millions of fighting men do not have any lobby or pressure group on Capitol Hill to see that justice is done for them."

"But by the President's decision, the service men now have the most powerful political force of our times 'lobbying and pressing' for them - the President himself. \* \* \* \*

"Says the President :

"The American people cannot believe that the Congress will permit those who are fighting for political freedom to be deprived of a voice in choosing the personnel of their own Federal government."

"Significantly, it is thus revealed the voting arrangements, for the service men, which the President demands, do not include voting in their state primaries, where state and federal candidates are to be nominated.

"The relief, which the President demands, does not include arrangements to vote for candidates for governor or other state or local offices. \* \* \*

"Says the President:

"Congress has not the same 'authority' here, 'nor would it be practical to do so.'

"Thus the President's indignation and demand ignore both state primaries and state elections, TWO out of THREE of the 'voting rights' of service men.



"'Deeply aroused', the President demands action to permit the service men to vote - ONLY FOR FEDERAL CANDIDATES.

"It is, of course, a foregone conclusion the President will be one of these federal candidates."

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#### EX-EMPLOYEE TELLS OF FCC FALSIFICATIONS

A new turn came in the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission by the House Committee headed by Chairman Lea(D) of California, when Miss Olive Amelia Merrill of Iuka, Miss., former Federal Communications Commission employee, told the Committee last Tuesday she was required by a supervisor to falsify personnel records to "cover up" for a fellow worker who was in a hospital for several weeks last year.

Miss Merrill said the records were changed at the insistence of Chester A. Teitgen, who is now in the Army,

Changes were made in the records to show that Lula Martin Adderley was at work when she was actually in a hospital, Miss Merrill testified, adding that fellow workers, at Teitgen's request, worked on their off days for the absentee.

She said production records of Katie Hoffman also were changed to show that she was a good typist, when, the witness asserted, she "just wrote letters or read True Stories."

Asked by Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey why this was done, Miss Merrill said it was because Teitgen said he liked Miss Hoffman.

There will be another session of the FCC Investigating Committee next Tuesday.

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#### CHARGES DREW PEARSON WITH MALIGNING SECRETARY HULL

From the floor of the House, Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi, said:

"On last Sunday night Drew Pearson, one of the well-known slimemongers of the radio, who helped to write that loathesome book called the Nine Old Men, smearing the Supreme Court, a few years ago, made a vicious attack on Cordell Hull, our great Secretary of State.

"When Drew Pearson went out of his way to malign Secretary Hull and to insinuate that some subversive influence had 'got to' Cordell Hull, he revealed himself as one of the most vicious propagandists in America. I hope to God that something will be done to take him off the radio."

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2/4/44

## CALLS FM RADIO OF TOMORROW

Captioned "Prospects for Radio Freedom", the Chicago Tribune had the following editorial on FM:

"A good many private business firms and industries have found it expedient to get along with the New Deal government. This has been particularly true of the Columbia, National, and Blue radio networks.

"These broadcasting companies are at the mercy of the government because of the close regulation the Federal Communications Commission imposes upon them. Unquestionably they are being exploited politically for the New Deal, yet they have replied to FCC's most drastic rulings with nothing more severe than verbal wrist slappings.

"This complacent attitude has not gone unrewarded. What the networks seek is monopoly. What will most effectively destroy monopoly in the radio industry is the granting of licenses for frequency modulation broadcasting to all applicants. This the FCC has refused to do.

"Frequency modulation is the radio of tomorrow. It has the double advantage of high fidelity and freedom from interference. There is virtually no limit to the number of frequency modulation stations that can be operated without creating interference. If the FCC would issue frequency modulation licenses to all who want them there would be more outlets than there are people capable of using them and the radio industry could be freed from governmental control.

"If this should come to pass radio listeners would be able to get the best programs at any time and would not be restricted to the diet imposed by a few near-monopolies closely regulated by the government. We do not expect this suggestion to be accepted in the near future because such a system would destroy all excuse for the Federal Communications Commission as the regulatory agent of the broadcasters, and the FCC and the New Dealers do not want that to happen."

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Representative Cole (R), of Missouri, had inserted in the Congressional Record (Feb. 2) the Collier's editorial "Take the Chains Off Radio", which backed up the program offered to Congress by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company.

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## DELORAINÉ NEW FEDERAL RADIO DIRECTOR

Edmond M. Deloraine, General Director of the Laboratories Division of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, manufacturing affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, has been elected a Director of the I. T. & T. corporation.

Mr. Deloraine, who has been closely associated with almost every research development of I. T. & T. since 1925, was born in Paris, France. In 1921 he joined the London engineering staff of the International Western Electric Company and began technical work in connection with broadcasting at the experimental station 2WP. Until 1925 he was responsible for part of the developments in Great Britain in connection with the first transatlantic telephone circuit.

When International Western Electric was purchased by I. T. & T. and its name changed to International Standard Electric in 1925, Mr. Deloraine remained with the company, and in 1927 became active in the direction of the I.S.E. communications laboratories. It was in the same year that he created I.S.E.'s Paris laboratories. He was made European Technical Director of I.S.E. in 1933.

During this period Mr. Deloraine was actively in charge of developments which brought about the establishment of the first Madrid-Buenos Aires radiotelephone circuit, followed shortly by the first radiotelephone circuit between the Americas.

In 1929 he demonstrated long distance telephone communication to ships at sea, conducting for the first time telephone conversations with the S.S. BERENGARIA in mid-ocean.

In 1931 and 1933 he established telephone and printer communications across the English Channel, and in 1936 and 1937 made possible the first multi-channel ultra-short wave telephone link. Later he used ultra-high frequency in connection with television transmission, including the construction of the station at the Eiffel Tower, providing the highest power ever used.

His role in the advancement of high-power broadcasting was an important one. As early as 1932 he established the Prague Station with 120 kw carrier, followed two years later by the Budapest Station with the same carrier power and unique for its anti-fading mast antenna, over 1,000 feet high, the highest antenna ever constructed.

In 1939 he made a proposal to the French Post and Telegraph Administration for a high frequency broadcasting center of twelve stations of 150 kw carrier each. His project was adopted and an order was placed for four stations with the French I. T. & T. subsidiary and the other eight with two other concerns.

Mr. Deloraine was highly successful in directing experiments in connection with automatic radio compasses for aircraft. This technique was demonstrated in the U.S. for the first time in 1937.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Increasing emphasis on "design technique" can be expected to help minimize requirements for field service on radio and television receiving instruments after the war, Irwin W. Stanton, of the engineering staff of the RCA Service Company reports.

John J. Karol, CBS Assistant Sales Manager and Market Research Counsel; Earle McGill, CBS producer-director; and Albert Perkins, Manager of the CBS Program Writing Staff will lecture in New York University's "Radio Workshop" during the Spring term. Mr. Karol will lecture on "The Business Side of Radio." Mr. McGill will lecture on radio production and directing for beginners and advance groups and Mr. Perkins will give courses in radio writing.

The Federal Communications Commission directed Western Union to refund to each of its Marine News Service subscribers, with interest at 5% per year, any amounts in excess of \$100 per month collected by the Company from Sept. 1, 1942 to June 25, 1943, for interstate Marine News ticker service. Since Western Union has rendered only intrastate Marine News Service since June 25, 1943, the Commission concluded that on and after that date it has no jurisdiction over the service for so long as it remains wholly intrastate.

President Gen. Pedro Ramirez has decreed that all radio broadcasting stations in Argentina must be wholly owned and managed by Argentine citizens who have resided in the country for at least 10 years.

Trade practice rules for the Musical Instrument and Accessories Industry were promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission under its trade practice conference procedure last Wednesday. The aggregate annual volume of the business of the Musical Instrument Industry is estimated to approximate, in normal times, \$80,000,000 retail value.

A new advertising and promotion service for RCA Tube and Equipment Distributors, enabling them to utilize a series of "key" advertisements appearing in leading trade publications, has been inaugurated by the Radio Corporation of America. The new service will enable distributors to set up regular schedules for mailing reprints carrying the distributor's name and address. Current ads emphasize that RCA distributors are "Emergency Electronic Expeditors" who are able to offer their customers unusual wartime services.

"Papers have been served in Donald Flamm's suit for triple damages in the alleged forced sale of Station WMCA" says Danton Walker's "Broadway". "Flamm charges conspiracy and fraud and asks basic damages of \$927,000, or total damages of nearly \$3,000,000. The case will involve FCC and its recent legal counsel, now acting as radio attorneys in Washington."



Net sales of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation reached a new high of \$11,857,771 in its fiscal year ended on Oct. 31, after allowance for price reductions and refunds to the Government, Benjamin Abrams, the President, reported to stockholders. Net sales for the previous year were \$8,991,782.

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The Federal Communications Commission has granted involuntary transfer of control of Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of Station WLBZ, from Thompson L. Guernsey to Eastland Broadcasting Co., for a consideration of \$150,000 for 439 shares of capital stock.

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"Leon Henderson, used-to-be-price-head, admitting to Judge Thurman Arnold, used-to-be-trust-buster, that he (Leon) had 'never worked as hard in his life, as at the job of radio commentator.', Austine Cassini writes in the Washington Times-Herald. 'He's the highest paid commentator on the air y'know. If there was a 'ceiling' on radio commentators' salaries, Henderson would be hitting it. Mrs. Henderson has come out in 'lots o'smart' frocks at Washington gatherings."

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William B. Lodge has been named Acting Director of the CBS General Engineering Department. Mr. Lodge, who succeeds E. K. Cohan, begins his new duties February 7th.

Mr. Lodge, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, joined the Columbia Broadcasting System in December, 1931, as a technician; in 1937 he was named engineer in charge of Radio Frequencies Division of the Engineering Department.

Mr. Lodge left the network in February, 1942, to accept a special war post as Associate Director of the Airborne Instruments Laboratory of Columbia University, Division of War Research. He returned to CBS on a part-time basis in October, 1943.

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The Office of War Information has inaugurated a series of shortwave radio broadcasts to overseas audiences by prominent American medical and public health authorities from OWI's New York studios. The series, entitled "Health Is on the March" describes recent medical and health advances made in the United States and the other United Nations. Although the talks will be made in English, the OWI Overseas Branch will shortwave translated versions in many languages.

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"There must be a tremendous resentment of the misrepresentation that the industry feels in such broadcasts of Walter Winchell", the Modern Miller comments. "Sunday night he told the people - consumers - that if food subsidies were not carried out, in course of time, bread prices would soar to 18 cents a loaf. Imagine the effect on consumers who have been paying 6 cents for a 12-ounce loaf and 10 cents for a 20-ounce loaf to be told that unless subsidies were permitted, they would be paying 18 cents a loaf. That was to create a gigantic consumer protest. Winchell did not say what size loaf would be 18 cents, nor what kind or quality - bread would just soar to 18 cents. Of course, Winchell has a profound ignorance of bread facts, but it was doubtful whether his broadcast was ignorance or political misrepresentation."

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY~~  
CLARENCE BROWN  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

*[Handwritten signature]*

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February 8, 1944.

## FLY ANGERED BY \$1,500,000 CUT AGAIN BLASTS FCC PROBE

Bitter because the House cut the Federal Communications Commission's appropriation for the coming year by a million and a half dollars, Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC, went on the warpath last Saturday in a blistering letter to Chairman Lea (D), of the House Committee investigating the FCC. Not satisfied with the resignation of Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, as Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Fly has been after the scalp of Committee Counsel Eugene L. Garey and now charges that Garey has attempted to gag the Commission until after the FCC appropriation has been put through.

Chairman Lea replied that most certainly Mr. Fly and his associates should be allowed to testify. He said that the FCC Chairman had been given an opportunity to appear in connection with the appropriations but that it was his impression that Mr. Fly wanted to wait until later when he could tell his story at greater length. In the meantime Chairman Lea added that an investigation of the sale of WMCA in 1940 to Edward J. Noble and the charges made by Donald Flamm, former WMCA head, had been scheduled for today's (Tuesday) session.

Mr. Fly had previously stated that "this investigation" has been going on for almost a year, and the Commission has been given no opportunity to present any witnesses to refute the slanderous charges so freely circulated."

Mr. Fly told Congressman Lea that once the Commission is given a chance to "answer the many false and irresponsible charges... it is believed that there will be no difficulty in working out further cooperative procedures for interviews of Commission employees with appropriate safeguards."

Chairman Fly asserted that FCC Counsel Charles R. Denny in December requested a hearing of FCC's side of the story prior to Appropriations Committee hearings on next year's budget.

"It was pointed out that we would be much prejudiced in presenting our case to the Appropriations Committee if at that time, the grave charges still remained unanswered", Mr. Fly said.

Since then, Mr. Fly said, Mr. Garey completed his case on the two divisions which received appropriation slashes and "went into a number of entirely new and unrelated matters."

"As of today", he said, "we have still not been able to put a single word in the record to answer the baseless charges."

Page 10

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MAY 15, 1954

But, in view of the fact that the Federal Government is a large appropriation for the coming year of \$100,000,000, it is not surprising that the House of Representatives has passed a bill to increase the appropriation for the coming year of \$100,000,000. The bill is now in the Senate, and it is expected that it will be passed there as well.

It is also noted that the House of Representatives has passed a bill to increase the appropriation for the coming year of \$100,000,000. The bill is now in the Senate, and it is expected that it will be passed there as well.

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"The reduction in the appropriation proposed by the House", Mr. Fly said, "is pitched entirely upon the one-sided record before the Select Committee."

Mr. Fly stated that a suggestion had been made to resume the secret hearings which were terminated when Congressman Lea became Chairman of the Committee.

Citing "abuses inherent in these secret sessions", Mr. Fly said that the sessions "were used to circulate among the employees (of FCC) false and vicious rumors concerning their superiors."

Mr. Fly said that the FCC had turned over to the Committee 4,162 separate items of material "ranging from a single document to an entire file drawer."

"The majority of the items are an entire Commission file", Mr. Fly said. "In fact, upon one occasion a truck was backed up to the Commission's door and a whole load of irreplaceable records was carted away. At the present time your staff has so many of our files that our operations are considerably handicapped and decisions in pending cases are being delayed."

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#### ANOTHER FM MEMBERSHIP MEETING IN N.Y. APRIL 14

Evidently determined to hit the iron while it is hot, the Frequency Modulation Broadcasters will hold another big FM meeting in New York Friday, April 14th. Already their new office in charge of newly appointed General Manager Myles Loucks (Phil's brother) has been opened in the Colorado Building at 14th and G Streets, in Washington, just two blocks north of the Press Club and the Willard Hotel.

The exact attendance at the recent New York meeting is now officially reported as 632, about 200 more than had been expected.

The FM broadcasters are considering the publication of a stenographic report taken during this roundtable, condensing it to make available in printed form the questions and answers covered. It is felt that this information would be of aid to any person or group investigating the possibility of FM station construction.

The preparation of a new promotional booklet, intended to acquaint consumers with the merits of FM, was reported well under way. Details will shortly be supplied to FMBI members on contents and costs.

The membership voted to raise the annual dues from a wartime \$50 to the original figure of \$300 for active and affiliate members. Associate members pay \$50.00.

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"The addition in the caption of the word 'and' before the word 'the' is entirely upon the face of the document."

Mr. Tilly stated that a suggestion had been made to remove the second paragraph which was terminated when General was in the position of the Committee.

[illegible]

"I learned from a 'red' gangster" referred to several persons who, I  
"remember with pleasure"

in general, we are being delayed,"

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and the Will of God.

The above information was obtained from the records of the FBI, New York City Office, dated 10-17-68.

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The following table shows the annual sales of the company for the years 1960 to 1969. The sales were \$100,000 in 1960, \$120,000 in 1961, \$140,000 in 1962, \$160,000 in 1963, \$180,000 in 1964, \$200,000 in 1965, \$220,000 in 1966, \$240,000 in 1967, \$260,000 in 1968, and \$280,000 in 1969.

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## NEW "OFF AGIN - ON AGIN" RADAR PUBLICITY DIRECTIVE

Again the War Department has reversed itself with regard to publicity on radar. First it was so secretive that writers were not even allowed to mention the name. Later the sky was the limit with the War Department not only letting down the bars but themselves turning out reams of publicity. Industry advertisers and press agents quickly followed suit when again the lid was clamped down. Now comes word that the term "radar" itself may be used but any accompanying description is prohibited. Industry generally and manufacturers may now use the word "radar" in advertising and also publicity matter.

The Office of Censorship soon will issue special instructions regarding use of the word "radar" in the press and advertising matter, also on the radio. The Signal Corps also will directly advise all individual manufacturers of electronic equipment.

The Radio Manufacturers' Association also has made arrangements for displays, public and in factories, of radio and other communications apparatus, but displays of radar or any other apparatus in the "secret" category will not be permitted.

Modification of the radar ban was recently requested, to recruit additional labor, by the Chicago radio manufacturers' group. Also just a week before the new directive was issued, RMA formally requested the Office of War Information to modify the radar ban.

Arrangements for clearance of displays of non-secret electronic apparatus in factories, to promote worker morale, and also public displays, were made by an RMA group, comprising John S. Garceau of Fort Wayne, Indiana, Chairman of the RMA Advertising Committee; S. D. Mahan of Cincinnati, a Committee member and Bond Geddes, RMA Executive Vice President, at a recent conference with officials of OWI, Army, Navy and Office of Censorship.

Manufacturers may secure clearance of electronic advertising and publicity matter - except radar or other "secret" category apparatus - from their local national security and OWI representatives, through the Office of Censorship. Similar clearance on displays of non-secret apparatus also may be arranged through the contracting officer of the branch of the service concerned, and Signal Corps or Navy headquarters will determine any uncertain or questionable matters.

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"Sudden pulses of long-distance interference are worrying the FM people", writes O. H. Caldwell, Editor of Electronics Industries. "Without warning a 'burst' of distant signal comes through, takes control of the local channel, and interpolates an inexplicable stanza of voice or music into the local program. Thus a New Haven police crew received instructions to go to a non-existent number on a New Haven Street, and they discovered they had unwittingly picked up a Los Angeles police order by the 'burst' route."

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## FCC HEAD DENIES FDR PLAYING POLITICS GAGGING OFFICERS

Within twenty-four hours after the stinging letter to Chairman Lea (D), of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, previously referred to in this issue, Chairman Fly Sunday sent another communication to Mr. Lea written on asbestos. The second letter was prompted by a newspaper column written by David Lawrence.

"Not long ago this correspondent stated his belief that President Roosevelt was not allowing politics or personal prejudices to interfere with the exercises of his functions as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy", Mr. Lawrence wrote.

"In opposition to that point of view came a letter from the counsel for the House Committee Investigating the Federal Communications Commission (Eugene L. Garey) declaring that the evidence developed before that Committee does not support any such blanket approval of the President's."

Hitting back at this, Chairman Fly charged that Mr. Garey was running "a propaganda mill" and demanded copies of all such letters as the one to Mr. Lawrence that Garey had sent out.

"It has long been evident that your counsel has not been content to simply present a one-sided case and to do everything in his power to prevent the Commission from presenting the other side", Mr. Fly wrote to Representative Lea. "In his role as an officer of the Congress he has moved out affirmatively but always under cover to insure that the irresponsible charges which he has made and that the one-sided record which he has compiled would receive as wide circulation as possible."

Mr. Fly charged further:

"Counsel has not confined his propagandizing to the metropolitan papers and the famous columnists. Under cover, he has reached out into the precincts and circulated his smears to the small-town papers. His off-the-record correspondence with the press and its representatives is voluminous. Numerous 'dope' articles have been based on material slipped out the back door of the offices of the Committee's staff to special writers who had the right 'viewpoint'. Truth lost its essentiality - the job was the only essential."

Mr. Lawrence wrote that the rebuff to the joint Chiefs of Staff in not following their recommendation to turn intelligence work now being done by the FCC over to the Army and Navy apparently stirred up the interest of the House Committee, which endeavored to find out by testimony from both the FCC and the Army and Navy what was back of such a conspicuous refusal to follow the wishes of General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold and Admiral Leahy. But the President already had issued a "directive" that Government officials were not to testify on these matters before the House Investigating Committee.

THE LITIGATION FOR HAVING POLITICAL GAMES TO PLAY

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"Apparently the House of Representatives was unwilling at this time to enter into a public controversy with the President's subordinates as to whether or not they were in contempt of the subpoena powers of a Committee of Congress. Instead, the House itself has just decided to withhold appropriations for the radio intelligence section of the Federal Communications Commission and thus force its transfer into the hands of the Army and Navy. The Senate undoubtedly will concur.

"The episode is not one that does credit to wartime administration, for the people surely ought to be told why their President on a military matter so steadfastly supports one of his civilian appointees as against the disinterested recommendations of the joint United States chiefs of staff.

"Not a single reason is available as to what lies back of his strange course. There are rumors, of course, which seem incredible, to the effect that the FCC monitor system turns over private messages to civilian governmental agencies, especially business messages, and that this snooping process is constantly being made available to the Department of Justice to bolster up its crusade against American businessmen on domestic matters.

"These messages, freely known as 'intercepts' in Government circles, are widely distributed within the Government bureaus, it is said, and, of course, are available to the White House and its staff of brain trusters. They could, to be sure, be used for political persecution if and when, for instance, indictments are sought on technicalities or trumped-up charges against American banks engaged in foreign trade.

"It is significant that the House of Representatives has voted to put an end to the snooping by a civilian agency and has in effect insisted that the Army and Navy, which is interested only in military and naval matters, and not in political or class wars, alone be given access to private messages between the United States and foreign countries."

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#### PAUL PORTER MENTIONED FOR DEMOCRATS' PUBLICITY MAN

Paul Porter, former CBS counsel, who has shot up like a rocket in New Deal positions, is now talked of as Director of Publicity of the Democratic National Committee, successor to the famous New Deal hatchet-man Charley Michelson. Mr. Porter, former U. S. Rent Stabilization Chief, is now Assistant to Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson. Robert E. Hannegan, new Democratic Chairman, is reported to have offered Mr. Porter the position this week and the latter was said to have been ready to accept but the matter is now up to Judge Vinson, who has been leaning pretty heavily on Mr. Porter.

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2/8/44

## GARDNER COWLES RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF IOWA BROADCASTING CO.

Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Des Moines Register and Tribune Company and of Look Magazine, has been re-elected President of the Iowa Broadcasting Company, comprising KSO and KRNT, Des Moines; and WMT, Cedar Rapids and Waterloo.

Few changes were made in the officers and directors at the recent annual IBC stockholders meeting. John Cowles was re-named Vice President. Other officers are: Craig Lawrence (manager of KSO and KRNT), Executive Vice President; William B. Quarton (Manager of WMT), Vice President; Vincent Starzinger, General Counsel, Secretary and Treasurer; Arthur T. Gormley, Assistant Secretary; and Karl Haase, Assistant Treasurer.

Directors elected are: Gardner Cowles, Jr., John Cowles, Craig Lawrence, Vincent Starzinger, W. W. Waymack, and Arthur T. Gormley.

Stockholders at the meeting discussed improvements in station programming; particularly how news broadcasts and other programs directly related to the war effort can be handled with greater service to the public.

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## RMA APPOINTS A PUBLICATIONS DIRECTOR

John W. Douthat, former newspaper man, has been appointed Director of Publications of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, by Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President. His duties will include the various RMA membership, press, patent, short wave program and other bulletins of the Association and also industry promotion and press relations. He will perform secretarial duties and assist in RMA committee activities.

Mr. Douthat, who is 42 years old, has been with the Associated Press for eighteen years and for the last eight years in charge of the U. S. Supreme Court coverage, and joins the RMA staff with a wide background of experience.

Mr. Douthat is a graduate of Emory and Henry College of Virginia. Later he was an instructor at Florida Military Academy but has been in newspaper work continuously for the past twenty years.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 01-29-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

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1. The first group of people who are affected by the disease are those who are in the early stages of the disease. This group is the most vulnerable and is at the highest risk of death. They are the people who are in the early stages of the disease and are the most vulnerable.

1. The subject is a graduate of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1954. He is currently a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where he is an instructor of Physics. He is also a member of the American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers.

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## WGN GETS READY FOR TELEVISION IN A BIG WAY AFTER WAR

Station WGN of Chicago, through W. E. MacFarlane, Vice-President of the station, has placed an order with General Electric at Schenectady for what promises to be one of the most powerful television stations in the world. The order calls for a transmitter of 40-kilowatts, which is said to be beyond anything yet attempted.

James D. McLean, Commercial Engineer of the General Electric Electronics Department, said:

"Television transmitter equipment order will be the first 40-KW to be built when our company is released from the production of war communications equipment in which it is now engaged." He added that as far as he knew, the "visual" or picture apparatus would be one of the highest-powered units in America, if not in the world."

The WGN radio plans include, he went on, a structure of seven or eight stories and "designed to take full advantage of the expended tremendous developments in many fields after the war", such as FM facsimile and standard broadcasting. The top floor of the proposed building will be given over entirely to television, with a 20-kilowatt voice transmitter to operate with the 40-kilowatt sight or "video" transmitter. Both movies and live shows are contemplated.

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## BONUS TO INCREASE MICA PRODUCTION

In announcing that the Colonial Mica Corporation, which is carrying out the WPB mica program is to pay a bonus to stimulate mica production, a bulletin said:

"Prior to the Government program on domestic mica, there was no domestic mica being used for radio condensers or tubes. A very little domestic mica was being used for aircraft spark plugs and magneto insulations. The principal reason why domestic mica did not find employment for these uses, which comprise some 90 per cent of the total consumption, was economic. It was considerably cheaper to use mica mined and prepared in India and Brazil than to use domestic mica. For the uses enumerated above, mica must be full-trimmed so that it can be readily split to the thin films in which it is used. It costs more merely to do the trimming operation in this country, disregarding the cost of mining, than to buy imported mica. It must be borne in mind that the tariff affords a protection of only 25 per cent ad valorem, plus four cents per pound specific duty. WPB recognized this economic handicap that confronted domestic mica and both by recommending sufficiently high prices to domestic producers and by undertaking preparation and qualification in Government shops, overcame this handicap."

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of the Commission, which is said to be in process of being organized, and which is said to be in process of being organized, and which is said to be in process of being organized.

Electrical Engineering Department  
 James D. Wilson, 1000 West 17th Street  
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is active in the United States or not.

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## CALLS HALT ON RADIO CONCERN USING NAME OF "MIDWEST"

Nathaniel Goldberg, trading as North Eastern Radio Company, 799 Broadway, and also as Midwest Radio Service Company, 80 East 11th Street, New York, N. Y., is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation and unfair and deceptive acts and practices in commerce.

In advertisements in trade journals and by means of advertising folders, pamphlets, circulars and other advertising material, the complaint charges, the respondent made many false statements and representations concerning the radios and radio parts which he sells and distributes. Among these representations, according to the complaint, are: "Our Company is the only Company employing Midwest Factory Trained Servicemen", "We are the only Company offering you complete Factory Service and Facilities at exceptionally Low Factory Prices", "We Use Laboratory Tested Parts - for our engineers have designed parts Custom Built for your Midwest Radio", and "Factory to You ... Up to a 50% Saving."

All these representations, the complaint charges, are false and misleading as the respondent does not maintain a laboratory where research or experiment is carried on; does not own or operate a radio factory or manufacture radios, but only assembles radios from parts manufactured by others and rebuilds radios with new and used parts manufactured by others. He is not a radio engineer; does not employ radio engineers; his prices are not "manufacturer's" or "factory prices" as represented, and to not effect savings to the public, and repaired radios sold by him will not give new radio performance.

The complaint further declares that the respondent formerly was an employee of the Midwest Radio Corporation, a large well-established radio manufacturer of Cincinnati, Ohio, which manufactures and sells radios under the trade name "Mid West." While in charge of its New York branch the respondent was furnished with a list of purchasers of radios from the Midwest Radio Corporation in the New York area. Through the use of the name Midwest Radio Service Company, and representations set out in the complaint, which were sent to owners of Mid West radios and customers of the corporation, the respondent led purchasers and prospective purchasers of his radios to believe he is connected with, or maintains a factory branch for, the Midwest Radio Corporation.

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Federal Judge John P. Barnes of Chicago District Court, has dismissed the \$1,000,000 suit brought against Walter Winchell, the Jergens Co., his radio sponsor, and the Blue Network, by George Washington Robnett, who alleged he had been libeled by the New York Mirror-KFS columnist in radio discussions of the book "Under Cover". Ruling that the complaint failed to substantiate the charge of libel, the court gave the plaintiff 30 days in which to file an action again.

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It was an employee of the Midwest Radio Corporation, a large radio station, who furnished the information that the person who had been in the room at the time of the shooting was the same person who had been in the room at the time of the shooting. The person who had been in the room at the time of the shooting was the same person who had been in the room at the time of the shooting.

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Plaintiff's complaint failed to substantiate the charges of libel. The court gave the plaintiff no leave to amend his petition. The plaintiff's complaint failed to substantiate the charges of libel. The court gave the plaintiff no leave to amend his petition.

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## RADIO DEADLIER COMPETITOR IF PRESS DOESN'T ACQUIRE FM

If the press permits the opportunity to secure FM facilities "to go by default, as most newspapers did 20 years ago, radio may become a real and a deadly competitor of the press in many communities", the Editor and Publisher observes in commenting upon the purchase of WQXR by the New York Times, of which it says:

"The newspapers of New York City, individually and as a group, have been slow to take any part in the development of radio broadcasting. Two decades ago, when radio facilities in the metropolis could have been acquired at comparatively small expense, the opportunity was thoroughly neglected.

"That makes this week's announcement by the New York Times that it has bought Station WQXR and its affiliated FM station, WQXQ, highly significant. The purchase is, of course, subject to approval by the Federal Communications Commission, and the announcement, with details of the Times' plan of operation, indicates that such approval is likely to be forthcoming.

"The recent decision by the FCC, removing the former ban on newspapers as radio station license applicants, should open the way for the next obvious step by newspapers - the acquisition of FM facilities. That is important for metropolitan newspapers, and it is even more important for small city dailies."

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## BBC AND OWI JOIN IN LINCOLN BROADCAST

The Overseas Branch of the U. S. Office of War Information and the British Broadcasting Corporation will jointly present a two-way shortwave broadcast from 10 to 10:30 A.M., EWT, Saturday, February 12, to commemorate the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States.

During the portion of the program broadcast from the United States to the rest of the world, the voice of Vice President Henry A. Wallace will be heard as he delivers an address at Lincoln's Tomb in Springfield, Ill.

From London the Archbishop of Canterbury will pay tribute to Lincoln for the democratic principles for which he fought.

The original program will be shortwaved over ten stations out of New York to North Africa, Europe, the Near East and South Africa, with simultaneous relays through United Nations radio Algiers and the American Expeditionary stations in North Africa. It will be rebroadcast from New York at 11:30 A.M. via radio Leopoldville to South and Central Africa. Also will be rebroadcast to South America.

From London, the program will be broadcast over the BBC home service as well as to Europe, the Far East, New Zealand, India, Iran, Iraq, North Africa, South Africa and West Africa.

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1. The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York City, and is being furnished to you for your information. The information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York City, and is being furnished to you for your information. The information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York City, and is being furnished to you for your information.

1. It is likely that the information contained in the above report was obtained from a source who is reliable and who has provided accurate information in the past.

"It is a great relief to have this information, especially since the radio station license application was filed on the day that the bank closed. The bank's closure was a surprise to the public, and it is important to have this information for small business owners."

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FOIA b 7 - DECLASSIFIED BY NND 880000

The Overseas Branch of the U. S. Office of War Relocation Administration will be holding a meeting on Tuesday, April 10, 1945, at 10:30 A.M. in the room of the U. S. Office of War Relocation Administration, 1000 Broadway, New York City. The meeting will be held in the room of the U. S. Office of War Relocation Administration, 1000 Broadway, New York City. The meeting will be held in the room of the U. S. Office of War Relocation Administration, 1000 Broadway, New York City. The meeting will be held in the room of the U. S. Office of War Relocation Administration, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

1. The first of the two is a letter from the author to the editor of the "New York Times" dated 1941, in which the author states that he is a member of the "New York Times" and that he is a member of the "New York Times".

to L/R for the removable orthodontic appliance.

[illegible]



2/8/44

TRADE NOTES

Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation will sponsor "Green Valley, U.S.A." over approximately 66 stations of the Mutual network, beginning Sunday, February 20, and continuing every Sunday from 5 to 5:30 P.M., EWT. William H. Weintraub & Co., Inc., is the agency servicing the account. Program will originate from WOR.

The RMA Tube Division, under Chairman M. F. Balcom, of Emporium, Pa., held a meeting in Washington recently, for discussion of the military tube program and also present scheduled production of civilian replacement tubes. Also taken up was proposed modification of the JAN specifications for transmitting tubes.

Following the meeting the tube manufacturers were to hold a meeting this week of the WPB Tube Advisory Committee, on scheduling and other problems of the military program and also civilian replacement requirements.

Sponsors of the Radio Technical Planning Board have elected Mrs. Martha Kinzie Assistant Secretary of the Board. Mrs. Kinzie is secretary to Dr. W. R. G. Baker and resides at Bridgeport, Conn., where she works in the company's Electronics Department.

Mrs. Kinzie, with the cooperation of L. C. F. Horle, co-ordinator, and W. B. Cowilich, Secretary of the Board respectively, will be responsible for processing of the papers in connection with the work of the Board.

The intensive campaign to increase production of war material by 25 percent before the end of 1944 will be given impetus by a national Labor-Management Exposition to be held in the Department of Commerce Auditorium in Washington, D. C., February 28 to March 11.

The exhibitors will include: Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

The Co-operative Analysis of Broadcasting, Inc., radio research organization operated on a non-profit basis by the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Association of National Advertisers, will expand its program measuring services on April 1 to measure program audiences of all cities in the country with more than 50,000 population. The coincidental method of investigating will be employed exclusively and the recall method eliminated. Another new service to be offered by the organization is research affecting persons who own radios but do not have telephones. All previous program measuring systems were conducted entirely by telephone.

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EXHIBIT

The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., on January 10, 1944, in connection with the investigation of the activities of the German Espionage Service, known as the "Rhineland" or "Rhineland" Service, which was organized in 1934 and operated in the United States and Canada.

The "Rhineland" Service was organized in 1934 and operated in the United States and Canada. It was organized by the German Espionage Service, known as the "Rhineland" or "Rhineland" Service, which was organized in 1934 and operated in the United States and Canada. The "Rhineland" Service was organized by the German Espionage Service, known as the "Rhineland" or "Rhineland" Service, which was organized in 1934 and operated in the United States and Canada.

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2/8/43

## SALES TOPPED AS WOR ENDS YEAR 23% OVER PREVIOUS HIGH

WOR has ended its fiscal year (February 1, 1943 to January 31, 1944) with an all-time high mark in total sales, according to Eugene S. Thomas, Sales Manager. The station registered a 23 per cent increase in dollar volume over the previous high year, 1941.

A further study of the 1943 dollar volume figures reveals the desire of sponsors to retain their time on the air. Of WOR's total sales, 80 percent were renewals.

A further check shows that eight of the past 12 months, April, June, July, August, September, October, November and January, were highest in total business in WOR's history.

A breakdown of the number of motion pictures advertised locally over WOR during 1943 reveals a 100 per cent increase over the 1942 figure.

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## BLUE TIME 1943 SALES UP 57%

Gross client expenditures on the Blue Network in 1943, its second year as an independent organization, were \$24,869,948, representing an increase of 57.6 percent over billings in 1942, a final tabulation reveals. Gross time sales in 1942 were \$15,782,493.

A breakdown of gross expenditures by industrial classifications reveals the foods and food beverages industry as the leading advertiser on the Blue in 1943, with time purchases amounting to \$6,359,980. The second leading industry was drugs and toilet goods, with an expenditure of \$6,163,659.

Other industries spending more than one million dollars were confectionery and soft drinks, \$4,351,154; lubricants and petroleum products, \$2,395,942; automotive, \$2,362,331; and cigars and cigarettes, \$1,153,026.

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1945

# SALES TRENDS TO WORK YEAR 1945

For a number of years (1940 to 1944) the sales of the company have been increasing steadily. This is due to the fact that the company has been able to maintain a high level of production and to meet the demand of the market.

The sales of the company have been increasing steadily since 1940. This is due to the fact that the company has been able to maintain a high level of production and to meet the demand of the market.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

✓  
FEDERAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
100 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.

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No. 1601



## CONGRESS BALKS FAVORING FDR IN CAMPAIGN BROADCASTS

President Roosevelt, if he is to be a 4th term candidate, will not have the edge on other candidates if anti-Administration forces in Congress have anything to do with it. This question has already been discussed in the heated debates on the soldier vote and will be carefully considered in the final conferences of the House and the Senate on the soldier vote bills. No matter what form the legislation takes, whether a Federal or State ballot, equal opportunity for every candidate to reach the boys overseas on the air seems assured.

Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, Minority Leader pro tem, and radio authority of the upper House, declared that it would be much better if the whole subject of radio time and the utilization of radio by candidates could be left to the consideration of the Senate and House Radio Committees for their recommendation as to legislation.

"The law gives the right to candidates for public office to utilize the radio facilities of the country, and there is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate a bill which proposes to deal further with the same subject matter", Senator White declared. "There have been lengthy hearings on the bill, and there has been sharp controversy and a sharp divergence of views as to what was the wisest thing to be done."

Senator Lang (R), of North Dakota, offered this amendment to the Green-Lucas bill:

"Nothing shall prohibit the rebroadcast over Government-controlled radio stations of any political address, but equal time must, if requested, be given for such purposes to representatives of each political party which had a candidate for President in the most recent presidential election."

Senator Taft (R), of Ohio, objected saying if parties do not have candidates for President, they certainly ought not to have time in which to broadcast.

"Representatives of the War Department came to me and said they could not handle three or four or five broadcasts and they suggested that the language be '10 percent of the votes cast'."

Whereupon Senator Langer changed his amendment to read "each political party which had a candidate for President in the current presidential election".

Senator Green (R), of Rhode Island, refused to accept the amendment, saying:

[illegible]



"If that becomes the law of the land, I think we may anticipate that a dozen or 20 men seeking publicity will have little organizations nominate them for the presidency and then obtain free radio time to speak whenever the Republican or Democratic candidates for President speak - not because they expect to be elected, not because they expect to obtain votes, but merely because they expect to get free advertising."

Senator Taft then said:

"I have another suggestion to make now in order to meet the objection of the Senator from Rhode Island. Let us have the language read as follows:

"Representatives of each political party which has a candidate for President appearing on the ballot of at least six States in the current presidential election."

This modification was accepted by Senators Green and Langer and agreed to by the Senate.

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#### FLAMM WMCA SALE CHARGES TO BE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED

The net result of the sensational charges of Donald Flamm that he had been forced to sell WMCA in 1940 to Edward J. Noble because of heat being put on by certain members of the White House staff, the Federal Communications Commission, and by Mr. Noble himself, is that everyone alleged to have had any part in the transactions will be called to appear before the House Committee now investigating the FCC. Subpoenas have already been issued for Mr. Noble, Thomas J. Corcoran, former aide to President Roosevelt, and others may be called later, including David K. Niles, Administrative Assistant to the President, supposed to be in charge of the 4th term boom, Chairman James L. Fly and Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, who favored a public hearing at the time the sale was made but who was out-voted on this by the other members of the Commission.

Discussion about the sale of the property became so bitter, Mr. Flamm said, as to end in a "scuffle" in Mr. Noble's apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, in December 1940.

Mr. Flamm said that when he expressed reluctance to sign a proposed contract, William J. Dempsey, former Chief FCC Counsel, who was acting as attorney for Mr. Noble, "became enraged and lunged at me".

Mr. Noble, Mr. Flamm testified, intervened. The witness quoted Mr. Noble as saying he would be "delighted to finish the job" if it were not in his apartment.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPS is a genuine organization or a front organization for the Government of the United States.

1919

The witness said Mr. Noble's last words to him were:

"Flamm, I'll get your station whether you want to sell it or not. The next time we meet will be before the Commission."

On this occasion, Mr. Flamm asserted, Mr. Dempsey turned to Mr. Noble and exclaimed:

"I knew we were wasting time with him and that he never had any intention of going through with this, and it's a damn shame we didn't do what we wanted to do in the first place."

The last part of the sentence referred, Mr. Flamm said, to the original plan of Mr. Noble simply to apply to the FCC for his station's wave length.

The Commission, he said, dismissed his application for reconsideration. At about the same time, Mr. Flamm said, he read of hearings before the House Appropriations Committee in which Mr. Fly "showed he didn't like me".

It was brought out that at a meeting of the House Appropriations sub-committee, Commissioner Case had testified that two telephone calls had been received from the White House by the FCC about the Flamm case, one from Col. Edw. B. Watson, presidential secretary "to be careful", and later from the late Rudolf Forster, White House Chief Clerk that the White House had no interest in the case.

Mr. Flamm told the Congressional Committee his troubles began when he had hired a former Naval officer to decode wireless messages sent by Germany and Great Britain before the war broke out. Mr. Flamm asserted he had proved the charges untrue but nevertheless he felt in view of the wording of the FCC decision that "there was a sword hanging over my head which would be dropped at the slightest provocation".

The witness said he employed Leslie Roberts as a publicity man on the recommendation of Mr. Niles, that the former had influence and knew the right people. The witness said that Mr. Dempsey told him that he had been retained by a former member of the President's Cabinet and that he, Dempsey, was applying for the WMCA wave.

Mr. Roberts was alleged to have reported to Mr. Flamm that he had talked to Mr. Niles and that the radio owner might as well agree to the sale because "this thing has been greased from the White House down". Mr. Roberts further reported that it involved a "political favor", Mr. Flamm asserted.

Later Mr. Flamm said, "Mr. Dempsey volunteered the information that it was Tommy Corcoran" who helped him make the connection to represent Mr. Noble.

Mr. Flamm declared that he jockeyed back and forth with Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Noble trying to escape from selling his station

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but finally gave in and sold it in December, 1940, when informed by Mr. Dempsey that "it was a case of take it or leave it".

Mr. Flamm said that first offered \$750,000, he was finally forced to sell WMCA for \$850,000 although he had had several offers for more than a million dollars, one of them being from Elliott Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt. The witness asserted that Mrs. Dorothy Backer, of the New York Post, also was interested in buying WMCA and if the deal had gone through he might have retained half interest in the station.

The hearings will continue next Tuesday, February 15th.

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#### CHICAGO MASS MEETING FOR MORE WOMEN RADIO WORKERS

In an effort to emphasize the need for more women in radio war work, there will be a big mass meeting tonight (Friday, February 11th ) in the Chicago Stadium.

A "Radar Queen", Miss Marjorie Anderson, 19, Chicago military radio-radar plant employee, will have coronation ceremonies and 25,000 radio workers are expected to attend. Mayor Kelly, of Chicago, will speak.

The Chicago manufacturers' group, of which Leslie F. Muter, past President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association is Chairman, has been conducting an advertising and broadcasting campaign for several months to secure additional workers. Several radio manufacturers have been holding contests in their various plants to select the "Radar Queen" and the Stadium program will be broadcast so that employees on swing shifts can listen in.

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#### DAUGHTER OF EDWARD J. NOBLE DIES SUDDENLY IN NEW YORK

Miss Sallie Noble, 19 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Blue Network, died suddenly at the Bronxville, N. Y. hospital last Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Noble, who was in California on a business trip with Mark Woods, President of the Blue Net, was summoned when Miss Noble's condition took a turn for the worse and arrived by plane late Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Noble was born in Greenwich, Conn. She was a sophomore in Sarah Lawrence College and is survived by a sister June in addition to her parents. Funeral services will be held at the Noble home in Greenwich Saturday afternoon (February 12th) at 2 P.M.

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## FRANK MASON GIVES DETAILS OF DEATH OF RAY CLAPPER

Frank E. Mason, former NBC Vice-President, now special Assistant to Secretary of the Navy Knox, travelling companion of Raymond Clapper, MBS commentator, is on the way home with Mr. Clapper's personal belongings.

Mr. Mason left the United States with Mr. Clapper on New Year's eve and was with him on his Pacific tour to Australia, New Guinea, New Britain and finally aboard the United States aircraft carrier from which the columnist was flying when he met his death in a collision of two American planes over Eniwetok atoll.

Interviewed at Pearl Harbor by the United Press, the Navy official gave details of Mr. Clapper's death.

"Mr. Clapper asked a torpedo squadron commander - one of the best pilots in the fleet who had established an enviable record of not a single operational fatality in the 13 months of the squadron's existence - for permission to accompany him on the last day's flight over Eniwetok, from which all Japanese firing had ceased two days before", Mr. Mason said.

"Mr. Clapper, inspired by the possibility of writing about the contrast between the bombing of the westernmost Marshall atoll with his experience in accompanying the first bombing of Rome, took off in great spirits on what he anticipated as a routine run.

"The bombing run over the target was completed and the planes were taking formation for the return flight when a wing man came up from behind. The planes collided so suddenly that it was assumed the crash killed everyone aboard instantaneously. Both planes plummeted into Eniwetok lagoon.

"The group commander immediately circled down over the spot to the surface of the water, but reported that he found only two oil slicks.

"Two chaplains officiated at impressive memorial services at sea before the massed ship's officers and crew for Mr. Clapper and the officers and crew lost over the enemy target."

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## RADIO MEMBERS NAMED TO WPB INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Three prominent radio executives have been added to the official WPB Industry Advisory Committee, of which Director Ray C. Ellis of the WPB Radio & Radar Division is presiding officer. The new appointees are R. C. Cosgrove of Cincinnati, Vice President and General Manager in charge of Manufacturing, Crosley Radio Corp., E. A. Nicholas, of Fory Wayne, Indiana, of the Farnsworth Radio & Television Company, and Fred D. Williams, Philco Corporation.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C., June 2, 1944  
The Honorable Earl Warren, U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 1, 1944, regarding the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, Article I, Section 2, Clause 3, which would amend the clause relating to the election of Senators.

The Department of State has been advised by the Attorney General that the proposed amendment is not within the scope of the Department's jurisdiction.

It is noted that the proposed amendment would amend the clause relating to the election of Senators, which is a matter of internal government. The Department of State is not responsible for the internal affairs of the United States, and therefore cannot take any action on the proposed amendment.

The Department of State is, however, interested in the proposed amendment as it relates to the election of Senators, which is a matter of internal government. The Department of State is not responsible for the internal affairs of the United States, and therefore cannot take any action on the proposed amendment.

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Very respectfully,  
John H. Johnson, Secretary of State

Enclosed for Mr. Chief Justice are two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated June 1, 1944, regarding the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, Article I, Section 2, Clause 3.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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## CBS NET EARNINGS UP TO \$4,535,000

Preliminary figures indicate the consolidated net earnings of the Columbia Broadcasting System for the year to be approximately \$4,535,000 (equivalent to \$2.64 per share) as compared with consolidated net earnings of \$4,123,700 (equivalent to \$2.40 per share) for the fiscal year ended January 2, 1943 (52 weeks). Per share earnings for both years are calculated upon the 1,716,942 shares of \$2.50 par value stock presently outstanding, Frank K. White, Vice President and Treasurer, reported Wednesday.

The 1943 earnings, as shown above, are after providing \$7,575,000 for estimated Federal income and excess profits taxes, an increase of \$3,225,000 over the \$4,350,000 provided for such taxes during 1942. The \$7,575,000 tax provision for 1943 is after deducting from the taxes payable in respect of 1943 the ten per cent excess profits post-war credit (amounting to \$583,000).

The Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of 40¢ (forty cents) per share on the present Class A and Class B stock of \$2.50 par value. The dividend is payable on March 3, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 18, 1944.

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## HOLLYWOOD TO BE BLUE NET PRODUCTION CENTER

According to Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, who is now on the West Coast, Hollywood will in time become the center of operations for the Blue with production on an even greater scale than in any other center, including New York, and the purpose of the visit to the coast at this time is to seek a site for the Blue's own Hollywood studios and to look over the station situation with a view to purchasing a local outlet.

Production on new studios will get under way as soon as possible after the end of the war, Mr. Woods said. He pointed out that the Blue can occupy its present quarters, under agreement with the National Broadcasting Company, until two years after equipment becomes available for new studios and technical installation, and added that every effort will be made to push construction once priorities are lifted.

Other business to be attended to during the visit will be the filing of final application for a frequency modulation station and television transmitter in Hollywood, both services to be incorporated in the Blue's new setup.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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After being interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] on 10/17/68, [redacted] advised that he had been employed by the [redacted] from 1964 to 1966. He stated that he was a member of the [redacted] and that he had been active in the [redacted] during his employment.

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## NETHERLANDS COOL TO NAZI ERSATZ RADIO

German attempts to promote an "ersatz" radio service which fosters Nazi propaganda as a substitute for Occupied Holland's 1,000,000 privately owned radio receiving sets have failed, it appeared from accounts received from London by the Netherlands Information Bureau in Washington. German authorities ordered the confiscation of all radios in Holland last May.

According to an announcement in the North Brabant paper Dagblad van Het Zuiden, one, Plate, program director of the German-Controlled Netherlands radio system, the "ersatz" radio service gained less than 60,000 new subscribers in the period between the radio confiscation order and the end of the year. German authorities had hoped the confiscation order would force a majority of Holland's radio listeners to subscribe to the "ersatz" service - which is piped from German-controlled Netherlands and German transmitting stations to the subscriber's home through his telephone connection.

The significance of Plate's announcement, Netherlands sources here pointed out, lies in its revelation that only 60,000 of the former 1,000,000 radio owners in Holland have subscribed for the service while the majority now either have no radio at all or else have managed in some manner to illegally retain their radios despite the confiscation order.

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## WOULD TAKE WINCHELL OFF AIR AND OUT OF PRESS

Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi, <sup>was</sup> asked by Representative Hoffman (R), of Michigan, in the House of Representatives:

"In Walter Winchell's column I find a statement attributed to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Rankin), and I want to know if the gentleman made it? Walter Winchell says:

"Rankin, one of the best examples (and so forth) accused this reporter of writing the bill to give the soldiers the vote."

"Did the gentleman from Mississippi ever say that fellow had intelligence enough to write that bill?"

"I never said that little 'kike' ever wrote anything that a decent Congressman would introduce", Representative Rankin retorted. "He is simply stirring up anti-Semitism and bringing trouble on his own people throughout the country. The sooner they get him off the air and out of the press the better it will be for them."

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# PROTESTS FLAMM STORY IN FCC INVESTIGATION

Telegrams charging that Donald Flamm was using the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission as a sounding board while a civil suit concerning the sale of WMCA was pending in New York City, were sent to Speaker Rayburn of the House, and Chairman Lea of the Investigating Committee by Franklin S. Wood, attorney for Edward J. Noble.

Mr. Wood quoted Mr. Flamm himself as admitting that his charges did not in any way involve the FCC. The investigation is supposed to concern itself with the Commission only.

Mr. Wood protested that Mr. Flamm's case "and any justifiable complaint he may have is pending before a court of competent jurisdiction able to do complete justice between the parties".

"I again formally protest against his abuse of your Committee's public position for his private purposes", Mr. Wood declared.

In his telegram, Mr. Wood referred to a letter of protest he sent the Committee on February 5.

At this time the attorney for Mr. Noble said:

"I do not think I need to stress the obvious impropriety of this apparent use of your Committee in aid of private litigation or if such is not the purpose, the impropriety of such hearings being conducted while the same matter is under consideration by a court having complete jurisdiction of the matter and better able to do complete justice between the parties if any injustice has been done.

"I am, accordingly, writing to you, as Chairman of your Committee, to protest as vigorously as possible against this renewal of hearings in this matter at this time so that the proceedings and publicity about them cannot be used to influence the pending private litigation between the parties. I submit that the fairer and more proper procedure in every way would be to adjourn any such hearings by your Committee until final disposition of the matter by the New York courts before which it is pending."

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Three of the nations leading universities - Northwestern and Stanford Universities and the University of California at Los Angeles - will again collaborate with the National Broadcasting Company to sponsor Summer Radio Institutes in 1944, thus making the third successive year that the network has pooled its resources with educational institutions to give practical training in the broadcasting arts to young people seeking careers in radio.

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and the Bureau has all the information it needs to identify the person who is the author of the letter. The Bureau is not a law enforcement agency and it does not have the power to investigate or prosecute anyone. The Bureau's role is to provide information and assistance to law enforcement agencies. The Bureau is not a law enforcement agency and it does not have the power to investigate or prosecute anyone. The Bureau's role is to provide information and assistance to law enforcement agencies.

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2/11/44

## BRICKER FOR FREE RADIO; RAPS SUPREME COURT DECISION

Governor John W. Bricker, of Ohio, took a very positive stand on radio while addressing the National Press Club in Washington today (Friday). At the conclusion of his address in the question and answers portion of the program, Governor Bricker was asked if he favored the Administration taking over the press as it has the radio. His reply was an emphatic "No". He said the only reason for restricting radio was the limited number of channels. The Governor then criticized the recent Supreme Court decision. He said that the FCC should be confined to policing the channels and keep out of the program business.

"I not only say that the press should be kept free but that Congress should see to it that the same thing was done with radio", Governor Bricker declared.

In his speech the night before at the Lincoln Day dinner, the Governor said:

"The material accomplishments of our people under self-government are unmatched. With only one-sixteenth of the world's population, we have produced more automobiles than all the rest of the world, one-third of all the radio sets, one-half the telephones and one-third of the railroad mileage of the world. This was not due to our great natural resources alone because other countries have had them. In our free political atmosphere we have made better use of our resources and more people have enjoyed a higher standard of living than in any other country of the world."

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## OPA TO APPOINT RECEIVING SET COMMITTEE

A Receiving Set Industry Advisory Committee will probably be appointed soon, according to the Radio Manufacturers' Association and if so it will meet in Washington on March. The Advisory Committee will consider price problems whenever future production of civilian sets may be authorized.

The Committee will be composed of large and small manufacturers. Problems in connection with the Committee were discussed in an informal conference in Washington recently by Alfred Auerbach, OPA price executive, of the Consumer Durable Goods Price Branch and E. W. Heilmann, radio price executive with an industry group including Ben Abrams of New York City, Chairman of the RMA Distribution Costs Committee, J. F. Crossin of Cincinnati, Larry Hardy, of Philadelphia, and Bond Geddes, RMA Executive Vice President.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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The editorial entitled "The President and His Oath", written by Basil Brewer, publisher of the New Bedford Standard-Times and operator of Station WNBH, opposing the Federal ballot, which was reprinted in Washington and New York papers recently was inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Holman (R), of Feb. 3 as a part of a speech made on the Soldier Vote Bill by Representative Charles A. Plumley (R), of Vermont.

Station WBAM, WOR's Frequency Modulation station has a new broadcast schedule, 5 to 11 P.M. daily except Sundays. Previously it was heard on the same days from 1 to 7 P.M.

A new thyatron welding control for providing precise control of low-capacity spot welders has been announced by the Industrial Control Division of the General Electric Company. Coupled with a suitable welding transformer, this control can be used with either welding tongs or a small bench welder, and is particularly suitable for the spot-welding of vacuum tube parts.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has appointed four new Vice Presidents and four Second Vice-Presidents of the corporation. The new Vice Presidents are: H. C. Roemer, Vice President and Comptroller of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation; W. H. Freng, Assistant General Attorney, who has also been appointed Solicitor; Charles D. Hilles, Secretary of the Corporation; and Francis White, Vice President of the International Standard Electric Corporation.

The Second Vice Presidents appointed are F. F. Davis, H. H. Buttner, G. A. Ogilvie and Leonard Jacob II.

Thomas Burke, former Chief of the State Department's Division of International Communications, has been appointed Vice President of the American Export Airlines, Inc. He will be in charge of their international business.

Blossoming out in color with a cover picture of Sir Robert Watson-Watt, head of the British Technical Mission, and David Sarnoff, the current 34-page issue of Radio Age published by the RCA Division of Information devoted two photographic pages to the Mission's visit to the Radio Corporation of America in New York and the RCA Laboratories in Princeton.

Also the issue contained the following articles: "Radio Vital to Victory" by Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord; "Tubes Key to Progress", by B. J. Thompson, "Hollywood and Television" by Sidney N. Strotz; "NBC Heads Visit Fronts" by Niles Trammell, and "Larger Television Images" by I. G. Maloff.

CUSTOMS SERVICE

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1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which is well known to all who are familiar with the country. It is a fact which is well known to all who are familiar with the country. It is a fact which is well known to all who are familiar with the country.

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The International Brotherhood of Police Officers and Firefighters, Local Union No. 1, is a labor union representing police officers and firefighters in the City of New York. The union is a member of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO). The union is currently represented by the International Brotherhood of Police Officers and Firefighters, Local Union No. 1, which is a labor union representing police officers and firefighters in the City of New York. The union is a member of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

11. The following information is available for the year ended 31 December 2014:

1. The first step in the process of developing a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a number of ways. One common method is to conduct surveys of potential customers, asking them about their needs and preferences. Another method is to observe how people use existing products and identify areas for improvement. A third method is to consult with experts in the field, such as scientists or engineers, who can provide insights into new technologies and their potential applications.

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The FCC on February 8 granted an application for a permit for the construction of a new 250 watt local channel station at Gloversville, N.Y., and also granted an application for a permit for the construction of a synchronous amplifier near Ft. Benning, Ga., to be operated in conjunction with Station WRBL, Columbus, Ga., the former to operate on 1340 kilocycles, and the later on 1230 kilocycles, unlimited time. However, the Commission made the grants subject to procedural requirements announced in its Public Notice of January 26, 1944, which provides, among other matters, for issuance of conditional grants pending submission of evidence in writing from the WPB that any authorizations of that Board necessary to carry the construction to completion have been obtained or that none are required, and that applicant is in position to complete all construction necessary to the proposed operation within a reasonable period.

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On February 15 in New York City, RMA export managers and engineers will hold a conference to begin the work on the proposed RMA specifications and "seal" for later submission to the Bureau of Standards. Such specifications and "seal" would be available for promotion both by the Government and RMA in future postwar foreign trade.

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"The move to Mutual" is illustrated in a new promotional booklet, just issued by the Sales Promotion and Research Department of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

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The FCC granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of Independence Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of Station WHAT, from Philadelphia Record Company to William A. Banks, by transfer of 100 per cent of issued and outstanding capital stock for a consideration of \$22,500.

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The RMA Export Committee and its Engineering Department are planning a promotion project for future export set sales, to develop special commercial specifications for receivers sold abroad, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Standards. The latter is authorized to issue special "seals" for products with specifications developed by the industry and which are approved by the Bureau. (See item third above referring to conference to be held with regard to this matter).

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# B U L L E T I N - JETT CONFIRMED FOR FCC

The Senate about six o'clock this (Friday) afternoon confirmed the nomination of E. K. Jett for Federal Communications Commissioner without debate and word was so sent to the President. There had been some question as to Mr. Jett's political affiliation due to the fact that although his name was sent in as a Republican, he declared himself to be an independent. Proponents contended that since the law said that the 7-man Commission "should be composed of not more than four members of the same party" that Mr. Jett was eligible.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee voted last Wednesday to approve Mr. Jett's nomination.

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The 1950-51 season was a very successful one for the Government in the field of foreign exchange. The total value of exports was \$1,000 million, compared with \$800 million in 1949-50. This was due to a number of factors, including a steady increase in the volume of exports, and a decline in the value of imports. The Government has been successful in maintaining a balance of payments surplus, and in accumulating a large foreign exchange reserve. This has enabled it to meet its obligations to foreign countries, and to finance its development program. The Government has also been successful in maintaining a low rate of inflation, and in achieving a steady growth in the economy. This has been achieved through a combination of sound economic policy, and a high level of administrative efficiency.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA - 1950-51

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## SHOUSE WOULD BROADCAST DIRECT TO EUROPEANS AFTER WAR

That somebody had better begin to give serious thought as to how our American viewpoints and philosophies in the post-war period can continue to be made available to the peoples of Europe is the conclusion of James D. Shouse, Vice-President in Charge of Broadcasting, of the Crosley Radio Corporation, who recently went to London as a special consultant of the Office of War Information.

"We in this country are evidently still complete neophytes in the use and potentialities of radio as an instrument for integrating the people of different nations in a common bond of understanding, if not, in every case, of sympathy", Mr. Shouse said in an address to the Cincinnati Advertisers Club. "From the British Isles, of course, it is possible to reach every country in Europe with a radio signal that is not a shortwave signal. Powerful transmitters located in the southern part of England supply programs in French, German, Dutch, Spanish, etc., to the extent of some twenty or thirty different languages 18 hours a day - programs that are received on any set in any home with as much ease and certainty of reception as you here in Cincinnati can listen to WHAS at Louisville, and right in the same band with their local stations. I do not believe that it will ever be possible for the United States to do as effective a job in Europe by means of shortwave, which, up to the present moment, gives us our only assurance and only insurance that in the years to come messages and philosophies which we may feel it is important for the people of Europe to receive from us - it will not be possible to achieve by shortwave anything comparable with what the British can do from the British Isles.

"I do not propose that there is any likelihood that in the post-war period which must inevitably come - I do not propose that the British will be disposed to misuse this tremendous advantage they have from the standpoint of transmission of program material into Europe - any more than we have ever felt in this country that the British would misuse their Navy. I do hope, however, that somehow it might be possible for the United States, too, to find itself in the position of being able, not only for commercial reasons but for ideological reasons, to provide and control our own transmission facilities to the continent of Europe, just as, regardless of the British Navy, we, too, throughout most of our history, have elected to be a naval power.

"I think this is a serious problem - it is one, I am sure, which is fraught with grave potentialities. Whether as a Nation we like to admit it or not, or whether we like to think of it or not, Europe after the war will still be a tremendously important part of any plan of world economy. The tremendous concentration of population, resources and the standard of living achieved by these people

Form 101, 1-1-41

SHOWS WITH THE LATEST TRENDS TO IMPROVING ARTS

The following are some of the latest trends in the arts and sciences which are being developed in the United States. These are being developed in the United States and are being developed in the United States. These are being developed in the United States and are being developed in the United States.

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can only result in Europe continuing to be the focal point perhaps around which world economy will, for a long time, revolve.

"During the war, the BBC has, of course, extended every cooperation to our Government in the way of supplying various American Governmental agencies with transmitting equipment for our own psychological warfare work, just as they have supplied us with bases for our airplanes. Although it might be presumptuous of us to ask that such right be continued in the post-war period, wherein presumably Europe's ills and aggravations are being healed and maladjustments corrected, the sheer concept of presumptuousness does not alter the fact that it will for many years be an important thing that the American philosophy and American thinking about the world of tomorrow be kept crystal clear in the minds of the hundreds of millions of people on the continent.

"I can assure you that the BBC is not the stodgy, complacent organization that many of us have erroneously assumed, relying possibly upon our knowledge of its quasi-Governmental character. . . it is aggressive, exceedingly thorough, and I am referring now again primarily to the Overseas and European Divisions, with a predominating consciousness throughout the personnel of the importance of the work they are doing, the important part it is playing in the winning of the war, and with the important part their work will play in the preservation of the British Empire."

Concluding his address, Mr. Shouse said:

"I have been asked many times what the possibilities were of commercialization of BBC programs. I hesitate to venture an opinion - I doubt seriously whether any of the responsible policy makers of the BBC have come to any lasting opinion about this - I think they would prefer not to see any commercial radio on the British Isles. I think also that they look with extreme distaste at the possibility in the post-war period of another Radio Normandy or Radio Luxembourg, located just across the channel and supplying the people in the British Isles with excellent commercialized entertainment.

"I think that very naturally they might not wish to see a resumption of a situation wherein a commercial broadcast station on the continent would attract such a high percentage of the listening. It seems to me that very naturally their thinking might be in the direction of a moderate degree of commercialization on perhaps one of their services under exceedingly strict regulation, thus diminishing the likelihood of another Radio Normandy situation. At one time, I am told, in the pre-war period, Radio Normandy and Radio Luxembourg, programmed almost entirely by American made and some British made transcriptions, sent over by direct wire from London, attracted a larger audience in the British Isles than did the BBC Home Service. I do not have any definite information on this, however."

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2/15/44

## E. K. JETT SWORN IN AS FCC COMMISSIONER; KNOWS JOB

As congratulations continued to pour in, E. K. Jett, former Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, who was confirmed by the Senate last Friday to succeed George Henry Payne as Commissioner, was himself sworn in this (Tuesday) morning as a member of the Commission.

Asked if he had any statement to make prior to taking over the commissionership, Mr. Jett replied:

"I don't think so. I have been hanging around the FCC and the old Radio Commission now for about twenty years. I have seen a lot of Commissioners come and go. As far as I am concerned, it is just a question of getting into the groove."

Thus the FCC now has two Commissioners technically qualified for the position - the other being Commissioner T. A. M. Craven. Both are former Naval officers and both made the grade via the Chief Engineership, Mr. Jett being the successor there of Commander Craven. Mr. Jett was in the Navy 18 years, Commander Craven 21 years. Mr. Jett will be 51 years old March 20th; Mr. Craven was 51 years old January 31st.

Most of the Commissioners have been political appointees with no technical qualifications or knowledge of radio or communications. The appointment of Mr. Jett - a zero politically just ahead of a national election - was a surprise. It was even a greater surprise that Mr. Jett, who stubbornly refused to swear allegiance to either party, though friends pleaded with him to do so, was confirmed by the Senate. All he had in his favor were personal integrity and competency which unfortunately are not as valuable an asset to the politically minded gentlemen on the Hill as one might think.

However, there was a member of the upper body who appraised these qualifications at their true value, - Senator Wallace White, of Maine. Furthermore, there was a lucky break for the nominee that Mr. White was at the time Acting Minority Leader of the Senate and thus in a position to be exceedingly helpful as most of the objection to FCC's neutral politics came from the Republican side. Mr. Payne, Mr. Jett's predecessor was a Republican but the latter stuck it out as an independent. Because of the fact that he was in the Navy so many years and lived in Washington so long, he has never voted.

Mr. Jett's appointment is for a term of seven years from June of last year and the salary is \$10,000 a year.

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## RMA SENDS FINANCING RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS

The Radio Manufacturers' Association has submitted to Congress and the Federal Reserve System recommendations of the Association to provide financing to manufacturers in future reconversion operations. While "V" and "V-T" loans are now available to manufacturers in the war program, additional financing, upon termination of war contracts and for reconversion to peacetime operations, are regarded as necessary.

Following is the resolution of the RMA Board of Directors, as recommended by the Industry Reconversion Committee, which has been transmitted to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Banking Committees and also to the Federal Reserve System:

"That the lawmaking body of the United States Government or Government agency which may have the power to so do, establish a law or regulation which will permit of the use of the present 'V' or '-T' loan, or provide for some new means of loan, to carry out the reconversion program as individual companies may need it."

That subcontractors as well as prime contractors in RMA carefully consider the privileges of the present "V" and "V-T" loans has been recommended by the Industry Reconversion Committee and also the new Sales Financing Committee of which J. P. Rogers of Fort Wayne is Chairman. Data on the "V" and "V-T" loan procedure and privileges is now being compiled by the RMA headquarters and detailed information will be transmitted to the membership in the near future.

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## TRY TO SAVE FCC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION HOUSE WIPED OUT

Chairman James L. Fly and other members of the Federal Communications Commission went before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee this (Tuesday) morning in an effort to save the FCC Intelligence Division which the House two weeks ago wiped out without a dissenting vote, and in doing so cut the FCC appropriation by \$1,654,857. It is believed the Commission will find itself in friendlier hands in the Senate than in the House, the impression being that the Senate might even restore the full amount. If this is done, it would surely stir up a hot fight and again raise the question as to whether the recommendation of the Chiefs of Staff should be followed in divesting the FCC of its Intelligence Division which those high offices declared should be under the Army and Navy.

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THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS

I, the undersigned, being a duly qualified Notary Public for the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears from the records of the County of Dallas, State of Texas.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office, at Dallas, Texas, this 1st day of January, 1901.

Notary Public for the State of Texas.

My commission expires on the 1st day of January, 1902.

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THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS

I, the undersigned, being a duly qualified Notary Public for the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears from the records of the County of Dallas, State of Texas.

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## CONTENDS BOTH PROBES AND FCC MAY PRESENT CASES

Replying to the charge made by Chairman James L. Fly that "the column of David Lawrence is furnishing proof of the undercover publicity campaign which the counsel of the House Committee investigating the FCC Eugene L. Garey has been conducting", Mr. Lawrence replied:

"Does the counsel for a Congressional Committee have a right to talk to the press or to give them copies of the official record of the proceedings?

"Do the members of the Federal Communications Commission have the right to feed arguments to editorial writers of a newspaper which takes their side of a public controversy?

"The answer to both questions is in the affirmative and it would be a sorry day for free government in America if a Congressional Committee or its representative did not dare to call to the attention of the press evidence in the record of the Committee.

"Now what did the counsel for the House Committee do? He sent a copy of the official proceedings to this correspondent and made only the comment orally that in these hearings would be found data bearing on the request of the joint United States chiefs of staff that the FCC be divested of certain functions related to war-time communications.

"There is nothing 'under cover' about distributing copies of a Congressional proceeding and the time has not come in America to suppress Congressional inquiries in time of war on the flimsy excuse that it might not be liked by the President or some other official in a Government agency."

Then the writer quotes from the letters in which Secretaries Knox and Stimson said that the joint Chiefs of Staffs were of the belief that the radio intelligence activities should be under the control of military authorities rather than the FCC.

"But", Mr. Lawrence concludes, "the President has listened to Mr. Fly and not to the Chiefs of Staff on this point and Congress now is endeavoring to support the request of the Chiefs of Staff. That's the fundamental issue."

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A Guest Relations Division has been set up as part of the Office Management Department of the Blue Network to superintend the printing and distribution of broadcast tickets and all matters pertaining to operation of the Ritz Theatre, leased by the Blue as a broadcasting studio.

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CONFIDENTIAL - IT IS THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO KEEP THIS INFORMATION SECRET

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## PORTER, FORMER RADIO LAWYER, NEW DEAL PUBLICITY HEAD

Paul A. Porter, former Washington counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System, and at present Assistant Director of the Bureau of Economic Stabilization, has accepted the post of Publicity Director of the Democratic National Committee and will assume his new duties as soon as he has wound up some matters put in his hands by Chairman Fred Vinson of the Stabilization Board.

Charles Michelson, who has since his retirement remained as Acting Director until his successor was chosen, continues with the Committee as an advisor.

Mr. Porter was born in Winchester, Kentucky. He graduated in law from the University of Kentucky, and served as counsel for newspapers in Oklahoma and Georgia, prior to coming into the Government service - first in charge of press relations of the AAA, then as Assistant Executive Director under Chester Davis. He left the Government to go with the CBS and later was drafted to the National Defense Advisory Council.

His next post was with the Office of Price Administration in charge of the rent control program, from which he moved to the Stabilization Board.

Although Mr. Porter has had much to do with radio, there was some comment upon the fact that a man with so little newspaper experience would be selected to fill the place of a press veteran like Charley Michelson. It was pointed out that there was a similar situation in the Democratic National Committee appointing a young and untried newcomer to take the place once occupied by James A. Farley. This occasioned the comment that either the Democratic National Committee is having difficulty securing more experienced workers or that they feel that President Roosevelt is now so strong that he can win without the expert guidance of such men as Jim Farley and Charley Michelson, who admittedly played such a prominent part in the President's previous victories.

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## SHIP NAMED AFTER ADMIRAL CROSLY, COUSIN OF POWEL, JR.

A destroyer escort named for Rear Admiral Walter Selwyn Crosley, a cousin of Powel Crosley, Jr., of the Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, was launched at Philadelphia on Lincoln's Birthday. It was the first vessel of this type to be launched into the Delaware River and was sponsored by the Admiral's widow, Mrs. Walter S. Crosley, who resides in Alexandria, Virginia.

A native of East Jaffrey, N. H., where he was born in 1871, Admiral Crosley attended the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and was commissioned an Ensign in 1895. He was steadily advanced in rank until he became Rear Admiral in 1927. He was decorated for his service as Naval Attache at Petrograd during the World War. He commanded the battleship IDAHO from 1923 to 1925, and served as Commandant of the 9th Naval District from 1929 to 1932. He died in 1939.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside of your organization.

2. The information contained in this document is classified as [redacted] and is being provided to you under the authority of [redacted].

3. The information contained in this document is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside of your organization. It is the policy of the [redacted] to protect the confidentiality of this information and to prevent its unauthorized disclosure.

4. The information contained in this document is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside of your organization. It is the policy of the [redacted] to protect the confidentiality of this information and to prevent its unauthorized disclosure.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

## HINTED MAY BE SENSATIONAL BREAK IN FCC INVESTIGATION

A classic story is told of the Washington correspondent who before the days of radio received a query from his editor: "There is something big in the air in Washington. What is it?"

At present in almost the same category is a report that "something big" is about to break in connection with the Federal Communications Commission investigation now being conducted by the House Committee headed by Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California.

"This will be something really big - it will be bigger than Chairman Fly himself and will cause a tremendous sensation", a man who usually knows what he is talking about declared.

One version was that the report had to do with the charges made by Donald Flamm against Edward Noble in connection with the sale of Station WMCA in New York. Another was that the disclosure would bring forth the name of one of the most prominent members of the New Deal family "whereupon the fur will fly". There is still another version - that the parties concerned will settle their differences in private and that the scandal will thus never be allowed to become public.

The hearing of the FCC Investigating Committee was not held today (Tuesday) because of the fact that Chairman Lea had been absent due to the death of his brother, Emmet Lea in California. Also it was said that Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Committee, had not been feeling well. The next Committee meeting is subject to the call of the Committee.

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## GOVERNMENT WAR BOND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGAIN LOOMS

Government financing of War Bond advertising in newspapers in spite of Treasury opposition is being freely forecast as a result of House Committee agreement on a bill closely paralleling the terms of the Senate-approved measure.

It is believed if such legislation should be enacted that it would be only a question of time before an effort would be made to similarly subsidize the smaller radio stations.

The amended Cannon Bill, which the House Committee has agreed to report, accepts the principal provisions of the Bankhead Bill, already endorsed by the Senate.

There is one major point of difference: the Cannon Bill proposed that copy be placed in daily newspapers in places of not more than 25,000 population (using the level at which the Treasury

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

A report of the activities of the "American People's Party" in the State of New York, during the year 1934.

The report is based on the information furnished by the "American People's Party" to the Bureau of Investigation, during the year 1934.

The report will be submitted to the Bureau of Investigation, during the year 1934.

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and OWI have said national advertising normally stops), and rejects the arbitrarily fixed 10,000 maximum population figure now in the Bankhead Bill.

The annual appropriation during any war year would be limited by both bills to \$15,000,000, with \$12,000,000 determined as the minimum.

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#### PUBLISHERS REPORT MOST DAILIES LIST RADIO PROGRAMS

A survey of newspaper publication of radio program listings by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has brought more than 800 replies, of which 563 say they publish listings free of charge, 271 publish them as paid advertising or not at all. The survey was made in the form of a questionnaire, sent to all daily newspapers in the U. S., December 6, 1943.

Of the 563 who list the programs free of charge, 92 own or operate radio stations; 412 have some financial interest in radio stations; 39 have no interest in stations; 2 have applications pending before the Federal Communications Commission for radio stations; 1 is planning to obtain a station; and 17 did not supply information on the question of financial interest.

Programs were once listed by 106 of the 271 newspapers not publishing free lists, but have been discontinued. Most of them, numbering 89, reported little or no unfavorable reader reaction to the discontinuance. Eight others reported they had received complaints, but that they were temporary and not serious. Nine did not reply.

By far the majority of the newspapers publishing programs, 493, do not use trade names. Most of the others who replied to this question try to avoid the use of trade names, using them only when necessary for identification of the programs.

In daily editions, the space allotted to radio programs varies from one inch to over 100 inches. The bulk of those reporting on this question, 374, publish between 10 and 40 inches.

Stations coverage among the 563 newspapers publishing listings was reported as follows: 186 publish programs of all stations in their listening area; 326 do not publish listings of all stations; 31 publish listings of a majority of stations in their areas; 1 publishes listings of all stations weekly; 19 did not reply.

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## ADMIRAL REDMAN COMMENDS R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

The February issue of Relay carries a letter of commendation to R.C. A. Communications, Inc., from Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, Director of Naval Communications. An editor's note reads:

"As yet, no "E" flags have been awarded to public utilities such as ours, but we are gratified whenever we learn how the Armed Forces appraise our War work. One such appraisal is the letter below, sent from the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, at Washington, D. C."

The letter addressed to David Sarnoff reads:

"On behalf of the officers and enlisted personnel in the Naval Communications service, I wish, at this time, to express our appreciation and to extend our sincere best wishes.

"During the year now ending, you and the personnel of your Company have rendered the Naval Communications Service splendid cooperation and assistance. Your resourcefulness and quiet efficiency in the performance of all tasks associated with Naval Communications have been of invaluable aid."

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## RADIO THE FLEET FOR 60 CENTS

The Navy has established a world-wide communications network over which Americans may exchange radio and cable messages with most sailors, marines and coastguardmen overseas.

The message service, similar to the Army's, will begin operating Tuesday.

The system will provide for transmission of both fixed-text and personally worded messages using Navy postal numbers and code words, the Navy said.

Coded cable addresses have been assigned to each Navy postal number for which cable service is available, and commercial telegraph, cable and radio offices have been provided with lists of the coded addresses. Commercial operators are ready to accept messages starting today, the Navy said.

Some fighting men will not benefit from the program, however, the Navy admitted, because of the location of certain overseas units and the mobility of various fleet units.

Expeditionary force messages to be known as EFM, may be sent to most overseas points for a flat rate of 60 cents a message composed of three fixed texts. The Navy has drawn up 105 fixed texts.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of Agriculture, for the year 1944.

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## DIFFERS WITH MR. FLY REGARDING "SOAP OPERAS"

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, seems more and more to rile the newspaper commentators. Writes Frank C. Waldrop in the Washington Times-Herald:

"Mr. Fly, being a grim and unhappy individual himself, dislikes a particular kind of radio program known to the trade as the 'soap opera'.

"The 'soap opera', for the information of all you high-minded people, is a species of radio continued story in which 90 percent of a red hot human problem happens every day but the 10 percent that gives all the answers will be heard on this station at this time tomorrow.

"In these fancy tales, everything is taken up from illegitimate babies to tatting and worked out in terms of all kinds of people, from high-minded young doctors' who have to choose between wealth and duty, to old prospectors bringing up the bright-eyed daughters of deceased pals.

"Wonderful stuff, if you're a lover of tense drama with a wham ending that never ends.

"Anybody but people like this curdled character, Fly, can find himself a pet soap opera on the radio between 9:30 A.M., and 3:30 P.M., or between 3:30 P.M., and 9:30 A.M. They're all over the air, night and day.

"And Fly hates 'em. His idea of a swell program is some political doctrine pounder giving out in forceful tones, and the populace sitting around the receiver in respectful silence, nodding agreement.

"Oh, on occasion he'd be willing to let up long enough for a couple of bars from 'Il Trovatore', followed by a news bulletin from Imperial Headquarters.

"But 'soap operas'? G-r-r-r he hates 'em. He makes speeches at the broadcasters against the 'soap opera mind', and tells the broadcasters that if they expect to keep their place on the FCC-controlled air after this war they're going to have to toss such things as 'Our Gal Sunday' and 'John's Other Wife' into the ash-can.

"Of course, Fly's just nuts if he thinks he can stop people from listening to melodramas and goo-dripped serials.

"People like those things. And why not? They're a lot closer to life than anything Fly has ever uttered."

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# THE LIFE OF A MAN

John A. B. Bly, Chairman of the Board of Directors, has been elected to the position of President of the company. He has been in the company for many years and has been a member of the Board of Directors since 1910.

Mr. Bly, during his long and successful career, has been a member of the Board of Directors of the company since 1910. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the company since 1910.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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The Detrola Corporation of Detroit, a radio manufacturing business which was merged recently into the International Detrola Corporation (formerly known as the International Machine Tool Company) in a supplement to International's report shows that Detrola in 1943 had a net profit of \$522,958 after taxes and estimated refund of war profits.

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"How many new men qualified to understand and maintain radio and electronic equipment, will come out of military service post war?" O. H. Caldwell, Editor of Electronics Industries asks.

"The various schools in the military radio training program have 'trained' in the technical principles of radio some 100,000 to 150,000 men, we understand. But we doubt that more than half of these will show enough interest in or taste for the subject of radio-electronics, to keep it up in civilian life, post war.

"Hence our estimate is that the War will add to the normal radio population at least 50,000 men - perhaps 75,000 - who will be available for general radio and electronic work of repairs, maintenance, etc. (The above figures, of course, do not include "operators" trained in code, but not technically informed).

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Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC Public Service Counsellor, will be one of the speakers at a meeting of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters in Quebec, February 15th.

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Several hundred of the many more General Electric workers who produced the powerful geared-turbine propulsion sets and a large variety of other operating and ordnance equipment for the U.S.S. MISSOURI witnessed the launching of the mighty battleship recently, via television.

All the thrills of the traditional champagne christening and the sight of the enormous 45,000-ton vessel sliding down the ways at the New York Navy Yard were brought to the workers through three television receivers installed in one of the Company's turbine shops at Schenectady, 150 miles from the scene of the actual launching.

The telecast, first ever made of an event so closely connected with the war, was sponsored jointly by the General Electric and National Broadcasting companies, both of whose television stations - WRGB, Schenectady, N. Y., and WNBT, New York City - carried the show. This two-station chain, which has been in operation for sometime, is the first television network.

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$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0, \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1.$$

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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• *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1000-1005.



# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STANDARD COMMERCIAL COMPANY, INC.  
100 N. W. 10TH ST.  
MIAMI, FLA. 33136

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No. 1603



## RANKIN BILL WOULD HOLD NEWSCASTERS PERSONALLY LIABLE

As a result of his many protests against certain radio commentators, Representative John E. Rankin (D), of Mississippi, has introduced a bill which would make it unlawful to reimburse or indemnify another person for money damages paid as a result of slanderous statements uttered over the radio or sent through the mails. It was Mr. Rankin's contention that it inflicts no penalty on broadcasters or writers against whom libel judgments are entered if the sponsor or publisher has a contract to pay such damages. In introducing the bill, Mr. Rankin said:

"Those of us who listened in on Sunday night heard Drew Pearson, one of the radio scavengers of America, in a most contemptible manner, falsely attack one of the most elegant ladies in Washington, the wife of a Member of this House.

"Every person who is familiar with the incident tells us that Drew Pearson was lying about her in his statement. Yet he broadcast his false accusation to the entire country.

"We are tired of these scandalmongers going on the radio, protected by racketeer insurance. He even attacked the commander of the American Legion. I am afraid we have some people in this country who do not like the word 'American' in the 'American Legion'.

"I am today introducing a bill to outlaw the racketeer insurance which protects these people who slander other people through the mails, over the radio, and by means of moving pictures.

"It is time for the forces of decency to take action."

Apparently the woman Representative Rankin referred to was the wife of Representative Karl M. LeCompte (R), of Iowa. Mr. Pearson, during the broadcast in question, said that Mrs. LeCompte was sitting behind Representative Howard J. McMurray (D), of Wisconsin, in the House Gallery during the soldier vote debate when she overheard Mr. McMurray say that the Republicans were opposed to the soldiers voting because they were afraid they would vote for President Roosevelt. Whereupon Mr. Pearson said Mrs. LeCompte cracked down on the gentleman from Iowa declaring: "You can't say that about my husband!"

A day or so after Representative Rankin introduced his bill, which would hold commentators personally responsible for what they say, he defended Gen. George S. Patton in reply to what he charged were the "slimy attacks" of Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell.

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1. The following information was obtained from the files of the  
2. Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at Washington, D.C.  
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...the fact that the ...

<sup>15</sup> *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 261 (1989), 1033-1034.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to provide any information on this subject.



2/18/44

Representative Rankin has likewise gone back at Walter Winchell on numerous occasions, the last being when he accused Mr. Winchell of "persecuting the gentiles", saying:

"In a bitter blast over the radio Walter Winchell continued his persecution of white gentiles, centering his fire on me in particular. He said I was worth less to this country than a Negro soldier. I am sure there is not a soldier, black or white, who is doing this country as much harm as Walter Winchell.

"He neither denied nor apologized for his reference to the Congress of the United States in which he called this body the 'House of Reprehensibles'.

"I repeat what I said a few days ago that Walter Winchell is doing the Jews of this country, the people of his own race, more harm and is stirring up more trouble for them than any other man alive.

"He repeated his false charge that I had sneered at other people's names. He even told the people of America that I had sneered at the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sheridan). Members of this House know that statement is untrue.

"This is the same persecution of Christian people that has been stirred up by this element in every country in the world. What good does it do to establish committees for peaceful relationship between the races while a man like Walter Winchell can go on the radio on a Nation-wide hook-up like the Blue Network and continue his tirades of vilification, falsehood, and abuse?"

The bill introduced by Representative Rankin (H.R. 4151) reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who reimburses or indemnifies, or who agrees or contracts to reimburse or indemnify, any other person for any damages or other loss directly or indirectly resulting from the utterance or publication by such other person of a slander or libel uttered over the radio or sent through the United States mails, or published in moving pictures shipped in interstate commerce, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, and any such contract or agreement for any such reimbursement or indemnification shall be null and void. As used in this Act the term 'person' includes an individual, firm, copartnership, company, corporation, unincorporated association, joint-stock association, or any organized group of persons; and includes a trustee, receiver, assignee, or personal representative thereof."

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## NO DATE SET FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS PROBE

As yet there is nothing definite as to the beginning of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee investigation to determine whether the United States should have a permissive or required merger of international communications (Senate Resolution 187). It is said to be the present intention of the Senate Committee not to start the investigation until it has completed work on the Wheeler-White radio bill now under consideration. Other legislation may intervene and as a result of this, considerable time may elapse before the international communications probe gets under way.

The Federal Communications Commission favors the merging of the companies now competing in international communications by radio and cable. These are the Radio Corporation of America, Western Union, Press Wireless, the Commercial Cable Co., All-America Cables and Radio, the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., which is operated by the United Fruit Company.

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## JIM FARLEY ENCOURAGES BROADCASTERS' FREE SPEECH FIGHT

## District

A headliner at the Sixteenth/Meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters in Los Angeles last week was James A. Farley, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"Stay on guard against any encroachment on freedom of speech in America", Mr. Farley declared. "Be alert to prevent any misuse of your great medium for public oppression, as in other parts of the world."

The remainder of the former Postmaster General's talk was off the record.

William B. Ryan, General Manager of KFI-KECA, was elected Director of the Sixteenth District, replacing Calvin J. Smith, KFAC.

Lewis H. Avery, Director of NAB Bureau of Advertising, outlined plans of the Sales Managers' Executive Committee, especially with regard to activities growing out of the showings of the Retail Promotion Committee Plan. Details of the Plan to prepare a presentation to the motion picture industry and to the building and housing industry were received with enthusiasm.

Gil Paltridge, KFI-KECA, Sixteenth District Public Relations Chairman, discussed public relations activities and the proposed book now in preparation.

Resolutions were passed condemning the Cannon-Mills bill; expressing confidence in the NAB Legislative Committee; commending







NBC Thesaurus, the Columbia Recording Company and the RCA Recording Company for their stand against Petrillo; urging wider and more intelligent use of BME material; thanking Neville Miller for his service to the industry while president and expressing confidence in J. Harold Ryan, newly-elected President, and finally a resolution calling for greater unity within the industry and inauguration of a membership campaign by NAB.

The broadcasters closed the day with a showing of the Westinghouse, Inc. sound film "On the Air!" and the two General Electric films, "The Story of FM" and "Sightseeing at Home", a television vehicle.

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#### ADAIR SUCCEEDS JETT AS FCC CHIEF ENGINEER

George P. Adair, Assistant Chief Engineer in charge of the Broadcast Division, has been named Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission to succeed E. K. Jett, who last week became a full fledged Commissioner.

At the same time, the Commission appointed Philip F. Siling, Chief of the International Division, to take the position vacated by Mr. Adair. Marion Woodward, Assistant Chief of the International Division, was promoted to Chief of the Division.

The Commission also addressed a letter of commendation to George E. Sterling for his work as Chief of the Radio Intelligence Division, the appropriation for the continuance of which was denied by the House.

Mr. Adair has had more than a score of years of experience in varied fields of radio communication. Born at Rancho, Texas, December 8, 1903, Mr. Adair attended local schools and was graduated from Texas A. & M. College in 1926 with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering. While in high school he worked on electrical installation and repair and held an amateur operator's license. While in college he specialized in communication engineering, taking special courses and serving as cadet captain in charge of radio training. During the period from 1921 to 1926 he attended Signal Corps officer training camp and otherwise participated in mathematical and electrical instruction, work and study.

Upon graduation from college, Mr. Adair was employed for about three and a half years by the Radio Engineering Department of the General Electric Company, during which time he traveled extensively developing, designing, testing, and installing radio equipment and systems. In 1929 he became associated with Straus Bodenheimer, Texas electrical distributor, which brought him additional experience in problems of radio interference, service blanketing, cross modulation and static.



In 1931 Mr. Adair joined the broadcast engineering staff of the Federal Radio Commission. From April 1936 to August 1939 he served as Acting Assisting Chief of the Engineering Broadcasting Division of the FCC. On August 1, 1939, he was promoted to Assistant Chief of the Broadcast Division. In his official capacity Mr. Adair has made extensive studies of all phases of broadcast allocation, including recommendations and reports on applications, equipment, service and interference, and was active in drafting the Standards of Good Engineering Practice governing broadcast and other radio services. He is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Mr. Siling was born in East Orange, N. J., August 14, 1897, and was graduated from Yale University in 1917, with a Ph.B. degree in electrical engineering. He was associated with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation as Outside Plant Engineer and Acting Plant Operations Engineer from 1929 to 1933. He was Assistant Deputy Administrator with the National Recovery Administration from 1933 to 1935. In 1935 he joined the Federal Communications Commission as a telephone engineer and in 1937 was made Assistant Chief of the International Division of the Engineering Department. He was made chief of the International Division on May 1, 1941.

Mr. Woodward was born February 5, 1902 at Cape Charles, Virginia. He attended the public schools there. He was graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute with the degree of B.S. in electrical engineering in 1922. He served as an engineer with the Western Union from 1922 to 1929, with the International Telecommunications Laboratories from 1929 to 1933, with Postal Telegraph in 1934 and joined the Commission staff in 1935.

The letter to Mr. Sterling was signed by Chairman Fly and read:

"The Commission at this time desires to thank you for the splendid services which you have rendered in a highly responsible and most difficult task.

"During World War I, you assisted in organizing the first radio intelligence unit and for this work you received a citation from the Chief Signal Officer of the American Expeditionary Forces for 'especially excellent and meritorious service'. Since that time you have continued to apply yourself with great skill, energy and devotion to radio intelligence and related work. It is not unnatural that you should be the author of 'The Radio Manual', which is recognized and used more extensively than any other book on the subject by the personnel of the armed forces and in civilian institutions as a standard textbook on radio communications, equipment and procedure.

"After the outbreak of the present world war, the Commission was called upon to expand its operations in the highly important field of radio detection and intelligence. You were placed in charge of those operations and were named Assistant Chief of the Engineering Division. In that work you have shown the greatest skill and the greatest interest, and you have been unsparing in the application of







your own strength and energies, and your great loyalty has been un-deviating. The benefits flowing to the country from the effective conduct of the work of your Division are tremendous. If we must look to the morrow for the writing of the history, we can, nevertheless, rest content that it will be written so indelibly that all may recognize and appraise it as we do."

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# SIDETRACKING WMCA PROBE GIVES FCC CHANCE TO BE HEARD

The surprise political move by the Democrats suspending hearings on the sale of Station WMCA in New York is a break for the Federal Communications Commission in that it will give Chairman James L. Fly and his colleagues an opportunity to refute certain charges which have been made against the FCC. Up to now the Commission's side of the case has not been heard.

Mr. Fly, accusing the Committee of "smearing the FCC", demanded that he be heard before the Senate votes on the Independent Offices bill in which the FCC's appropriation was cut a million and a half dollars wiping out the Radio Intelligence Division, one of the largest units in the organization. Chairman Lea said Thursday that with the WMCA case temporarily out of the way that the FCC officials would be the next witnesses called.

The three Democrats on the Committee voted Wednesday to suspend the WMCA inquiry pending a decision in the New York State Supreme Court on a civil suit which Donald Flamm, former owner of the station, brought against Edward J. Noble, the purchaser, charging that he had been "high pressured" into the sale through fear he would lose his FCC license. Pointing out that Mr. Noble had been Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Harry Hopkins, Mr. Flamm charged that the deal was "greased from the White House down".

Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, and Representative Louis E. Miller, of Missouri, the Republican Minority members of the Committee, declared the suspension of the WMCA investigation was a "hush-hush" move to cover "unsavory facts". Neither was present when the surprise move was made by the Democrats to suspend the WMCA inquiry.

Messrs. Wigglesworth and Miller accused the Democratic majority of squelching the "investigation of the strange sale of radio station WMCA and the part played by high officials of the present political Administration".

Their statement indicated that the two minority members were likely to take their case to the floor of the House and place in the Congressional Record all the facts they charged the Democrats with hiding.

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS**

"Let the record show that three Democrats covered up and sought to shield the Administration just as the facts began to hurt", Messrs. Miller and Wigglesworth said, adding that for more than a year "the present political Administration frantically tried to prevent the American people from learning the truth about the FCC and its sordid and illegal activities."

"It is part of the whole New Deal scheme to cover up pernicious bureaucratic practices and the graft that is inherent in such a maze as we have in Washington today", they said.

"We wonder, and the American people have a right to know, why the White House, the Department of Justice, the FCC and high New Deal officials, past and present, are so fearful that the true facts about this and other matters in which the FCC played a part should become known."

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#### WOODS AND BUTLER CONFER PRESUMABLY ABOUT SALE OF WLS

Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network stopped off at Phoenix, Arizona, on his return from the Coast to talk with Burridge Butler, owner of Station WLS, of Chicago, which the Blue Network is desirous of acquiring as its Chicago outlet. Mr. Butler also owns KOY in Phoenix, and is there frequently. It was said by a Blue Net spokesman that negotiations had been on and off for sometime but as to this particular conference it would not be known whether there was anything new or not until Mr. Woods returns to New York.

In the meantime there was continued talk about the Blue negotiating with Earle C. Anthony for the purchase of one of Mr. Anthony's stations, KECA or KFI, in Los Angeles Under the FCC ruling Mr. Anthony will have to dispose of one or the other. It was said that there had been a proposal to trade KECA for the Blue's KGO in San Francisco.

Likewise it was reported that Mr. Woods as an alternative was looking over KPAS, Pasadena, and KMPC, Beverly Hills.

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#### PETRILLO WLB N.Y. PANEL REPORT EXPECTED SOON

The War Labor Board in Washington states that the report of the WLB panel which heard the Petrillo case in New York would probably reach the Capital early in the week. There was no indication as to how soon the report would be made public or how long it would be until the WLB acted on it.

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## RADIO'S FIRST YEARS HARDEST, SAYS MULLEN; GRAND FUTURE

"Broadcasting's first 24 years have been mainly devoted to train-blazing. The post-war era will witness the conversion of these pioneer broadcasting paths into electronic super-highways providing direct access to top-notch sight-and-sound entertainment in American homes."

Thus Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice President and General Manager, summed up his observations gathered during 21 years in radio.

"In 21 years", Mr. Mullen declared, "one would expect to see an industry fully grown. And to many minds the tremendous size of radio today implies that it is a grown-up industry. True enough, but it has not reached its full maturity despite its gigantic scientific and industrial achievements. When I think of the possibilities ahead, I cannot help but envy the youngsters starting in radio today."

"Persons who have seen radio grow from the catwhisker and earphone stage to the advent of high-fidelity and frequency-modulation realize that tremendous ground had been covered in the little more than two decades since commercial broadcasting was born. There were no precedents or formulas to follow. The industry as it stands today is a fitting testimonial to the engineers, talent and administrative staffs that have helped pattern broadcasting and are still on deck to assist in the full commercial development of television, facsimile and frequency-modulation, not to mention the vast possibilities for electronic applications in other industries."

"Just an occasional visit to the RCA Laboratories will give even an oldtimer in radio the thought that he cannot relax and just go on selling time. \* \* \* \*"

The NBC v.p.-general manager outlined the huge benefits to farmers, housewives and listeners everywhere through the introduction of popular television. Facsimile, he holds, has tremendous home uses, particularly in the reproduction of printed material in the homes of the land.

"All the arts and sciences will benefit by television", he added, "and educators will be quick to enjoy the advantages of such pedagogical assists as having students see great paintings and sculpture in their full beauty via the video receiver. Ultimately, color television will permit a complete visualization."

"Radio will teach us to use our eyes as well as our ears. And it will be a leading post-war industry."

Mr. Mullen was born in Clifton, Kansas, in 1896, and spent his early days on a farm in South Dakota. He entered Iowa State College in 1916 to study forestry but World War I interrupted his studies in 1917 and he served with the U. S. Army overseas until 1919. He then resumed his studies at Iowa State, graduating in 1922, with the degree of B.A. in Agricultural Journalism. Mr. Mullen made his first contact with broadcasting in 1923 as Radio Editor of Stockman and Farmer, in Pittsburgh.

104-105; 106-107; 108-109; 110-111; 112-113; 114-115; 116-117; 118-119; 120-121; 122-123; 124-125; 126-127; 128-129; 130-131; 132-133; 134-135; 136-137; 138-139; 140-141; 142-143; 144-145; 146-147; 148-149; 150-151; 152-153; 154-155; 156-157; 158-159; 160-161; 162-163; 164-165; 166-167; 168-169; 170-171; 172-173; 174-175; 176-177; 178-179; 180-181; 182-183; 184-185; 186-187; 188-189; 190-191; 192-193; 194-195; 196-197; 198-199; 200-201; 202-203; 204-205; 206-207; 208-209; 210-211; 212-213; 214-215; 216-217; 218-219; 220-221; 222-223; 224-225; 226-227; 228-229; 230-231; 232-233; 234-235; 236-237; 238-239; 240-241; 242-243; 244-245; 246-247; 248-249; 250-251; 252-253; 254-255; 256-257; 258-259; 260-261; 262-263; 264-265; 266-267; 268-269; 270-271; 272-273; 274-275; 276-277; 278-279; 280-281; 282-283; 284-285; 286-287; 288-289; 290-291; 292-293; 294-295; 296-297; 298-299; 300-301; 302-303; 304-305; 306-307; 308-309; 310-311; 312-313; 314-315; 316-317; 318-319; 320-321; 322-323; 324-325; 326-327; 328-329; 330-331; 332-333; 334-335; 336-337; 338-339; 340-341; 342-343; 344-345; 346-347; 348-349; 350-351; 352-353; 354-355; 356-357; 358-359; 360-361; 362-363; 364-365; 366-367; 368-369; 370-371; 372-373; 374-375; 376-377; 378-379; 380-381; 382-383; 384-385; 386-387; 388-389; 390-391; 392-393; 394-395; 396-397; 398-399; 400-401; 402-403; 404-405; 406-407; 408-409; 410-411; 412-413; 414-415; 416-417; 418-419; 420-421; 422-423; 424-425; 426-427; 428-429; 430-431; 432-433; 434-435; 436-437; 438-439; 440-441; 442-443; 444-445; 446-447; 448-449; 450-451; 452-453; 454-455; 456-457; 458-459; 460-461; 462-463; 464-465; 466-467; 468-469; 470-471; 472-473; 474-475; 476-477; 478-479; 480-481; 482-483; 484-485; 486-487; 488-489; 490-491; 492-493; 494-495; 496-497; 498-499; 500-501; 502-503; 504-505; 506-507; 508-509; 510-511; 512-513; 514-515; 516-517; 518-519; 520-521; 522-523; 524-525; 526-527; 528-529; 530-531; 532-533; 534-535; 536-537; 538-539; 540-541; 542-543; 544-545; 546-547; 548-549; 550-551; 552-553; 554-555; 556-557; 558-559; 560-561; 562-563; 564-565; 566-567; 568-569; 570-571; 572-573; 574-575; 576-577; 578-579; 580-581; 582-583; 584-585; 586-587; 588-589; 590-591; 592-593; 594-595; 596-597; 598-599; 600-601; 602-603; 604-605; 606-607; 608-609; 610-611; 612-613; 614-615; 616-617; 618-619; 620-621; 622-623; 624-625; 626-627; 628-629; 630-631; 632-633; 634-635; 636-637; 638-639; 640-641; 642-643; 644-645; 646-647; 648-649; 650-651; 652-653; 654-655; 656-657; 658-659; 660-661; 662-663; 664-665; 666-667; 668-669; 670-671; 672-673; 674-675; 676-677; 678-679; 680-681; 682-683; 684-685; 686-687; 688-689; 690-691; 692-693; 694-695; 696-697; 698-699; 700-701; 702-703; 704-705; 706-707; 708-709; 710-711; 712-713; 714-715; 716-717; 718-719; 720-721; 722-723; 724-725; 726-727; 728-729; 730-731; 732-733; 734-735; 736-737; 738-739; 740-741; 742-743; 744-745; 746-747; 748-749; 750-751; 752-753; 754-755; 756-757; 758-759; 760-761; 762-763; 764-765; 766-767; 768-769; 770-771; 772-773; 774-775; 776-777; 778-779; 780-781; 782-783; 784-785; 786-787; 788-789; 790-791; 792-793; 794-795; 796-797; 798-799; 800-801; 802-803; 804-805; 806-807; 808-809; 810-811; 812-813; 814-815; 816-817; 818-819; 820-821; 822-823; 824-825; 826-827; 828-829; 830-831; 832-833; 834-835; 836-837; 838-839; 840-841; 842-843; 844-845; 846-847; 848-849; 850-851; 852-853; 854-855; 856-857; 858-859; 860-861; 862-863; 864-865; 866-867; 868-869; 870-871; 872-873; 874-875; 876-877; 878-879; 880-881; 882-883; 884-885; 886-887; 888-889; 890-891; 892-893; 894-895; 896-897; 898-899; 900-901; 902-903; 904-905; 906-907; 908-909; 910-911; 912-913; 914-915; 916-917; 918-919; 920-921; 922-923; 924-925; 926-927; 928-929; 930-931; 932-933; 934-935; 936-937; 938-939; 940-941; 942-943; 944-945; 946-947; 948-949; 950-951; 952-953; 954-955; 956-957; 958-959; 960-961; 962-963; 964-965; 966-967; 968-969; 970-971; 972-973; 974-975; 976-977; 978-979; 980-981; 982-983; 984-985; 986-987; 988-989; 990-991; 992-993; 994-995; 996-997; 998-999; 1000-1001; 1002-1003; 1004-1005; 1006-1007; 1008-1009; 1010-10

[illegible]

-to which I refer as "The Fourth Deadly Sin" - is found at E  
the end of the book. It is a very interesting story.

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10. "On 12/11/11, the African IDP received the wire sent IDP" (b)(6)  
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 12. "IDP received the wire sent IDP on 12/11/11" (b)(6)  
 13. "IDP received the wire sent IDP on 12/11/11" (b)(6)  
 14. "IDP received the wire sent IDP on 12/11/11" (b)(6)  
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 16. "IDP received the wire sent IDP on 12/11/11" (b)(6)  
 17. "IDP received the wire sent IDP on 12/11/11" (b)(6)  
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 19. "IDP received the wire sent IDP on 12/11/11" (b)(6)  
 20. "IDP received the wire sent IDP on 12/11/11" (b)(6)

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In his three years on that paper, he organized and conducted the first regular radio broadcasting service for farmers over KDKA, Pittsburgh. In 1926, he organized agricultural service for NBC at KFKX, Hastings, Nebraska, transferring the following year to Chicago where he opened offices and studios for NBC. Between 1926 and 1934, he served as Director of Agriculture, leaving in the latter year to become Manager of the RCA Department of Information. In 1939, he was designated RCA Vice President in Charge of Advertising and Publicity. He returned to NBC in 1940 as Vice President and General Manager and in January, 1943, was elected to the NBC Board of Directors. He is also a Director of the Radiomarine Corporation of America and RCA Institutes, Inc.

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### LABOR COUNCIL PROTESTS "NEWSPAPERS ABSORBING RADIO"

A resolution unanimously adopted by the New Haven Central Labor Council "opposing the absorbing of the radio industry by the newspaper industry" was printed in the Congressional Record (Feb. 17) at the request of Senator Francis Maloney (D), of Connecticut. It urged "that legislation be passed to prevent the continuance of this monopolistic trend. In the interests of democracy, a free press, and a free radio, such combinations must be dissolved and prohibited in the future if we are to have unbiased, intelligent public opinion in this country which is in the last analysis the basis of all democracy"

Among the arguments advanced in the resolution were:

"The present trend in the United States of the acquiring of radio broadcasting stations by large newspapers is a threat toward the control of public opinion and the stifling of controversial issues from an unbiased point of view;

"Control of radio stations by newspapers tends to restrict the information offered to the public to that which serves the interest of the newspapers;

"Absorption of these radio stations by amalgamation or combining with newspapers is a monopolistic tendency and not in accord with the democratic principles of the United States;

"A distinct threat to democracy in the newspaper-radio combine is apparent when we realize that it is operated for profit and not in the public interest when a conflict between the two arises;

"Control of radio by newspapers puts the public in the position of getting only such news which is not influenced by their advertisers, or in any way adverse to their interests;

"Control of public opinion through radio and newspapers becomes a dangerous weapon for fascism as was the case in Germany when newspapers and radio stations were combined and used for Nazi propaganda;

"Whenever participation by many is replaced by control of a few powerful interests any further advance in radio is apt to be blocked since it may conflict with the profits of newspapers."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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The Blue Network has opened a sales office in Pittsburgh with Robert Post in charge as salesman covering the tri-stage area of western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Philco Corporation this week declared a dividend of twenty cents (20¢) per share of common stock, payable March 13, 1944, to stockholders of record February 26, 1944.

In the first quarter last year a dividend of 15 cents per share was declared, and dividends in 1943 totaled \$1.00 per share, including a year-end dividend of 25 cents per share paid Dec. 27, 1943.

Continuing an uninterrupted rise in the number of accounts using WOR for the past five years, a survey reveals that 312 advertisers were on the station's sponsor list during 1943, a new all-time high. This compares to the 307 sponsors on WOR in 1942, 264 in 1941, 227 in 1940 and 181 in 1939.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) is participating in the fifth WNYC American Music Festival with a program of music broadcast last Tuesday. The Festival will continue until February 22nd.

Columbia's 14-year-old educational series, "The American School of the Air", is now regularly broadcast to southern neighbor countries by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

E. S. McLarn, Assistant Technical Director, has been elected a Vice President of the International Standard Electric Corporation, which is the subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation which controls the greater part of I. T. & T.'s manufacturing properties outside the United States.

It has come to the attention of the Federal Communications Commission that numerous hotels throughout the country are continuing to collect "surcharges" or "service charges" on interstate and foreign long distance telephone calls, in addition to the regular tariff charges of the Bell Telephone Companies and concurring and connecting carriers on file with the FCC. The telephone companies have filed with the Commission, effective February 15, 1944, a tariff provision prohibiting the collection of any such extra charges.

The Commission warns the collection of any such extra charge by any hotel, apartment house or club on and after Feb. 15, 1944, is contrary to this tariff provision and is illegal under the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934.

New Mutual full time affiliates of the network, making a total of 220 station, are KFJB, Marshalltown, Iowa, which operates on 1230 frequency, 250 watts; and KROS Clinton, Iowa, which operates on 1340 frequency, 250 watts.

SECRET

1. The first of the three main points of the report is that the situation in the country is generally stable, but there are some local disturbances which are being dealt with by the authorities. The second point is that the economy is showing signs of improvement, and the third point is that the government is committed to the principles of democracy and human rights.

2. The report also mentions that the government has taken steps to improve the living conditions of the people, and that it is working to reduce the level of unemployment. It also mentions that the government is committed to the principles of democracy and human rights, and that it is working to improve the legal system.

3. The report concludes by stating that the government is committed to the principles of democracy and human rights, and that it is working to improve the living conditions of the people. It also mentions that the government is committed to the principles of democracy and human rights, and that it is working to improve the legal system.

4. The report also mentions that the government has taken steps to improve the living conditions of the people, and that it is working to reduce the level of unemployment. It also mentions that the government is committed to the principles of democracy and human rights, and that it is working to improve the legal system.

5. The report concludes by stating that the government is committed to the principles of democracy and human rights, and that it is working to improve the living conditions of the people. It also mentions that the government is committed to the principles of democracy and human rights, and that it is working to improve the legal system.

Station WDSU, New Orleans, La., was granted consent to voluntary assignment of license and construction permit of Station WDSU, from WDSU, Inc., to E. A. Stephens, Fred Weber and H. G. Wall, d/b as Stephens Broadcasting Co., by the Federal Communications Commission. No monetary consideration was involved; purpose is to change licensee from that of a corporation to a partnership.

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J. Wallace Carroll has been appointed Deputy Director for European Psychological Warfare of the Office Of War Information; he was formerly director of the OWI office in London. In his new position he will be stationed in Washington. He will be coordinate with Owen Lattimore, Deputy Director for Psychological Warfare in the Pacific, and Ferdinand Kuhn, Deputy Director for Information.

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An application was received by the FCC from the Blue network asking permission to transmit programs from this country for rebroadcasting by the Brazilian network operated by A. J. Byington, Jr.; South American hookup includes six outlets in various sections of Brazil.

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Delegates representing Mutual affiliates from coast to coast have been invited to attend the conferences, which are held four times annually, of the Program, Sales and Merchandising, and Station Service Committees of the Mutual network, to be held in the Jansen Suite of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, March 20, 21 and 22. A general discussion involving network policy and plans for the coming year will be undertaken by the Committees.

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In a sale of 900 shares of Columbia Broadcasting Class A common stock, Isaac D. Levy of Philadelphia, has decreased total Class A holdings to 36,876 shares according to an FCC report. Mr. Levy also reported holding 21,380 shares of Class B, CBS common.

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Station KNOE, Inc., Monroe, La., has been granted petition requesting reinstatement and grant of application for construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, transmitter site and antenna system to be determined subject to FCC approval.; also The Fort Hamilton Broadcasting Co., Hamilton, Ohio, granted application for construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kilocycles with 250 watts power, unlimited time, transmitter site to be determined subject to FCC approval.

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On Thursday, February 24, at 4:30, EWT, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation will hold a closed circuit over Mutual to explain to their dealers throughout the country their new Mutual program, "Green Valley U.S.A." which premieres on Sunday, February 27.

Ben Abrams, President of Emerson will speak as well as others.

On Friday, February 25, at 4 :30 P.M., EWT, The Employers Group Insurance Companies of Boston will have their second closed circuit broadcast, when Edward Stone, President of the organization, will address his field representatives from Boston.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.



# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1604



February 22, 1944

## CLASH OVER FCC PROBE MAY MAKE IT A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

A fight that has arisen between Washington newspapers and columnists over the Congressional investigation of the Federal Communications Commission may focus so much attention on the investigation that what started out as an inquiry into the conduct of Chairman James L. Fly and the FCC may become a campaign issue involving the entire question of Government control of radio and the freedom of the air. Breaking under the very eyes of the President and Congress in newspapers they read every day, the sensational developments of the inquiry have been brought to the attention of official Washington causing such questions to be asked as: "Why is the President refusing to allow witnesses to testify?" "Is the Administration trying to hide something?"

To the extent of fifteen or twenty editorials the Washington Post published by Eugene Meyer, has been backing Chairman Fly and the Commission as has Drew Pearson, Blue Net commentator, and Post columnist. David Lawrence in the Washington Evening Star, and the Washington Times-Herald have been taking the other side of the controversy. We have from time to time reprinted their various views.

Now comes Willard Edwards in the Times-Herald with the declaration that the Administration fears that the Congressional investigation of the FCC if permitted to continue will "destroy the New Deal" and that this is at the bottom "of a bureaucratic conspiracy to stifle the quiz". It is predicted that the finishing blow to the investigation will come with the forced resignation of the Committee counsel Eugene L. Garey. There was also a report that Representatives Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, and Miller, of Missouri, minority members might likewise resign from the Committee.

Frank C. Waldrop followed through in the Times-Herald, which is published by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, a cousin of Col. Robert R. McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, and is one of the so-called Axis newspapers, with:

"Mr. James Lawrence Fly is a very bad guy in his present job as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission and should be fired by the President or legislated out of office by Congress if the President won't act.

"Mr. Fly is a misfit and a failure. If he is not kicked out, the nation stands to lose radio's part of something very valuable and something never appreciated quite enough until it is long gone - and that is, free speech.





"If you think Postmaster General Frank C. Walker is attacking freedom of the press in his project to throw Esquire out of the second class mails, you're still in the bush leagues of censorship.

"Mr. Walker is a child in his dealings with censorship of printed matter as compared with Mr. Fly in strangling freedom of speech in radio.

"In 1933 a terrific new law was cooked up, entitled the Federal Communications Commission Act of 1934. This act provided that no radio broadcaster could have a license to do business permanently, and the regulations adopted under the act provided that the broadcaster had to come in every six months and make formal application for renewal of license.

"And on what basis would licenses be granted and extended? Why only if the FCC felt them justified 'in the public interest, necessity or convenience'. Sounds good.

"The FCC Act of 1934 was, like much New Deal legislation, written in the tone of highest idealism. But like all other laws, it had to be administered by men.

"The operations of the FCC give an excellent demonstration of what happens when a law is so high, wide and handsome as to let men swing power around to freely. From 1934 down to date, radio has been progressively harnessed and subdued by Government.

"The membership on the FCC has gone through several changes since 1934, and it is a fact that every change has brought to the Commission a man with a little tighter mind on the subject of governmental control and censorship.

"Just preceding Fly, the Chairman was one Frank McNinch, a regulator of the old-fashioned variety who got his training on the Federal Power Commission and approached the communications industry as another private dragon to be slain so Government-operated angels could grow in its stead.

"McNinch was a quick bust in action because he wasn't very bright, and so the President reached down to the Tennessee Valley Authority for Mr. James Lawrence Fly, who is bright, indeed. Note again, the Chairman was chosen from the field of Government ownership.

"Fly's taste and training were in the direction of Federal strangulation of private enterprise, which is exactly the pattern of operation he has followed on the FCC.

"The career of this gent is varied and interesting, full of ominous significance to any student of trends in government and deserves full, public exposure by Congress."

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## CHINA REBROADCASTS U.S. SHORT-WAVE PROGRAMS

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said last week that China has begun the long-wave rebroadcast of short-wave American radio broadcasts to Chungking by the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information in San Francisco.

Mr. Fly pointed out that this was undertaken by the Chinese Government to give the people of China an awareness of global developments and said that it presages a growing two-way exchange of ideas between the people of America and China. Mr. Fly's statement follows:

"China's most powerful long-wave station, XGOA in Chungking, is now regularly rebroadcasting short-wave programs originating in San Francisco. Chungking reports that these rebroadcasts of American programs are as clear as local programs originating in Chungking.

"Here is clear evidence of China's technological development, which is being carried forward even during wartime.

"But even more important, here is clear evidence of the Chinese Government's desire to stimulate an awareness of global developments among the Chinese people - not just among the most wealthy people with short-wave receiving equipment, but among the middle-class people with less expensive long-wave radio sets. In fact, China has even made a start at bringing foreign radio programs to the lowest income groups - to the man in the street who could not dream of owning a 'receive-listen machine'. For example, San Francisco is now broadcasting a daily half-hour program especially for Kweilin, one of the great cities of southeast China. This program is rebroadcast by means of a public-address system whose amplifiers are placed at strategic locations throughout the city's streets and parks.

"These developments presage a growing two-way exchange of ideas between the people of America and the people of China - a direct popular intercourse that will lay the foundation for a deep-rooted understanding and friendship in years to come."

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## DEEMS TAYLOR LOOKING FOR A NEW "SNOW WHITE" AT WLW

Deems Taylor, composer, radio commentator and President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) will be the judge in the finals to discover a new "Snow White" voice in Cincinnati today (Tuesday).

The contest has been conducted by Station WLW and is scheduled to end Thursday, February 24th, when "Snow White" will premiere in fifty cities. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia will attend the coronation dinner.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] and the [redacted] have been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities in the [redacted] area.

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5. The [redacted] and the [redacted] have been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities in the [redacted] area.

6. The [redacted] and the [redacted] have been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities in the [redacted] area.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

7. The [redacted] and the [redacted] have been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities in the [redacted] area.

8. The [redacted] and the [redacted] have been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities in the [redacted] area.

9. The [redacted] and the [redacted] have been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities in the [redacted] area.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION



## NEW WHITE HOUSE SECRETARY WAS ATWATER KENT PIONEER

William D. Hassett, who has just succeeded the late Marvin McIntyre as a White House secretary, for a time promoted the Atwater Kent programs and awards. Mr. Hassett was for many years with the Associated Press and for the most part engaged in regular work but went into the radio field for a few years through Thomas R. Shipp, who handled the Atwater Kent publicity.

That Mr. Hassett still has some interest in radio was revealed by Claude Mahoney, Blue Net commentator, saying that he was his most attentive listener and best critic. Mr. Mahoney, who once called the White House secretary "a walking Thesaurus" said further:

"Bill Hassett knows every quotation that has ever been quoted, every derivative that has ever been derived, and he knows every phrase that has ever been phrased."

Like Atwater Kent, Mr. Hassett hails from Vermont and is about as retiring. This writer recalls at an early radio conference Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce and presiding at the meeting, saying:

"I am told that Mr. Atwater Kent, the well known radio manufacturer of Philadelphia, is present. I wish he would say a few words."

Instantly the fact of Mr. Kent, who was sitting but a few rows from the speaker, became red as fire and he immediately began sliding down in his chair. Secretary Hoover looked around the room for Mr. Kent, who by that time had almost completely disappeared, and not getting any response finally rapped for order, saying: "I guess our friend from Philadelphia is not here after all, so we will proceed with the meeting." It was fully ten minutes before Mr. Kent came up for air, and as far as this writer is aware, never was called upon to address the meeting.

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## McINTOSH PRESIDES OVER NEW SOUND EQUIPMENT WPB COMMITTEE

The Office of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board has announced the formation of the Industrial Sound Equipment Industry Advisory Committee. Frank H. McIntosh, Radio and Radar Division, was appointed the Government presiding officer. The membership is as follows:

David Bogen, David Bogen, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Ed Cahill, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.; A. F. Gibson, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. A. King, Operadio Manufacturing Co., St. Charles, Ill.; Henry G. Kobick, Webster Electric Co., Racine, Wis.; Carl Langevin, Langevin & Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; John Meck Industries, Plymouth, Ind.; R. M. Gray, Rauland Corp., Chicago, Ill.; and H. N. Willets, Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.

The first meeting of this Committee was held on Feb. 17th.

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## WINCHELL HAS NO NAVY DUTIES, SEC. KNOX TELLS CONGRESS

Pursuant to a request made by the House regarding Walter Winchell, columnist and Blue Net commentator, Secretary of the Navy Knox reported to Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee as follows:

"House Resolution 430, requesting information as to the status of Walter Winchell, was referred to the Navy Department by your Committee with request for reply.

"The questions propounded by the resolution are set forth below, with the answers thereto immediately following:

"Question 1. Is Walter Winchell in, or is he in any way officially connected with the Navy?

"Answer 1. Walter Winchell is in the United States Naval Reserve.

"Question 2. If Walter Winchell is either in the Navy, or if he is in any way connected with the Navy, what is his rank and in what way is he connected with the Navy?

"Answer 2. He is a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

"Question 3. If Walter Winchell is in the Navy, or if he is connected with the Navy, has he been assigned to inactive duty, and if he has been assigned to inactive duty, what, if any, are his duties?

"Answer 3. He has been assigned to inactive duty. Since assigned to inactive duty, he has no duties connected with the Navy.

"Question 4. What compensation, if any, does Walter Winchell receive from the Navy?

"Answer 4. He receives no compensation from the Navy.

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## RCA SERVICE TO INCLUDE MESSAGES TO TROOPS IN ITALY

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., has expanded its recently opened radiotelegraph service between the United States and "Somewhere in Southern Italy" to include Expeditionary Force Messages (EFM) to and from American troops and other official personnel in the Italian war area. "Senders composition" messages may also be sent to that area. All messages must bear the APO number of the addressee, and they may be filed at any telegraph office in the United States, marked "via RCA".

RCAC officials also revealed that installation of radio-photo equipment for the transmission to this country of war photographs for the press is planned for the near future, being transmitted from Italy to the United States in approximately ten minutes.

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1. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

2. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

3. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

4. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

5. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

6. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

7. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

8. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

9. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

10. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

11. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

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12. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

13. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

14. The following information was received from the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/54:

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## WANTS CONGRESS TO PASS ON ALL OVERSEAS SOLDIER NEWS

Apparently aimed at Fourth Term propagandists, Representative Clarence J. Brown (R), of Ohio, has introduced a resolution (H.R. No. 431) which seeks to create a select committee of six Members of the House, three from the majority and three from the minority, to be named by the Speaker with authority and direction to conduct a study and investigation of all news releases, published material, motion picture and radio broadcast material, pertaining to any Member of Congress or any other public official other than an officer of the armed forces, or to any candidate for public office, or any public issue, such as national legislation, which may be disseminated to the armed forces of the United States, either within or without the country, by or through any Government agency.

"There is not a Member of this body who does not know there is something bigger than the presidency, or the success of a political party, at stake here in America during the next 10 months", Representative Brown declared. "Many of us know there is a movement afoot to destroy the influence of Congress and to make it as impotent as the German Reichstag, which, if successful, would mean the end of representative government here in America.

"I do not charge that the President is a party to it; but I do know that his statement, intimating the legislative branch of the Government is seeking to perpetrate a fraud on the armed forces in connection with legislation before it, is helpful to such a movement. His famous 'fraud message' carried the very definite implication that he himself was against political profiteering at the expense of the boys and girls in the armed forces but that we in Congress - unless we accepted his views - would be favoring and permitting it. We know that even at this late date the soldier vote issue has not been presented fairly to our fighting forces abroad."

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## FRED ALLEN DEFINES RADIO

Says Editor & Publisher:

"Fred Allen threw a bombshell at radio the other night when as guest on 'Information Please' he was stumped on questions regarding his own radio program, and as his impression after many years on the air, he said:

"Everything in radio is as fleeting as a butterfly's cough."

"That's been our feeling for a long time and here it comes from one who should know whether the stuff he broadcasts is retained by the listener.

"We wonder how Allen's own sponsor will react to the statement. For that matter, how does Proctor & Gamble feel being the number one radio advertiser in 1943, with expenditures of almost \$11,000,000 and hearing that its soap operas only go in one ear and out the other."

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## FCC PRESENTS NEW 50 KW CLEAR CHANNEL ANALYSIS

What is believed to be a somewhat different breakdown of facts in connection with Clear Channel 50 KW stations has just been prepared by the Federal Communications Commission and contains much valuable information.

During the year 1943, there were 52 standard broadcast stations operating with power of 50 kilowatts, one of these stations (WTOP) being located in the District of Columbia, says the report, and the remaining 51 located in 25 States as follows:

- 1 in each of 14 States: KIRO, Seattle, Wash.; KMOX, St. Louis, Mo.; KCA, Denver, Colo.; KOB, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; WBAL, Baltimore, Md.; WBZ, Boston, Mass.; WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; WJR, Detroit, Mich.; WRVA, Richmond, Va.; WSB, Atlanta, Ga.; WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va.
- 2 in each of 5 States: KXEL, Waterloo, Iowa; WHO, Des Moines, Iowa; KWKH, Shreveport, Louisiana; WWL, New Orleans, La.; KSTP, St. Paul, Minn.; WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn.; WBT, Charlotte, N.C.; WPTF, Raleigh, N.C.; WLAC and WSM, Nashville, Tenn.
- 3 in each of 3 States: KFI and KNX, Los Angeles, Calif.; KPO, San Francisco, Calif.; WCKY and WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio; WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio; KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.; KYW and WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5 in the State of Illinois (Chicago): WBBM, WENR, WGN, WLS, WMAQ
- 5 in the State of Texas: KRLD and WFAA, Dallas; KTRH, Houston, WBAP, Ft. Worth; WOAI, San Antonio
- 8 in the State of New York: WABC, WEA, WHN, WJZ, WOR, New York, N.Y.; WGY, Schenectady, WHAM, Rochester; WKBW, Buffalo.

This is an increase of 19 stations operating with power of 50 kilowatts over January 1, 1938; and an increase of 3 over the year 1942.

There are also two outstanding construction permits: KWBU, Baylor University & Carr P. Collins, Corpus Christi, Texas; WINS, Hearst Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y.

The 52 stations reported "Net time sales amounting to \$49,793,000 for the year ended December 31, 1943, and the same stations reported \$42,029,000 for the year 1942, an increase of more than 18 percent, or \$7,764,000. One of these stations reported a decrease in "net time sales" and the remaining 51 reported increases ranging from \$30,000 to \$540,000.

These stations may be grouped as follows:

1 station reporting a decrease of \$52,000; 14 stations reporting increases of \$30,000 to \$75,000 (includes one station that operated with 5 KW and another that operated with 10 KW during 1942);



2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782-2783-2784-2785-2786-2787-2788-2789-2790-2791-2792-2793-2794-2795-2796-2797-2798-2799-2800-2801-2802-2803-2804-2805-2806-2807-2808-2809-2810-2811-2812-2813-2814-2815-2816-2817-2818-2819-2820-2821-2822-2823-2824-2825-2826-2827-2828-2829-2830-2831-2832-2833-2834-2835

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of Nevada:

1. The name of the person or persons who are the subject of the investigation, including their full name, date of birth, and place of birth.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

DATE RECEIVED: 07/29/2016 TIME: 10:08 AM  
FROM: [REDACTED] TO: [REDACTED]

1. The first item is a check for \$100.00, dated 10/1/77, payable to the order of the Treasurer, State of New York, for the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). The check is marked "PAID" and is dated 10/1/77.

[illegible]



21 stations reporting increases of \$75,000 to \$150,000; 16 stations reporting increases of \$150,000 or more (including one station that operated with 25 KW during 1942).

These stations are outlets for the four major networks, as follows:

Blue (5 stations): KXEL, Waterloo, WJZ, New York City; WWVA, Wheeling, WENR and WLS, Chicago.

CBS (20 stations): KIRO, Seattle; KMOX, St. Louis; KNX, Los Angeles; KRLD, Dallas; KXL, Salt Lake City; KTRH, Houston; KWKH, Shreveport; WABC, New York City; WBBM, Chicago; WBT, Charlotte; WCAU, Philadelphia; WCCO, Minneapolis; WCKY, Cincinnati; WHAS, Louisville; WJR, Detroit; WKBW, Buffalo; WLAC, Nashville; WRVA, Richmond; WTOP, Washington, D. C.; WWL, New Orleans.

NBC (24 stations): KDKA, Pittsburgh; KFI, Los Angeles; KOA, Denver; KOB, Albuquerque; KPO, San Francisco; KSTP, St. Paul; KVOO, Tulsa; KYW, Philadelphia; WBAL, Baltimore; WBAP, Ft. Worth; WBZ, Boston; WEAJ, New York City; WFAA, Dallas; WGY, Schenectady; WHAM, Rochester; WHO, Des Moines; WLW, Cincinnati; WMAQ, Chicago; WOI, San Antonio; WPTF, Raleigh; WSB, Atlanta; WSM, Nashville; WTAM, Cleveland; WTIC, Hartford.

Mutual (2 stations): WGN, Chicago; WOR, New York City.

The remaining station (WHN, New York City) received revenue from intermittent network connection during the year 1942.

Fourteen of these stations are owned and operated by major networks:

Blue (2): WENR, Chicago; WJZ, New York City

CBS (7): KMOX, St. Louis; KNX, Los Angeles; WABC, New York City; WBBM, Chicago; WBT, Charlotte; WCCO, Minneapolis; WTOP, Washington, D. C.

NBC (5): KOA, Denver; KPO, San Francisco; WEAJ, New York City; WMAQ, Chicago; WTAM, Cleveland.

Eleven are owned or controlled by corporations that are in the publishing business:

KOB, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (Albuquerque Journal, T.N. Pepperday)  
 KRLD, Dallas, Tex. (Times Herald Printing Co.)  
 KTRH, Houston, Texas (Houston Chronicle Publishing Co.)  
 KWKH, Shreveport, La. (Times Publishing Co.)  
 WBAL, Hearst Radio, Inc., Baltimore (American Newspapers, Inc.)  
 WGN, Chicago, Ill. (Chicago Tribune)  
 WHAS, Courier Journal & Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.  
 WSB, Atlanta Journal Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 WBAP, Carter Publications, Inc., Ft. Worth, Texas  
 WFAA, Dallas, Texas, (Dallas News)  
 WLS, Chicago, Ill., (Prairie Farmer Publishing Co.)

of \$150,000 to \$200,000, and the amount of the contribution to the fund is \$150,000. The amount of the contribution to the fund is \$150,000. The amount of the contribution to the fund is \$150,000.

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1. Alfred Russel Wallace (1815-1883) - English naturalist, geographer and biologist. He is best known for his contributions to the theory of evolution, particularly his work on the theory of natural selection. He co-authored the book "On the Origin of Species" with Charles Darwin.

Seven are owned or controlled by manufacturing companies:

KDKA, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 KYW, " " " " Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WBZ, " " " " Boston, Mass.  
 WGY, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.  
 WHAM, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y.  
 WLW, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio  
 WRVA, Larus & Brother Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Three are associated with insurance business:

WPTF, Durham Life Insurance Co., Raleigh, N. C.  
 WSM, National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, Tenn.  
 WTIC, Travelers Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn.

Either are associated with various other activities, such as department stores, schools, theatres, etc.:

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (automobile distributors)  
 KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah, Latter Day Saints (religion)  
 KVOO, Tulsa, Okla., W. G. Skelly (oil)  
 WCKY, Cincinnati, Ohio, L. B. Wilson (theatres)  
 WHN, New York, N. Y., Loew's, Inc (theatres)  
 WHO, Des Moines, Iowa, David D. Palmer & family (chiropractic school)  
 WOR, New York, N. Y., Bamberger & Co. (merchandising)  
 WWL, Loyola University, New Orleans, La. (education)

The remaining 9 licensees are not engaged in any business other than broadcasting:

KIRO, Seattle, Wash., Saul Haas  
 KSTP, KSTP, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., Estates of Shields & Brown  
 KXEL, Waterloo, Iowa, Joe Dumond & John Fetzer  
 WCAU, WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Leon and Isaac Levy  
 WJR, WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich., G. A. Richards and wife  
 WKBW, Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., M. W. Dayo  
 WLAC, J. T. Ward, Nashville, Tenn.  
 WOAI, San Antonio, Texas, G.A.C. Halff  
 WWVA, West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va., Fort Industry Co.

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#### PEARSON RETORTS "BLOWING OFF STEAM" TO GEORGE'S ATTACK

In reply to another vicious attack upon him by Senator George (D), of Georgia, Drew Pearson, columnist and Blue Net commentator, declared:

Senator George once took the unusual step of demanding that I appear before his Finance Committee. I accepted, but he got cold feet.





"Now he is blowing off steam from the safe and immune distance of the Senate floor, However, his record regarding taxes, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the big oil companies is there for everyone to read, despite his name-calling and denials."

Senator George charged that Mr. Pearson's statement that the Senator advocated a big subsidy for the oil companies was shown to be false by the record.

"Ordinarily I pay no attention to statements which are made outside this body, either in the press or over the radio, like that to which I am about to refer, because usually it is not worth while to notice them", Senator George declared. "They are made either by irresponsible persons, or are deliberately and maliciously made for the purpose of injuring someone, and it is of very little consequence, ordinarily speaking, what they may have to say or what they do say."

"This man is stating that I had swept the Senate off its feet and had brought about the payment of \$300,000,000 to the oil companies by way of a subsidy."

Senator George concluded by saying:

"Again I ask, What sort of a liar is Mr. 'Skunk' Pearson? The Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, has denounced him as an 'unmitigated and a congenital' liar; the President of the United States has more recently denounced him as a 'chronic liar', but I ask, What sort of a liar is Mr. 'Skunk' Pearson?"

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#### CHANCES FOR INCREASING CIVILIAN BATTERIES DIM

Increasing demand for batteries for the armed forces makes the possibility of increasing the supply of dry batteries for civilians in 1944 appear remote, the Consumers Durable Goods Division of the War Production Board announced today.

Production of some kinds of batteries used by civilians may even be lower than in 1943. The materials situation has improved, and the facilities of the industry have been greatly expanded, but the quantity of industrial and other essential civilian batteries will continue to be limited by the capacity of equipment that is not adaptable for production of military types of batteries.

Last year the dry battery industry produced the equivalent of 3,750,000 radio battery packs, compared with 3,500,000 produced in 1940. Less than two per cent of this quantity was used in industrial and technical equipment. All the rest went to the farm market.

Some farmers who live beyond electric power lines and depend on dry batteries to operate their radios may not have been able to buy batteries as often as desired, but this was due to increased usage of radios rather than to restrictions on production or distribution of batteries.



Manufacturers are endeavoring to guide the flow of batteries into normal pre-war channels. No priority is required for purchase of batteries, and no farmer is given any advantage over another in purchasing batteries.

Shipments of No. 6 (6 inch) type batteries, including multiple types, were almost exactly the same in 1943 as in 1940. These batteries are used to a large extent in rural areas for telephones, gas engine ignition, and electric fences. Large quantities are used also by railroad, telephone and telegraph companies, by the fishing industry, and for protective alarm systems.

More than 55,000,000 individual cells were produced for assembly into hearing aid batteries. Final figures show that production of assembled hearing aid "B" batteries reached a total of approximately 1,600,000.

All military operations, on land and sea and in the air, require enormous quantities of dry batteries. If batteries are not immediately available for the family radio, it is because batteries are needed for walkie-talkies, bazookas, signal lights, or other war equipment.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

John P. Southmayd, attorney in the FCC Administration and Litigation Division, is leaving the Commission March 1st to become associated with the law firm of Fisher & Wayland in the Earle Building. Mr. Southmayd has been with the FCC since February, 1941. Ben Fisher, former Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission is newly elected President of the FCC Bar Association.

United Nationsl Radio Algiers (North Africa) and Radio Bari (Italy) Sunday inaugurated a regular schedule of rebroadcasts of several CBS musicprograms specifically designed for French and Italian speaking listeners in that portion of the world.

How television of the future might cover or supplement the news will be demonstrated to members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association by General Electric at Schenectady on Friday, April 28th, the day following the close of the publishers annual convention in New York City. The invitation to the 600 publishers has been extended by the publishers' association, cooperating with General Electric, so that the newspapers may see and judge for themselves how television might be helpful to them in the dissemination of news.

Schrapnel from an anti-aircraft gun firing in the heavy raid over London last week shattered a window in the London office of the Foreign Broadcasting Intelligence Service of the FCC. John Mitchell, the editor in charge, and his staff of five wereunharmred. The function of the staff is to prepare reports for American and United Nations government agencies on the content of foreign radio broadcasts.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER  
COUNCIL  
40 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1605



## NEW DEAL JITTERY OVER INCREASING PRESS ATTACKS ON FCC

Coming just ahead of what promises to be one of the most bitter political campaigns in our history, some concern is being expressed in high New Deal circles at the backfire the newspapers of the country are apparently starting against the Federal Communications Commission and its Chairman, James L. Fly. This was inspired by the evident attempt of the FCC to discriminate against newspaper owned stations, the press inquiry allegedly having been started by President Roosevelt himself with Mr. Fly enthusiastically hopping on the band-wagon.

However, if now the Congressional Investigation of the FCC blows up, or if there is any further gagging of witnesses by the White House or the probe is again hampered in any way, it is believed the press of the country, still smarting from the sting of the FCC's inquiry into newspaper-owned stations, will open up on the Commission and the Administration in earnest.

As it is, the increasing number of editorial attacks on the FCC are far from reassuring to the political leaders. No less than three editorials appeared in the Congressional Record in a single day from widely separated parts of the country. This, of course, brings the criticism of the FCC to the direct attention of the members of the House and Senate serving to arouse the Republicans and to put the New Deal Democrats, most of whom are up for election, on the defensive.

An editorial from the Pittsburgh Press was inserted in the Record by Representative Louis E. Graham (R), of Pennsylvania, captioned "Fly in the Ointment", and read:

"James L. Fly is Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. As such, he is one of seven members.

"He is not the whole Commission. He is not legally a dictator over the radio industry, or any other type of communications.

"But there is a good deal of evidence to indicate that he is trying to be.

"The act of Congress which created the Federal Communications Commission sets up as its purpose the regulation of the communications systems, especially radio, for the common good.

"It was not the purpose of the law to create a bureaucratic dictatorship which would run the radio industry, or any other facility in the communications field.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers, known as the Pilgrims, established the first permanent English colony in 1620. Over the years, more and more people came to the United States, and the country grew in size and population. The American Revolution was a turning point in the country's history. It was a struggle for independence from Great Britain, and it resulted in the United States becoming a sovereign nation. The Constitution was written in 1787, and it has since served as the foundation of the country's government. The United States has since played a major role in world affairs, and it has been a leader in the development of modern technology and industry.

The United States has a rich and diverse culture. It is a country of many different peoples, languages, and customs. This diversity has been one of the strengths of the United States, and it has helped to make it a more tolerant and open society. The country has also been a leader in the arts and sciences. It has produced many famous writers, artists, and scientists, and it has been at the forefront of many of the most important discoveries and inventions of the modern world.

The United States has a long and proud history of freedom and democracy. It is a country where every citizen has the right to speak and to be heard. It is a country where the law is supreme, and where the rights of the individual are protected. This commitment to freedom and democracy has been one of the defining characteristics of the United States, and it has helped to make it a model for other nations around the world.

The United States has a rich and varied landscape. It has mountains, rivers, and a coastline that stretches for thousands of miles. The country is also home to a wide variety of plants and animals, many of which are found nowhere else in the world. This natural beauty has been a source of inspiration for many artists and writers, and it has helped to make the United States a popular destination for tourists from all over the world.

The United States has a long and proud history of innovation and invention. It has been a country where new ideas are often born, and where these ideas are often put into practice. This spirit of innovation has been one of the key factors in the country's success, and it has helped to make it a leader in many of the most important fields of modern science and technology.

The United States has a rich and varied history of literature and art. It has produced many famous writers, poets, and artists, and it has been a source of inspiration for many other writers and artists around the world. This creative output has been one of the defining characteristics of the United States, and it has helped to make it a more tolerant and open society.

The United States has a long and proud history of exploration and discovery. It has been a country where people have often gone to new and uncharted lands in search of new opportunities. This spirit of exploration has been one of the key factors in the country's growth and development, and it has helped to make it a more tolerant and open society.

The United States has a rich and varied history of industry and commerce. It has been a country where new businesses have often been started, and where these businesses have often grown into large and powerful corporations. This economic growth has been one of the key factors in the country's success, and it has helped to make it a more tolerant and open society.

The United States has a long and proud history of education and scholarship. It has been a country where people have often pursued higher education, and where they have often made important contributions to their fields of study. This commitment to education has been one of the defining characteristics of the United States, and it has helped to make it a more tolerant and open society.



"Mr. Fly is now accused of pampering the C.I.O. American Communications Union at the expense of the national war effort.

"He is accused of blocking efforts to make positive the loyalty of radio operators in the merchant marine.

"He is charged with causing the transfer and later retirement of the Navy's top authority on radio.

"All these, and more, are serious charges.

"It now appears that there shortly will be a full airing of these allegations and that a more or less complete story of Mr. Fly's manipulations and machinations will be spread on the public record.

"This cannot happen too soon, and it cannot be too thorough when it does happen. Mr. Fly has been asking for it a long time. It's about time he got it."

Representative Frank Fellows (R), of Maine, had the following editorial, "The FCC and Liberty" reprinted from the Indianapolis News:

"The Federal Communications Commission has again put its hand to law writing. Its latest edict is that while it will not deny radio-station ownership to newspapers, it will make sure that there is diversification of ownership.

"It has served notice that when only one wave band is available in a particular city, and two applicants equally well qualified, one newspaper and one non-newspaper, seek the frequency, the FCC will, in the public interest, be inclined to favor the non-newspaper applicant.

"The FCC maintains that it has reached this decision after long investigation of newspaper-radio ownership. But as far as available records show, it has published no report to support its conclusion, nor has it ever submitted the question to public hearings.

"The business of the FCC is to police radio in the interest of traffic orderliness. When it steps beyond this function to rule on the content of broadcasts or to deny or favor one kind of ownership, it is betraying a kinship with the tyrants of today and yesterday who made the ownership of a printing press conditional on their approval of what was printed upon it.

"The mystery still is why Congress does not take an afternoon to boot the FCC into the climate of American freedom."

No doubt those already in the broadcasting industry will smile when it is recalled that shortly after the editorial was printed the Indianapolis News purchased a broadcasting station and thus itself came under the control of the FCC.

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## OWI SEEKS TO FILL RADIO POSTS ABROAD

Representatives of the Newspaper and Radio Advisory Committees of the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information and the War Advertising Council held a two-day session in Washington this week called by Elmer Davis, Director of OWI, to review a special demand on the Overseas Branch of the OWI. There is a vital need for 450 men for important and urgent missions overseas in view of impending military operations.

Many of the 450 men will be sent abroad within a few weeks. Others will replace OWI men in America who are urgently needed abroad. The great majority of the 450 will go abroad before many months pass.

The specific types of candidates needed for this pressing program are as follows:

100 News men: These men should have a minimum of five years' experience. Telegraph copy experience would be valuable. Flexibility and ingenuity must be combined with an even temperament and physical fitness. These men will be trained in this country for a minimum period of four months and will then be considered for overseas assignments.

Men aged 38 to 45, inclusive, who have the above qualifications are preferred. Men who are 4-F with minor disabilities, and who have been rejected or discharged by the armed services but are fit, will be welcome. Men 30 to 37, inclusive, who are especially qualified, will be considered. Some women can be used.

Newspapermen are employed overseas in many capacities. Handling incoming news received from many sources, they prepare it for use in English or translated to service back area press, OWI radio transmitters, and forward combat teams. News men are also employed as leaflet writers in forward areas. They take over and publish newspapers in liberated areas until normal conditions have been reestablished. Capacity to speak, read and write foreign languages fluently is a great asset but not an essential.

60 Radio Engineers; All types of qualified radio engineers can be used for the erection and repair of transmitters, recording, studio and operation work. Men with five to ten years of experience in this field can be employed for overseas duty. They should be at least 26 years old, preferably older. The same standards for physical fitness and temperament as for newsmen apply. These men will be sent overseas as rapidly as they can be cleared as training in this country is not essential. Men experienced in sending and receiving radiophotos, or interested in this subject, are badly needed.





30 Radio Announcers, Script Writers, Producers: These must be top-notch men with long radio or related experience if we are to get them cleared. Men experienced in operating small radio stations can also be used to take over and run radio stations in liberated areas. Age requirements same as for newsmen.

20 Picture Editors and Photographers: Many photographers are required for the publications used in psychological warfare. The pictures taken in the field by OWI men are especially selected for our own special operations. These men must be capable of taking good usable news pictures and assembling them for reproduction in leaflets and pamphlets. Some will work in forward areas; some farther to the rear. Age requirements same as for newsmen.

20 Radiophoto Editors and Reproduction Editors: These men should be experienced in reproduction processes as they will actually produce airborne and other leaflets on the field. Training is given on portable Davidson presses which operate close behind the lines in conjunction with radiophoto receivers. Again, technical skill and experience are important factors. Age requirements same as for newsmen.

150 Language Specialists: Men truly bilingual can be used in many ways. Interrogation of prisoners, obtaining intelligence, control of foreign newspapers, announcing, translations, liaison with local press and monitoring fall within the field of these men. Some of highest capability can be employed. Perfect language ability is recognized as a rare skill and therefore carries considerable weight in obtaining permits to go overseas.

50 Publication Writers, Artists, Layout Men and Printing Experts: Leaflet production plays a large part in psychological warfare and back area information work. Top-grade writers, layout men and artists are needed for this creative work. Men who know all phases of printing can be employed to establish production operations in liberated areas, contact commercial printers, etc. Age requirements same as for newsmen.

20 Morse Code Operators: Eventually 200 of these men will be required to receive news broadcasts and to intercept enemy transmissions. Ability to handle 25 to 30 words a minute is essential although we conduct training courses for those not up to this speed.

Salaries: Overseas salaries range from \$2600 to \$6500 with the bulk falling in the \$3800-\$4600 range. In addition, living allowances will practically cover costs abroad.

Working Conditions: The work is hard and conditions are trying. Living accommodations are generally scarce and poor. People are crowded together and illness is frequent. Ability to withstand hardships and changing conditions is essential to effective work and personal satisfaction.

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Those Interested should write to Ralph Stillman, Personnel Director, Outpost Service Bureau, OWI, 250 West 57th Street, New York City.

The Committee has had assurance that the State and War Departments have not only endorsed the recruiting program but have called upon OWI for its fulfillment. We feel that it offers newspaper, radio, and advertising men an opportunity for vital service to the country.

To assist OWI's Overseas Branch in meeting these new obligations, the undersigned have been appointed to a special committee representing the broadcasting, newspaper, and advertising professions:

Earl Gammons, CBS; Kenneth Berkeley, Blue Network; Charles Barry, Blue Network; Lewis Allen Weiss, Station KHJ, Los Angeles; Carlton Smith, NBC; William Brooks, NBC; Paul West, President, Association of National Advertisers; A. F. Jones, Managing Editor, Washington Post; B. M. McKelway, Assoc. Editor, Washington Evening Star; Mark Ethridge, Publisher, Louisville Courier-Journal; Palmer Hoyt, Publisher, Portland Oregonian; Fred Gaertner, Jr., Managing Editor, Detroit News; Wilbur Forrest, Assist. Editor, New York Herald Tribune; H. D. Paulson, Editor, Fargo Forum; Paul Bellamy, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Mason Britton, Executive Vice Pres. McGraw-Hill Publications; T. S. Repplier, General Manager, War Advertising Council.

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#### TELEVISION TO HAVE EVERYTHING AFTER WAR, ENGINEERS TOLD

Just as radio broadcasting for years has linked the East and the West in sound, Ralph R. Beal, Assistant Vice-President in Charge of RCA Laboratories, told members of the San Francisco Engineering Council, so television promises to do it pictorially. He said that by means of automatic, unattended radio relay stations, spaced at intervals across the country, the "East will look in on the West and the West on the East."

These radio relay towers, Mr. Beal explained, may be supplemented by specially designed wire circuits or coaxial cable, serving "as a sort of optic nerve of the entire nation". He predicted that it will be no trick at all to glance across the country in the twinkling of an eye.

"But here it may be well to warn you", he told his San Francisco audience, "that you will have to be careful not to boast of the famous California sunshine when the sun is behind the clouds. Television will see raindrops."

Mr. Beal said that the post-war television camera will be so sensitive that it will be able to pick up a bumble bee in flight,

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or almost anything else that's visible to the human eye. The camera's eyesight, he said, has been greatly sharpened by wartime electronic research in RCA Laboratories.

The big news happenings of the day - parades, presidential inaugurals, national political conventions, sports classics and the like - will be telecast sky-high over the Great Divide, giving owners of home-television sets grandstand seats, Mr. Beal said.

He disclosed that theater television is "one of the bright prospects of the art", having undergone tests that prove its practicability. He said that just before the war RCA projected television images on a 15 by 20-foot screen in a Broadway Theater with excellent results.

"It creates a fascinating picture", Mr. Beal continued, "to think of theaters throughout the country equipped for large screen television pictures. The theaters of the nation, connected into television networks, become Broadway playhouses with the newest dramatic productions. The theater of the village becomes the Metropolitan Opera House of the nation."

He pointed out also that, while 20,000 or 70,000 people might be packed around a ringside in New York, audiences running into the millions could witness championship bouts or other sports classics in television equipped theaters. He said it is within reason to estimate that several hundred television stations can be placed in operation in the United States during the first ten years after the war.

Home-television sets, until now confined to 9 x 12-inch screens, will produce much larger and brighter pictures after the war, Mr. Beal predicted. "Before Pearl Harbor", Mr. Beal said, "experimental home receivers were demonstrated with picture-screens thirteen inches high and eighteen inches wide. Larger pictures up to twenty-four inches were produced experimentally. In the post-war world, ingenuity in design and production will bring the television receiver within the range of the average pocket-book."

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# MEET MISS GAIL RUSSELL!

Frank "Scoop" Russell, Vice-President in charge of the National Broadcasting Company's Washington office, is the new father of a nine-pound baby girl, born to his wife, the former Phebe Gale, at Columbia Hospital in Washington, Tuesday, February 22nd,

It was the intention to name the baby Gale after Mrs. Russell, if it had been a boy, and Gail if a girl - so Gail it is. Mrs. Russell is happily remembered as former chief of public relations at NBC.

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## TERMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

The Board of War Communications has determined that the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war demand the termination of certain international radiotelephone communications;

Order No. 19-A is therefore amended to read as follows:

"(1) Non-governmental business radiotelephone calls between the United States and Great Britain shall be permitted subject to the prior approval thereof from the Office of Censorship. No personal radiotelephone calls shall be permitted between the United States and Great Britain.

"(2) No non-governmental business or personal radiotelephone call shall be made to or from any foreign point outside of the Western Hemisphere other than Great Britain unless such call is made in the interest of the United States or the United Nations and unless an agency of the United States Government sponsors such call and obtains prior approval therefor from the Office of Censorship; Provided, However, That this provision shall not apply to American press calls or radio broadcast programs, or to such other press calls and radio programs as may be specifically approved by the Office of Censorship.

"(3) No calls of any nature, over the radiotelephone circuits under the jurisdiction of the United States, no matter where such calls may originate, unless sponsored and approved as provided in paragraph (2), shall be permitted to, from, or on behalf of, the following thirteen countries: Egypt, Finland, France, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

"(4) Personal calls other than those prohibited in the foregoing paragraphs may be completed between two points in the Western Hemisphere.

"Subject to such further order as the Board may deem appropriate.

"Nothing herein shall apply to existing regulations governing the use of cable, telegraph, or radiotelegraph communications."

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The February issue of "Industrial Music News" issued by the Radio Corporation of America has for its front cover a photograph of the statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial bearing this caption:

"What a difference it would have made to the audience if Lincoln had delivered his famous Gettysburg Address over a modern sound system! Only a few really heard him."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE  
COMMITTED BY THE KLU KLUX KLAN  
IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF INVESTIGATION  
JULY 1944

The following is a summary of the  
investigation conducted by the  
United States Department of Justice  
into the acts of violence committed  
by the Klu Klux Klan in the  
State of Mississippi. The  
investigation was conducted by the  
Commissioner of Investigation  
and the results are set forth  
in this report.

The investigation was conducted  
in the State of Mississippi  
and the results are set forth  
in this report. The  
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in this report.

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2/25/44

## G.O.P. CONGRESSMEN MAY FOLLOW GAREY OUT IN WMCA ROW

The resignation of Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Congressional FCC probe, and three of his assistants today (Friday) was expected to be followed by a big blow-up on the floor of the House and the resignations of the two Republican members of the Investigating Committee - Representatives Richard B. Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, and Louis E. Miller, of Missouri.

"To such a patent fraud on the Congress and the public I cannot and will not lend my aid", Mr. Garey declared in resigning.

The resignations were an outgrowth of a decision by the Committee's Democratic majority, headed by Representative Lea, to postpone hearings into the sale of radio station WMCA in New York. There have been charges that Donald Flamm, former owner of the station, had been pressured by the FCC to sell it to former Under-secretary of Interior Edward J. Noble, now owner of the Blue Network.

The Republican members of the Committee - Representatives Miller, of Missouri, and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts - joined Mr. Garey in opposing the delay.

Denouncing the reasons for the postponement as "puerile", Mr. Garey said the action set a "dangerous precedent" whereby the "constitutional investigatory powers of the Congress always can be thwarted merely by adopting the same subterfuge which you are putting forward".

The Committee originally began its study of the FCC under chairmanship of Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, who resigned after charges that he was prejudiced against the FCC. Mr. Lea then took over. Mr. Garey charged in his letter that Representative Lea's "hostility to the investigation and its purposes has been clear to me . . . from the beginning."

"Despite the many efforts to frustrate, interfere with and discredit the work of the Committee", Mr. Garey said, "the Committee's public record contains conclusive evidence respecting the arbitrary and unlawful functioning of the Commission and the high-handed manner in which it has abused its powers and usurped authority."

"The great mass of the material gathered has not yet been made public. It seems to be the evident purpose to conceal, by one means or another, this material from the Congress and the public."

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C O R R E C T I O N

In our last issue we referred to the Washington Times-Herald as "one of the so-called Axis newspapers". In doing this we thoughtlessly fell into the use of a smear headline which enemies of the Washington Times-Herald, the Chicago Tribune and the New York News have attached to those papers.

Taken literally the tag line "Axis newspapers" is an insult. That, of course, was far from our intention. We regret very much in our haste in writing the article that we used any such designation.

R. D. H.

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CLOSER HARMONY WITH FCC FIRST MOVE OF NEW NAB PRES.

A conference at an early date between J. Harold Ryan, newly elected President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, indicates a healing of the great breach caused by the Fly-Neville Miller-Mackeral-in-the-Moonlight row at St. Louis. It was a foregone conclusion that Chairman Fly packing the punch he does had put the O.K. on the election of Mr. Ryan but whether he did or not the latter realizing the importance of better relations between the broadcasters and the FCC will meet Mr. Fly half way at least.

"I see no reason", Mr. Ryan was quoted as saying, "why we shouldn't get together with FCC. It might be of considerable benefit to both of us. I have always been able to get along with Mr. Fly and I hope the chance will be afforded to us to cooperate. I will go into NAB with no chip on my shoulder. I plan to see Mr. Fly in the near future to discuss the problems of the industry."

Emphasizing the importance of one strong organization - not one for FM, another for AM, or another for television, Mr. Ryan said:

"Broadcasting will be weakened by too many different organizations. The industry is stronger today than it was a few years back when there were several different associations. When I step into the new job, I intend to study the problem of whether divisions should be set up inside NAB - one for AM, one for FM, one for television and one for facsimile. Of one thing I feel certain, however. If there are such divisions, they should be units within the framework of NAB."

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## WMCA WILL SELL TIME TO CONTROVERSIAL PROGRAMS

Breaking away from the code of the National Association of Broadcasters, which prohibits controversial programs on a commercial basis, WMCA, New York, will sell time for such broadcasts. Nathan Straus, who recently bought the WMCA station from Edward J. Noble said that the station would insist that both sides of an issue be offered on a commercial basis before accepting the program of a single faction because "otherwise the self-interest group with the greatest means would be allowed a monopoly of presentation."

"Only in this way is the public protected against one-sided answers to two-sided questions", he added.

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## CELEBRATES SECOND S.W. FRENCH BROADCAST ANNIVERSARY

The Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information is celebrating today (February 25) the second anniversary of the short-wave French-language broadcast "Voice of America" by broadcasting to French-speaking people the world over a review of the past two years' events that have brought the United Nations closer to victory.

In today's broadcast, the OWI Overseas Branch will recall the news of the day that was broadcast February 25, 1942, by the Office of the Coordinator of Information, the Radio Division of which later became part of the Office of War Information.

Before the U. S. Government began its broadcasts to France, the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System had been presenting programs in French since before the war, and WRUL, in Boston, since June 22, the day the French armistice was signed. February 25, 1942, marked the beginning of U. S. Government broadcasts to the French people.

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## WANTS TO RETURN TO STANDARD TIME

Senator Capper (R), of Kansas, received the following letter last week from Mrs. G. W. Brown, of Beloit, Kansas:

"Just a few lines to ask you if you will <sup>use</sup> your influence to have our time put back to standard time? (The correct time.) Really, it is of no saving to any one in our country, just makes our light and heat bills higher, and we are asked to conserve in every way. I cannot see but what it is just another bungle to have the time as it is now. We are sick and tired of getting up and blundering around in the dark to get to school or work, according to the new time. Why cause the whole United States to use this crazy time; if those few in the East like it let them go to work an hour early; we do not care. Poor little children go to school before it is daylight and when they do get to the school house it is so dark they cannot see to read in their books. People do not attend Sunday school because they have to blunder around in the dark to do the chore....."

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside of your organization.

2. The information contained in this document is classified as [redacted] and is to be handled accordingly.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

3. The information contained in this document is classified as [redacted] and is to be handled accordingly. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside of your organization.

4. The information contained in this document is classified as [redacted] and is to be handled accordingly. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside of your organization.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

6. The information contained in this document is classified as [redacted] and is to be handled accordingly. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside of your organization.

7. The information contained in this document is classified as [redacted] and is to be handled accordingly. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside of your organization.

:::  
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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January munitions production according to the WLB showed communications and electric equipment to be up 4% in comparison with December.

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 "Because of the difficulty labor unions have in buying time on radio stations in some parts of the country", Danton Walker writes, "they are planning to become financially interested in FM (Frequency Modulation) Broadcasting Studios, now in course of development."

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 Samuel Mickelberg, trading as Exhibit Sales Co., 423 Market St., Philadelphia, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from selling or otherwise disposing of radios or any other merchandise by means of a game of chance, gift enterprise or lottery scheme.

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 "Now that the FCC has O.K'd newspaper ownership of radio stations", says News Week, "watch for trouble in cities where such stations have independent competition, over the way the papers handle radio news and listings."

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 Station WSPR, Springfield, Mass., has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt employing directional antenna day and night and make changes in transmitting equipment; amended to change requested power to 500 watts night and 1 KW daytime.

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 Maximum Price Regulation No. 430 relating to assembled radios and phonographs, has been amended in the following respect:  
 "Sec. 12 . Pricing by specific authorization by the Office of Price Administration. (a) The maximum price for any assembled radio receiving set or phonograph which is assembled by any person other than a distributor-assembler or retailer-assembler or which is not guaranteed as required by section 10 of this regulation, or which cannot be determined by the seller, shall be the price specifically authorized by the Office of Price Administration."

-----  
 The opening broadcast tomorrow (Feb. 26) over NBC at 3 PM EWT of National Negro Newspaper Week (on the Air) will headline Joe Louis, Harry McAlpin, the Negro correspondent recently admitted to President Roosevelt's White House Press Conferences (after a considerable commotion among the white newspaper correspondents) and the Hundred Voice Chorus. CBS will carry a special broadcast on Feb. 28 at 11 P.M. and the Blue Network at 4 P.M. March 4th.

-----  
 "Bob Sherwood will be kicked upstairs when he completes his revamping of the Office of War Information's Overseas Division in London", Jerry Klutz writes in the Washington Post. "He's expected to be attached to the White House where he'll help write the President's speeches."

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SECRET

1. The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

2. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1606

THE YAMU RIVER

The Yamu River is one of the largest rivers in China. It flows from the north to the south, through the provinces of Hebei, Henan, and Hubei. The river is about 1,400 miles long. It has many tributaries, including the Hai River, the Huai River, and the Yellow River. The Yamu River is important for agriculture and industry. It provides water for irrigation and for the production of electricity. The river is also a major source of drinking water for many cities in China.

February 29, 1944

# FCC PROBE BLOW-UP EMBARRASSING TO F.D.R. AT THIS TIME

The blow-up in the Congressional Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission couldn't have come at a worse time for President Roosevelt. It would seem just now the thing he would want to do most after the Tax Bill-Barkley reverse would be to smooth down the ruffled feathers of Congress. As a result of this, Chairman James L. Fly and the FCC may not get the support President Roosevelt no doubt intended to give when he backed up the FCC Chairman by refusing to allow certain witnesses to testify. This method of blocking the investigation was considered as much of an affront to Congress by some members as when Mr. Roosevelt hurled the "fraud" charges at them. It would hardly follow in the light of all this that the President is going to be enthusiastic about sticking his neck out for Congress to whack again even to refute the latest charges by Representatives Richard B. Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, and Louis E. Miller, of Missouri, the Republican members of the Investigating Committee that the resignations of Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Committee, and his three aides, was "one more result of the obstruction intimidation and sabotage resorted to by the White House, the Department of Justice, the FCC and the robed Richelieus of the Palace Guard, both past and present to conceal the pernicious activities of the FCC."

There may be further repercussions today (Tuesday) when Representative Wigglesworth and maybe Representative Miller are expected to lay the whole case before Congress possibly followed by submitting their resignations.

In accepting Mr. Garey's resignation, Representative Lea(D) of California, Chairman of the FCC Investigating Committee, rebuked the Committee counsel. The Californian's reply to Mr. Garey said:

"I regret that your talents were not better employed than in your letter which so intemperately reflects the attitude you have pursued in reference to the majority of this committee.

"Where, unhappily, the members of the Committee cannot agree, the majority must, of necessity, assume responsibility for the policies adopted. That has been done as to the particular matter involved in this controversy and in this acceptance of your resignations."

Donald Flamm, former owner of Station WMCA, charged in a letter to Representative Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the Investigating Committee that the Committee was "unfair, inequitable and unjust" in ending its inquiry into the station and its sale to Edward J. Noble.





Mr. Flamm said that Mr. Noble never was called to testify before the Committee, although he himself had revealed evidence before the Committee. Mr. Flamm said he had understood Mr. Noble would be called before the Committee and had agreed to testify on this basis.

But, he said, after he had laid his evidence before Mr. Noble's attorneys at the hearings, the inquiry was ended before Mr. Noble was heard. As a result, Mr. Flamm charged, Mr. Noble knows everything while Mr. Flamm knows nothing of the evidence Mr. Noble will present to fight a civil suit brought by Mr. Flamm.

The statement by Representatives Wigglesworth and Miller declared:

"When the truth is known, whether now, in the weeks and months that lie ahead, or when a new and fearless Congress calls for a complete investigation which cannot now be had because of Administration obstruction, the facts disclosed will not only interest but appall the public.

"The irresistible influences which forced the resignation of the former Chairman of the Committee have been used to drive Mr. Garey from his position and to deprive the public of the services of an able and conscientious citizen.

"It is a contemptible consummation sought, desired and plotted by those whose sordid activities cannot stand the piercing searchlight of an honest investigation."

"The resignation under pressure of the Chief Counsel to investigate the FCC is just one more result of the obstruction, intimidation and sabotage resorted to by the White House, the Department of Justice, the FCC and the robed-Richelieus of the Palace Guard, both past and present, to cover up the wrong-doing, and to conceal the pernicious activities of the FCC.

"The time has come when we feel impelled to make a full disclosure of the facts. The American people are entitled to know the truth regarding the tawdry tactics that have been employed by the Roosevelt Administration to cover up and conceal from the public the activities of an important agency of the Government."

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#### DON LEE STATIONS APPLY FOR FM STATIONS

Two Don Lee stations, KFRC at San Francisco, and KFRE at Fresno have made application to the Federal Communications Commission for frequency modulation stations. KFRC has made application for a 55 kilowatt FM station, and also for a television station.

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The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government regarding the results of its investigation into the activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

The second of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government regarding the results of its investigation into the activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

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THE COMMISSION HAS NOT YET RECEIVED ANY INFORMATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE RESULTS OF ITS INVESTIGATION INTO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Commission has not yet received any information from the Government regarding the results of its investigation into the activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

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# RYAN PRAISED AS FETZER, HIS CENSOR SUCCESSOR, IS NAMED

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, took the occasion of the announcement of John E. Fetzer, owner of WKZO at Kalamazoo as the successor to J. H. Ryan, to express his appreciation of the work Mr. Ryan has done as Assistant Director of Censorship.

Mr. Price said: "The outstanding service rendered to this war agency by Mr. Ryan is well known throughout the broadcasting industry. He came to us in the first difficult days just after Pearl Harbor, organized the Broadcasting Division, and has given unsparingly ever since of his time and rare ability. Great credit is due him for this patriotic effort to make voluntary censorship of radio a success.

"I have accepted Mr. Ryan's resignation with great regret. It is fortunate that Censorship has been able to command the services of so able and experienced a successor as Mr. Fetzer."

Mr. Ryan, who was recently elected President of the National Association of Broadcasters, will leave the Office of Censorship April 15, where he has served for more than two years, at which time Mr. Fetzer will take over.

Mr. Fetzer, long prominent in broadcasting circles, has served since 1938 as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters. He was reelected for another term at a recent district meeting in Indianapolis.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Fetzer studied at Purdue University, the National Radio Institute, Emmanuel College, the University of Michigan, and the University of Wisconsin. He holds degrees in liberal arts and engineering and has devoted his time since 1918 to research in radio engineering, construction of transmitting and receiving equipment, as well as to management of his own station, WKZO. The latter is a 5000-watt station, serving both Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids.

In addition to his directorship in the NAB, Mr. Fetzer has served on several industry organization committees, as President of the Kalamazoo Chamber of Commerce, and as President of the Alumni Association of the National Radio Institute and Emmanuel College. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Military Engineers.

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## PHILADELPHIA STATION CHANGES HANDS

Originally owned by the defunct Philadelphia Public Ledger Company, and installed by them in the Ledger Building facing Independence Square, radio station WHAT has been sold to William A. Banks, a Philadelphian. For the past 12 years Mr. Banks has been sales representative for Station WIP, the Gimbel station, which broadcasts Mutual programs in addition to local features.

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NAME'S ALIAS AS EVIDENCE - THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST

Given below are the names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and the names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

1. The first name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The second name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The third name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

2. The fourth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The fifth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The sixth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

3. The seventh name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The eighth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The ninth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

4. The tenth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The eleventh name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The twelfth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

5. The thirteenth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The fourteenth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The fifteenth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

6. The sixteenth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The seventeenth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The eighteenth name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

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PHILADELPHIA STATION CHARGE SHEET

1. The first name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The second name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation. The third name is the name of the person who has been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.



## RCA PROFIT INCREASES A MILLION; WAR OUTPUT DOUBLED

Production by the Radio Corporation of America of vital radio, sound and electronic equipment for the armed forces of the United States and the United Nations increased in 1943 more than 100 percent over 1942, David Sarnoff disclosed.

Net profit of RCA in 1943 was \$10,192,452, compared with \$9,002,437 in 1942. After payment of preferred dividends, earnings per share of common stock were 50.5 cents, compared with 41.7 cents per share in 1942.

Total gross income from all sources amounted to \$294,535,362, compared with \$197,024,056 in 1942, an increase of \$97,511,306.

In a joint message to stockholders, Lieut. General J. G. Harbord, Chairman, and Mr. Sarnoff, President, representing the Board of Directors, reported that the management of RCA is alert to the problems of reconversion, to the post-war application of war-time developments, and to the manufacture and distribution of peacetime products; they said that post-war planning is being conducted without interfering with the tasks of war. It was explained that the radio industry will have television, frequency modulation (FM), facsimile and many other new uses of electronics as potential fields in which to extend the service of radio to the public and to aid in preserving a high level of post-war employment.

Calling attention to the fact that 1944 is the 25th anniversary year of Radio Corporation of America, General Harbord and Mr. Sarnoff described the Company's achievements as "a quarter century of progress in the history of radio." Today, with the Nation at war, the Company's accomplishments in the broader fields of radio and electronics are evaluated as of surpassing importance.

Although impeded by shortages of material and technicians, television continued to hold the close attention of NBC staffs, and extensive plans for sight-and-sound broadcasting await only the war's end and the settlement of a number of technical questions, according to the report. Broadcasting on very high frequencies by FM was carried on, and it is disclosed that policies and plans developed in 1943 will make NBC's network programs available to listeners using FM receivers. In the post-war period FM transmitters again will be manufactured by RCA as well as standard all-wave broadcast receivers and FM receivers of high quality design at reasonable prices.

One of the outstanding wartime developments is described as a new type of frequency modulation receiver perfected by G. L. Beers, an RCA engineer. The home radio set of the future is envisaged as a combination instrument, including television, standard and short-wave broadcasting frequency modulation, and a phonograph.

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small group of settlers on the eastern coast to a great nation that spans the continent. The story begins with the first European settlers in 1607, who came to the New World in search of a new home and a better life. They found a land of great beauty and abundance, but they also found a land that was already inhabited by a people who had lived there for centuries.

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During 1943, new direct radio circuits were established by R.C.A. Communications between the United States and Equador, French West Africa, and Chengtu (China). Also, supplementing the New York-Panama circuit, direct communication was established between San Francisco and Panama. New radiophoto services were inaugurated between the United States and Sweden and Switzerland. Recently R.C.A.C., with the cooperation of American military authorities, began operating with its own personnel in Southern Italy a complete commercial radio station for the purpose of providing efficient communication between the Italian theater of war and the United States. This is the first all-American-owned and operated commercial radio station in Europe.

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#### LIMITED SOUND EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Public address system sound equipment will be made available to a limited number of industrial plants engaged in essential war work by the War Production Board.

The industrial sound systems have a wider use than merely providing music as a stimulus to workers during fatigue periods, the Radio and Radar Division of WPB said. They are also used to page personnel in a plant, to distribute "bulletin board" information to workers, and to give emergency warnings.

The plan to increase war production by use of additional industrial sound equipment was discussed at a recent meeting of the Industrial Sound Equipment Industry Advisory Committee.

An applicant seeking industrial sound equipment must file Form WPB-617, the Radio and Radar Division said. WPB will control the number of installations under Limitation Order L-41, governing construction. Production of industrial sound equipment units will be authorized only by such firms as have facilities and manpower to produce them without interfering with other war production.

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#### MARK WOODS TO RECEIVE "POOR RICHARD CLUB" CITATION

Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, will receive a citation from the Poor Richard Club at the annual dinner of that organization in Philadelphia on Wednesday, March 15th, for "his contribution to radio". The award and the acceptance speech by Mr. Woods will not be broadcast.

However, during the course of the dinner, Dunninger, famed thought reader, will do his Blue network program at 9:00 P.M., EWT, before 200 guests.

This program will be part of the Club's "Salute to the Blue Network".

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## NEWSPAPERS AGAIN URGED TO ACQUIRE FM STATIONS

Following a similar plea recently made to 2,500 newspaper publishers by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, the Editor & Publisher (Feb. 26) in its leading article captioned, "FM Offers Opportunitites to Newspaper Publishers" called attention to the unusual chance for all newspaper publishers, large and small, to have their own FM radio stations. The article is written by Robert U. Brown and carries estimates of capital investment, operating expenses and prices for FM stations prepared by General Electric.

Mr. Brown writes:

"Many small town publishers have already applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a license to build and operate low-power FM stations when the restrictions on construction are lifted.

"Because of the comparatively low cost of construction and maintenance of FM stations, and in view of the tremendous future of FM networks, publishers are missing a bet if they do not immediately obtain an option covering the use of the roof on the highest building in town or the top of highest hill or mountain in their vicinity.

"According to Paul Chamberlain, Manager of sales for the Transmitter Division of the General Electric Electronics Department, three big changes may be expected after the war:

"First, hundreds of FM stations will be built, within a relatively short time following the war. FM stations will be built in most cities now having AM stations. FM is also expected to prove economically sound in cities which have not previously supported a broadcasting station.

"This expansion will result from the fact that FM is the solution to the problems of fading, interference, and static that have hampered low-power AM stations. FM stations can build an audience and deliver it to advertisers day in and day out regardless of weather or other conditions that frequently affect AM reception.

"To the listener, FM means virtually static-and-interference-free reception plus music in "full color" that far surpasses any reproduction by conventional radio.

"Second, many AM stations will modernize and others will switch to FM.

"Third, television will grow into an important separate broadcasting enterprise."

"According to C. M. Jansky, Jr., consulting engineer for FM Broadcasters, Inc., and a member of the engineering firm of Jansky and Bailey, Inc., Washington, the superior potentialities for sound broadcasting which FM possesses over AM all stem from two basic differences between the two systems:

"First, Radio carrier frequencies in the FM band are approximately 40 times as high as those in the AM band. The laws

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of separate colonies to a united people. It is a story of the struggles of the early settlers, of the wars of independence, and of the development of the federal government. The story is one of the triumph of the American spirit over adversity.

The early years of the United States were marked by the struggles of the colonies against British rule. The colonies fought for their rights and eventually won their independence. The new nation was born, and it began its journey towards greatness.

The years following independence were a time of growth and development. The United States expanded its territory, and its economy flourished. The nation was united by a common purpose and a common destiny.

The United States has always been a nation of immigrants. People from all over the world have come to this land in search of a better life. They have brought with them their cultures, their languages, and their traditions, and they have made the United States what it is today.

The United States is a nation of freedom and democracy. It is a nation where every person has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is a nation where the voice of the people is heard, and where the will of the majority is the law.

of radio propagation are radically different at these higher frequencies and better adapted to broadcasting.

"Second. The use of frequency modulation rather than amplitude modulation greatly reduces the power necessary to overcome noise or interference at any given point."

"The AM band extends from 545 to 1605 kilocycles, thus providing 106 channels, each 10 kc wide. The present FM band extends from 42 to 50 megacycles and provides 40 channels, each of which is 200 kc wide. The necessary signal to noise or signal to interference ratio for clear reception on AM is approximately 100 to 1 and the corresponding ratio on FM is about 2 to 1.

"In other words, because of the vagaries of day and night AM broadcasting, for good clear reception conditions at a given location, an AM signal must be at least 50 times as strong as an equivalent FM signal.

"Expressed in terms of power, it takes approximately 2,500 times as much power at an AM station to deliver clear reception at a given receiving point as it would for an FM station operating on the same frequency at the same place. Insofar as the ability to overcome noise and interference is concerned, a 200-watt FM station is the equivalent of a 500 kilowatt AM station on the same channel.

"We all know that AM radio broadcasting is more powerful at night than in the daytime. This fact produces a large amount of interference in the perimeter areas of stations operating on the same frequency, particularly at night."

"Regarding FM receivers, it is estimated there are now in operation about 600,000 with the war having interrupted manufacture of all receivers. Mr. Chamberlain states:

"It is estimated that AM broadcast receivers are failing and going out of service at the rate of 14,000 per day. At the close of hostilities there will exist a tremendous pent-up demand for receivers and we may expect a production of approximately 5,000,000 FM receivers for the first full year of production following the lifting of all restrictions on manufacturing.

"At least 15,000,000 FM sets should be in the hands of the public at the end of five years. We believe that it should be possible to produce FM receivers with excellent performance to retail at \$60 based on pre-war prices."

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"Those happy days are gone forever", John O'Donnell writes in the Washington Times-Herald, "when the golden voice in the White House could intone that honeyed, 'My friends . . . you know and I know', radio appeal and so bind the radio audience - and their representatives in Congress - into one big happy family, where ever-trusted Papa knew best and children shouldn't ask too many questions."

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CLA) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLA is active in the United States or not.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to determine the cause of the problem and to develop a plan of action. The plan of action will be implemented and the results will be monitored. If the problem is not solved, the investigator will return to the first step and begin the process again.



## RADIO INCLUDED IN U. OF C.'S PRESS FREEDOM STUDY

Radio will be one of the subjects considered when the new Commission under the auspices of the University of Chicago undertakes its two year study of the present status of the freedom of the press in this country. The expenses for the inquiry have been underwritten by the publishers of Time, Life and Fortune but they will not be connected with the Commission. According to the prospectus:

"The function of the Commission is to begin an inclusive inquiry into the nature, function, duties and responsibilities of the press in America - using the word press in its broadest sense to include not only everything that is printed but also the radio, the newsreel and the documentary film. Moreover, the Commission will consider the press and radio - in their wholeness - news, editorial expression, columnists, departments, features, advertising, etc. - and not news content only . . . ."

Members of the Commission will be Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Professor of Law at Harvard University; John M. Clark, Professor of Economics at Columbia University; John Dickinson, General Counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad; William E. Hocking, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University; Robert M. Hutchins; Harold D. Lasswell, Library of Congress; Robert D. Leigh, Director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission and Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring Committee; Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress; Charles E. Merriam, Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago; Reinhold Niebuhr, Professor at the Union Theological Seminary; Robert Redfield, Dean of the Division of Social Sciences at the University of Chicago; Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Professor of History at Harvard University; George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College.

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## WMC REVISES ESSENTIAL LIST

A revised list of essential activities released by the War Manpower Commission includes:

"Production of Communication Equipment - Radios and radio equipment; radar; telephone, telegraph, cable television, signalling apparatus; electrical sound equipment; vinylite transcriptions; telautograph.

"Communication Services - \* \* \* Protective signal systems which supplement fire and police protection to military, public, and private industrial and commercial establishments; radio broadcasting; radio communications (radio-telephone and radiotelegraph); cable service (land or submarine ); telegraph; telephone; television;"

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## RADIO MAKES POSSIBLE CONNECTING 95% OF WORLD'S TELEPHONES

Since 1927, when the first overseas radio telephone service was established to England, Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reports, telephone service has been extended to include over seventy countries so that today, except for the war, any Bell telephone can be connected with any one of 95 per cent of the telephones in the world.

Overseas telephone service was extended during 1943 to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by means of a radio telephone circuit established between New York and Moscow. Service was also inaugurated between this country and Curacao in the Netherlands West Indies over a New York-Wilemstad circuit. To meet further growth, additional facilities were provided to Brazil, Venezuela, Central America and Hawaii.

In addition to the important task of providing overseas message service to the public, the Company is furnishing a considerable part of its radio facilities to the armed forces and other branches of the Government for their use on special overseas projects of vital importance to the conduct of the war.

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## TINY TUBES MAY BRING "PERSONALIZED" POSTWAR RADIO

Tiny radio tubes, smaller than acorns, may be employed to introduce an era of "personalized" radio after the war, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, has revealed in discussing with a Tribune Press Service representative in Chicago what's ahead in the realm of radio and electronics.

Small, compact receivers and transmitters that will slip into pockets may be built for personal communication, Mr. Sarnoff said.

While he did not elaborate on the possibilities of person-to-person radio communications, this system presumably would involve refinements of the "walkie-talkie" system now employed for military purposes.

Because of spectacular development in wartime, Mr. Sarnoff said, radio apparatus will be adapted for collision prevention by aircraft, ships, railroads and possibly automobiles.

"The application of radio-thermics, or radio heating, is a wartime development of no small achievement", Mr. Sarnoff asserted. "After the war, it is expected, radio will be used thermally to make plastics, to cook and to heat homes."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Among the companies whose labor-management committees will have exhibits at an exposition in Washington March 3-12 under sponsorship of the War Production Board will be the Radio Corporation of America and the Freed Radio Corporation.

Drew Pearson who has been advocating radio installation to prevent train wrecks, last Sunday night extended congratulations "to the Pennsylvania Railroad for trying out radiotelephones on their Belvidere Division and to the Kansas City and Southern for installing train telephones on their line to Girard, Kansas."

Sparks-Withington Co., reported renegotiation reduced net for the year ended June 30, 1943, to \$520,216 or 55 cents a share, compared with \$670,348 or 72 cents a share in the preceding fiscal period.

No new employees will be taken on by the Federal Communications Commission until the Commission sees what the Senate is going to do, if anything, about restoring the \$1,500,000 budget cut.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, has invited a small group of important national advertisers, advertising men, and media executives to Washington March 8th to attend a one-day conference with a number of military leaders and War Production Board officials.

The off-the-record conference will be conducted in cooperation with the War Advertising Council, an industry group. Its purpose is to acquaint leaders in the field of advertising and public information with the progress of the war, various aspects of the military situation and home front needs.

Cities shouldn't operate broadcasting stations, Borough President James J. Lyons said, speaking over New York's city-owned station. Mr. Lyons said that their experience in New York under Mayor LaGuardia had proved municipal stations may be used for political purposes.

Larry F. Hardy has been elected Vice-President in Charge of the Home Radio Division of Philco Corporation. He has been connected with the Company since 1932 and will be in charge of Philco's entire home radio business, including radio-phonographs, consoles, table models, and small sets.

Station KBND, 250 watt station in Bend, Oregon, will be added to the Don Lee Broadcasting System March 1st. The station, which serves a population of 40,000, has been in existence since December, 1938. Its transmitter and studio are located at the Pilot Butte Inn in Bend.

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Mutual is not renewing its affiliation contract with WGAC, Augusta, Georgia, it was announced by the network. All program service to WGAC is to be discontinued at the close of business June 13, 1944.

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The following stations have applied to the Federal Communications Commission for construction permits for new high frequency (FM) broadcast stations: Maryland Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md., to be operated on 48,900 kc.; Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Penna., to be operated on 44,500 kc.; Commodore Broadcasting, Inc., Springfield, Ill., to be operated on 46,900 kc.; also same Company, Decatur, Ill., to be operated on 46,500 kc.

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Simon Ackerman Clothes, Inc., and Simon Ackerman, Manufacturers and Tailors, Inc., of 53 West 23rd St., New York City, have filed an answer denying the Federal Trade Commission's allegations that in radio broadcasts and in advertisements disseminated in newspapers, trade journals and other media, they have falsely represented that they are manufacturers and tailors of men's clothing and that they are "going out of business" and are selling their merchandise at wholesale or half price.

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Norman Corwin is back at the Columbia Broadcasting System after a year in Hollywood, and will start a new Tuesday night series, "Columbia Presents Corwin."

Henry Holt & Company will publish a new collection of his radio dramas, "More by Corwin" on March 6 - the day before the air programs make their debut.

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Consolidating the Program Research Division and the Information Department, the Blue Network has organized a new division, the Program Information Division. This division will report to Edward F. Evans, Research Manager.

The main functions of the new division are to record and disseminate information on all Blue commercial and sustaining programs, to maintain reference files of all personalities and artists appearing on the programs, and to answer questions of the listening public.

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Station WRGA, Rome, Georgia, which joined the Mutual network recently, will begin its affiliation Sunday, March 12th, when line service into Rome will be completed.

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"The Donald Flamm rumpus over the sale of Station WMCA in New York City may not only blow the Federal Communications Commission, its head, Chairman James L. Fly and the entire New Deal radio policy out of the window, but may become political fodder in the presidential election, it's that hot", says Denton Walker, New York columnist. "At the moment, Dave Niles is soft-soaping 'friendly' newspaper writers in Washington to play down their coverage on the suit."

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Gene L. Cagle, Fort Worth, Texas has applied to the FCC for a construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., with power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation (Facilities of KAND).

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY~~  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1607



## CONGRESS ASKED TO ORDER COMMITTEE TO RESUME WMCA CASE

There will probably be a continuation of the rough and tumble debate on the floor of Congress which a discussion of the Federal Communications Commission probe stirred up earlier in the week when Representative Miller (R), of Missouri, next Tuesday will renew the demand made by his colleague, Representative Wigglesworth(R) of Massachusetts, that the Investigating Committee resume hearings on the same of Station WMCA.

Representative Wigglesworth touched off the fireworks earlier this week by telling members of the House that for years charges of the most serious character have been levelled at the FCC "including inefficiency, political favoritism, illegal action, corruption and dictatorial domination of the air." He called on Chairman Lea to resign or "conduct a fearless investigation". Representative Lea denied any charge of "whitewashing" the investigation. He said that he had "no present plans to resign", and was in hope that a "full, frank and constructive investigation" might now get underway.

"Has the select committee received the cooperation of the administration?" the speaker (Mr. Wigglesworth) asked. "It has not. On the contrary, it has met with constant obstruction, intimidation and underhand tactics in what appears to be a desperate effort to hamstring the work of the committee and to suppress the truth." \* \* \*

"Generally speaking, the full force of the administration has been thrown against the work of the committee. The subservient portion of the press, extreme left-wing organizations, and every direct and indirect means available has been utilized in this connection.

"When the present Chairman, (Representative Lea) of the Committee was appointed, it was reliably rumored that the White House had sent instructions to whitewash the investigation and fold up the committee." \* \* \*

"Since his appointment there has been continuous difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory arrangement with the Federal Communications Commission with a view to obtaining for the committee staff essential documents and data." \* \* \*

"Statements in the public press indicate that Eugene L. Garey's resignation as Chief Counsel of the Investigating Committee, was demanded under threat of criminal action, not against himself but against a friend and associate." \* \* \*

"If these facts are true, that is dirty ball. If these facts are true, it is coercion or blackmail by the executive branch of this Government in attempting to obstruct the proper functioning





of the legislative branch of the Government in the interest of the people. It is difficult to believe that the Attorney General or the Assistant to the Attorney General or any other responsible person in the Department would lend himself to such tactics of the gutter.

"The allegations made in the public press should be investigated. The people of the Nation are entitled to know how the Department of Justice is operating under the Roosevelt administration.

"What is the President afraid of, Mr. Speaker? What is his administration afraid of? What is it that they fear to expose to the light of day? What can there be that is so wrongful or damaging as to lend to this obstruction, intimidation, and political coercion or blackmail?"

Taking up the cudget for the other side, Representative Hart (D), of New Jersey, said that he had been the one who had urged a delay in hearing the WMCA case until the New York court was given a reasonable time to dispose of the suit Mr. Flamm had filed against Mr. Noble. He said:

"I believe that to have called Mr. Noble, the defendant in this action, involving the same transaction, involving the same parties, and, under the force of the process of the committee and under the force of the oath to which he would have been subjected, to have compelled him to disclose on the witness stand before our committee the defense of the suit pending against him, involving a huge sum of money, would have been highly improper per se, an abuse of power, an ignoble perversion of the function of a Congressional Committee, an injustice to Mr. Noble as a defendant, and an affront to the court of competent jurisdiction which will soon be called upon to hear the evidence and to deliver a just verdict upon the facts and upon the law."

Representative Hart said that the Congressional Committee had not held any hearing and had not called any of the parties to testify until after the New York suit was filed, which was in August of last year. When he spoke of a "reasonable time" for the New York Court to act, Mr. Hart said he had something like six weeks in mind.

"The controversy here and between the executive and legislative branches of the Government is whether or not the Committees of this House and the Committees of the body at the other end of the Capitol can require the members of the executive departments to disclose to us information which we deem to be necessary which we deem to be vital to legislation which has to be considered", Representative Hoffman (R), of Michigan, interjected. "We have had the executive department say to us, 'We want so much money.' In one instance the President said, as I recall, that he wanted 10 times \$10,000 for additional secretaries. We gave him the money. He hired them. If the newspaper reports are correct, in the Senate yesterday one of these hired men that our constituents are paying had the effrontery to tell the Congress which appropriates the money that it is none of



its business what they are doing, or what they are saying, nor what they have done, how they are spending the taxpayers' money which we gave them, nor how they propose to spend future appropriations."

Representative Lea (D), of California, said that shortly after he had been made Chairman of the Committee that Mr. Fly had called him up and offered the fullest cooperation.

"It seemed to me that the mere fact that I had engaged in conversation with Mr. Fly was presented as an inference that there was something wrong about it", Mr. Lea continued.

"As a matter of fact I have not seen Mr. Fly for about a year and a half now. The contact I had with him was when he called up by telephone, not at my invitation. He, or the Commission, did not dictate the Committee program in the slightest particular. The Federal Communications Commission as far as I am aware has not controlled any part of the work that has been done by this Committee."

"It was suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts that he had understood that the President had sent down word that the investigation was to be whitewashed. If the President ever sent such word, he did not send it to me.

"You can be dead certain that Franklin Roosevelt knows enough about me to know that if he sent such a message as that it would be the thing that would most deeply cause my resentment. He will not tell you for one moment that he has such an opinion of me, that I am so subservient or so pusillanimous that any such statement would affect my conduct. The broad truth is that I do not believe there is a word of truth in any such report. Nothing has come from the White House, nor has anybody who represented the White House ever said anything like that to me or requested me to do anything in this situation."

Speaking of Mr. Garey, Representative Lea said:

"Within three days of my appointment, almost before I had started my work as Chairman, information came to me indirectly that he had initiated or started to create distrust and undermine me as Chairman of this Committee. As time went on reports came to me which I could not ignore as tending to confirm these earlier reports. In repeated contacts he had treated me with an insolence that I had never before seen displayed by an employee of any Member of this House. My experience has convinced me that he is vindictive to an extreme degree. As an investigating attorney he has the fault of being an inveterate hunter of headlines and too frequently by the smear route to that end."

Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, on the other hand defended Mr. Garey:

"I made a careful survey of the entire country in an effort to find somebody to propose to the Committee as its General Counsel. I interviewed literally hundreds of people. The result was that the name of Mr. Garey was brought to my attention, and I asked him to

[illegible]

Stier and Wilentz discuss the impact of the



come down for an interview. I had never met him before. He came. He reluctantly agreed to undertake the work, that is, to serve as the counsel for the Committee.

"I say to you that he was not down here looking for a job. His being down here has cost him hundreds of thousands of dollars, and that is not an exaggeration. He is a lawyer of very large practice. All that he waived and put aside in order that he might be true to the trust that had been reposed in him. He did a lawyerlike job."

Representative Lea also said:

"It is charged that three members of the Committee met on February 16, discontinued the hearings as to the sale of Station WMCA at New York and thereby we were suppressing information, white-washing the investigation. The Committee did not vote to discontinue that hearing, but on the contrary voted only that the hearing be postponed until the court having jurisdiction of a private controversy involving the facts on which the investigation was being made should have a reasonable opportunity to dispose of the case. There was no disagreement of the three members as to the fact that the transaction involved should be investigated. We were also in agreement that the further hearing of the matter at this immediate time was not warranted. I believe we did the right thing, but this is true, that if we made any mistake it was not that of refusing to hear the matter but only as to the time the hearing should be held."

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#### M.C. CHARGES FCC TRIED TO REACH HIM THROUGH BROADCASTERS

Apparently intended to show that the Federal Communications Commission is playing politics, Francis Case (R), a Member of Congress from South Dakota, broke in on the debate in the House over the FCC investigation, saying:

"I am a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee for Independent Offices which handles appropriations for the Federal Communications Commission. A very unusual thing happened to me this afternoon. During the call of the House immediately preceding the gentleman's speech, I was called by long-distance telephone from Aberdeen, S. Dak., the call being placed by Harvey Jewett who is the owner or principal owner of a small radio station there, and who also happens to be the National Republican Committeeman for the State of South Dakota. Mr. Jewett told me that he had a letter which he had received from the head of a broadcasting association of which his station is a member, which asked him to get in touch with me. He read a letter to me over the telephone.

"The letter, as nearly as I can recall, said that the writer had been in telephonic communication that morning, the morning of the writing of the letter, with Mr. James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in which Mr. Fly told him that Francis Case, a Republican from South Dakota, was a member of the Committee

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that was trying to deny the Federal Communications Commission a proper appropriation. The writer of the letter suggested that Mr. Jewett kindly do what he could in the matter and further suggested that a copy of any communications showing what he did in the matter be sent to Mr. Fly in Washington.

"Mr. Jewett said that he knew nothing about the matter other than what was in the letter and had called up to find out what the score was. He did not attempt to tell me what I should do but merely asked me what it was all about.

"I told Mr. Jewett that it was very interesting that some interesting statements were expected to be made on the floor this afternoon with regard to the Federal Communications Commission and that I hoped that he would send me a copy of the letter. I advised him that the appropriation matter was now before the Senate, that the withholding of the appropriation by the subcommittee, and the House, was taken as an action of the Committee in which there was only one member of the subcommittee who opposed it \* \* \* \*

"In some paragraph or sentence of the letter read to me the suggestion was made that the reason that the Committee was acting was because of some misleading information brought before it by the special and select committee. As the Record will show at the time that appropriation was under consideration here on the floor, the action of the subcommittee was taken on the basis of a specific recommendation by the Joint Chiefs of Staff supported by a field study, by the opinions of the theater commanders, and endorsed and transmitted to the President by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in a strongly worded letter accompanied by the text of a proposed Executive order.

"I have made this statement, under the indulgence of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Wigglesworth) because this incident happened within the hour, and when the gentleman spoke of political intimidation, it occurred to me that this attempt to get the owner of a small station in South Dakota, who happens to be the National Committeeman of my party in my State, to influence my position in an appropriation matter taken with members of both parties on what we deemed to be its merits, was perhaps a little evidence in point."

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NEW YORK TIMES PAYS \$987,500 FOR WQXR

The formal application for the transfer of license of Station WQXR in New York from John V. L. Hogan to the New York Times has just been received by the Federal Communications Commission. The sale price is given as \$987,500, which includes WQXQ, the FM outlet.

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# FLY AGAIN PRODS HOUSE COMMITTEE TO HEAR FCC

Although accused by the Investigating Committee of holding out on them on essential documents, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, stating that "all of us stand ready to be cross-examined" has addressed another letter to Chairman Lea (D), of California, of the House FCC investigating Committee asking to be heard. Representative Lea said he would call his Committee together to consider Chairman Fly's request. Mr. Fly's letter read:

"I am impelled once again to request that the Commission be given a prompt hearing before the Select Committee. It is of importance that the Congress and the public understand that throughout a full year of 'investigation' the members and the staff of this Commission have stood ready to appear and to present the complete record of the Commission's policies, decisions and actions.

"In the light of the present critical status of the Commission's appropriation pending in the Congress, which is brought about by the prejudicially one-sided record before the Select Committee, it is extremely urgent that the Commission be permitted to offer the complete facts on the work of the Radio Intelligence Division and the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

"It is also of some importance that there be no question as to the continuing readiness of the Commission to meet all questions regarding its grant of the petition of Donald Flamm, seller, and Edward Noble, buyer, to permit the transfer of Station WMCA from Flamm to Noble. The Select Committee has long had all Commission documents pertaining to this Station. Flamm has stated that the Commission had no connection with the negotiations of the sale, which is the subject matter of the present private litigation between Flamm and Noble in the Supreme Court of New York County. I venture, therefore, to suggest that the Select Committee may desire at an early date fully to question the Commission members and staff as to any and all Commission action relating to Station WMCA. I am convinced that this testimony will in no way impinge upon the testimony in the private litigation now pending. And I should think it unfortunate if the present charges so loosely flung about regarding this private transaction were permitted to cast any reflection on the integrity of this Commission or the legal propriety of its decisions.

"It is just possible that this repetition of our many requests for a prompt and full hearing may meet with the point that the Select Committee's legal staff is somewhat depleted. In view of the competence of the Committee members and of the documents and information in their possession, and in view of the further fact that the Commission's staff will carefully organize material to be presented, I think it clear that the Committee can proceed with a thorough-going hearing. If, however, any member of the Committee suggests that the Committee may be handicapped in this regard, let me assure you that after the hearing suggested, all of us will stand ready again to appear before the Committee and to be cross-examined exhaustively."

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THE LITTLE WHITE HOUSE

The little white house was built by a man who had been a soldier in the army. He had been a soldier in the army for many years and he had seen many things. He had seen the world and he had seen the people. He had seen the good and the bad and he had seen the beauty and the ugliness. He had seen the world and he had seen the people. He had seen the good and the bad and he had seen the beauty and the ugliness.

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## RADIO MFGS. URGED TO SPECIFY A OR B CAPACITORS

As a means of conserving the scarcer high grades of mica and providing more prompt deliveries of components, radio equipment manufacturers were urged by members of the Fixed Capacitor Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting in Washington, to specify American War Standards Characteristic A or B capacitors (condensers) in circuit locations where they will serve efficiently the purposes for which the equipment is intended, the War Production Board said today.

A WPB representative told members of the Committee that an estimated 50 percent of the capacitors in use on ground and aircraft radio equipment could use Characteristic A or B mica capacitors effectively.

A representative of the Mica-Graphite Division of WPB said it has been the policy of the division to deny authorization for the use of the highest grades of mica for capacitors in circuit applications where a lower grade of mica would serve the purpose. Capacitor manufacturers have assisted in observing this policy, he said. Supplies of mica will be available to continue the policy, he indicated.

Backlogs of unfilled orders for mica capacitors have decreased between the end of December and the end of January, WPB representatives told the Committee members. The backlog for paper dielectric capacitors has remained at about four months' production, the industry members were informed. The backlog for ceramic capacitors at the end of January had increased approximately 20 per cent over the end of December and now represents approximately five months' production.

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## PETRILLO DEMANDS NBC, BLUE TURNTABLERS JOIN AFM

James C. Petrillo has delivered an ultimatum to NBC, Blue and WOR, New York City, that all record turntable handlers join the American Federation of Musicians.

CBS will not be affected at present by the new Petrillo demand because its technicians are all members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1212, an AFL affiliate, while technicians at NBC, the Blue and WOR are members of the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, an independent organization. IBEW has a three-year contract with CBS.

If the demand is met, added salary costs may run from \$35,000 to \$50,000 per network.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

1. The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Department of the Army, Office of the Adjutant General, and the files of the Department of the Army, Office of the Inspector General, regarding the activities of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in the Philippines during the period from 1945 to 1947.

2. The AFSC is a non-profit organization which was organized in 1917 for the purpose of promoting peace and understanding between the peoples of different nations. It is a member of the American Friends Service Committee, which is a member of the American Friends Service Committee, which is a member of the American Friends Service Committee.

3. The AFSC has been active in the Philippines since 1945, when it was first organized in Manila. It has since then been active in various parts of the Philippines, including the provinces of Iloilo, Negros, and Cebu. It has been active in the fields of social work, education, and health care.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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## TRAMMELL FORESEES TELEVISION AS GREAT POSTWAR DEVELOPMENT

In a statement to NBC affiliated stations, Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company this week declared that of all the post-war developments promised by the progress of the art and science of radio, television presents the greatest challenge and the greatest opportunity. It is a challenge which can be met only by the cooperation of Government, the broadcasters and the radio manufacturing industry, Mr. Trammell declared.

He revealed the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. had made tentative plans to install between 6000 and 7000 miles of coaxial cable within the next five or six years, making relay of television signals possible on a network basis.

Under this plan, according to the Associated Press, New York and Washington would be linked by cable by 1945 as New York and Philadelphia are today; New York, Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles by 1946; the South added by 1947 and the network complete by 1950.

The basis of NBC television activities, Mr. Trammell advised affiliated stations, may be summarized as follows:

I. "NBC will cooperate with the Government and with other members of the industry in line with its research, experimentation and practical operating experience in television, in the effort to secure the best possible standards of operation for a commercial television broadcasting system in the United States.

II. "In developing a basis for an eventual television network, NBC will cooperate in every way with the owners and operators of the stations affiliated with its network.

III. "In preparation for the expected expansion of television services in the post-war period, NBC will, within the limitations of wartime operations:

"(a) Expand its existing program service by tapping new sources of program material and talent, and by developing new program techniques;

"(b) Transmit field programs once a month or oftener from points outside the studio;

"(c) Resume studio broadcasts from the NBC television studio in Radio City;

"(d) Continue research and development in all phases of television.

IV. "As soon after the war as materials become available, NBC will construct a television station in Washington, D. C., so that a service of sight-and-sound may be available in the nation's capital, and from the nation's capital to other cities when interconnection between stations is made available.

V. "To establish the anchor points of television system, NBC has filed additional applications with the Federal Communications Commission for construction permits for television stations in Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

VI. A nationwide network will not spring up overnight, but must proceed as an orderly, logical development. Such a development would establish television networks in the following possible ways:



3/3/44

"1. An Eastern Network that will extend from Boston to Washington, with stations located at such intervening points as Worcester, Providence, Hartford, Schenectady, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, with perhaps an extension to Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

"2. A Mid-West Network that will develop with Chicago as its hub, spreading out to Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit and Cleveland.

"3. A Pacific Coast Network between the great talent center of Hollywood connecting with San Francisco and gradually extending to other important points.

"These regional networks will gradually stretch out over wider areas, and will themselves become linked together. Thus, city after city, across the continent will be brought into network operation, until finally complete nationwide networks will become a reality."

Including enclosures, Mr. Trammell's statement to the affiliated stations comprised 16 typewritten pages.

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#### FCC HASN'T HEARD OF PROSPECTIVE MARSHALL FIELD-WJJD BUY

Although it was reported from Chicago that Marshall Field was about to buy Station WJJD in that city from Ralph L. Atlass, evidently no word of the transaction had reached the Federal Communications Commission officially. Nevertheless, word from Chicago was to the effect that the deal was practically closed.

Color is lent to the report by the fact that Mr. Atlass is also the owner of Station WIND of Gary, Indiana, which also covers Chicago, and therefore has been considered a Chicago station. If that were held to be correct, Mr. Atlass under the regulation that no one shall own more than one station in the same or overlapping areas, would have to dispose of either WJJD or WIND by June 1st. Seeking a ruling on the order and as the first test case, Mr. Atlass recently applied to the FCC for a hearing on this. His request was granted but as yet the date of the hearing had not been set.

WJJD operates with 20,000 watts on 1160 kc. limited time and the call letters are the initials of Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania. This came about through Mr. Davis being the head of the Moose Lodge when that organization owned the station.

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## ZENITH FORMS NEW RADIONICS CORP.

H. J. Wines, for seventeen years General Sales Manager of the Frigidaire Division of General Motors Corporation at New York and Chicago, has been appointed General Manager and Director of the newly formed Zenith Radionics Corporation of New York, subsidiary of Zenith Radio Corporation, with headquarters in the Empire State Building. Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the radio company, will also head the radionics company.

In a release from Chicago on March 1st, J. J. Nance, Vice-President and Director of Sales of Zenith Radio Corporation and its subsidiaries, reported that their shipments for the month of February were the largest in the company's history. Both the months of January and February of this year exceeded any preceding two months in the company's history. The shipments for the ten months of its present fiscal year exceeded those of any previous full year. Zenith's shipments February 29th alone also exceeded any previous single day reaching a peak of \$1,400,000.

Mr. Nance stated that the recent order placing Chicago in Group 1 Acute Labor Area should not affect Zenith as it holds orders for Government equipment sufficient to maintain production at full capacity, thus assuring continuous employment of its people. Zenith has not only met each and every one of its scheduled deliveries of radionic apparatus to the Government this year, but has exceeded its scheduled deliveries on a number of its products for the Armed Forces.

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## SEEKS TO JUSTIFY USE OF MIDWEST RADIO SERVICE NAME

Nathaniel Goldberg, trading as North Eastern Radio Co., 799 Broadway, New York City, and as Midwest Radio Service Co., 80 East 11th St., New York City, has filed answer to a Federal Trade Commission complaint charging him with the use of unfair and deceptive acts and practices in connection with the sale of radios and radio parts.

Goldberg denies the complaint's allegations that in his advertising matter he falsely represents that he maintains a radio laboratory and is a manufacturer of radios; that he and his employees are radio engineers; that he sells his merchandise at factory or manufacturers' prices, and that the radios repaired by him are factory rebuilt sets and will give new radio performance. The respondent asserts that none of the advertising matter complained of was used during or subsequent to 1943 and that much of it was discontinued prior to that year.

Goldberg formerly was service representative in New York and New Jersey for Midwest Radio Corp., of Cincinnati, a large well-established firm which manufactures and sells radios under the trade name "Mid West". In justification of certain of his representations objected to in the complaint, Goldberg alleges that after the termination of his employment with Midwest Radio Corp. in 1940 he used, in his business, laboratory equipment purchased from Midwest, continued in his employ factory service men who had been in the employ of

[illegible]

Midwest, carried in stock a line of factory-made radios and sold radios and radio parts at exceptionally low prices which actually represented a savings to the purchaser of up to 50 percent. He contends that he is a manufacturer of radios within the meaning and use of the term among members of the purchasing public.

"The complaint alleged, and the respondent denies, that through the use of his trade name Midwest Radio Service Co., and through the use of representations in advertisements addressed to owners of Mid West radios and customers and former customers of Midwest Radio Corp., the respondent has led the public to believe that he is still connected with or maintains a factory branch for the Cincinnati corporation.

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#### BALTIN NEW TELEVISION BROADCASTERS' SECRETARY

The Board of Directors of Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., have announced the appointment of Will Baltin as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. Mr. Baltin has been Program Manager of the DuMont Television Station, W2XWV in New York City since 1940.

Mr. Baltin will devote himself to handling the business affairs of the Association and will coordinate the activities of member television companies for the advancement of television during wartime and in the post-war period.

The Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc. was organized in January to advance the interests of television in the United States. Allen B. DuMont of the DuMont Laboratories, Passaic, N.J. is President and Lewis Allen Weiss of the Don Lee Network, Los Angeles, is Vice-President.

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#### ::: TRADE NOTES :::

The Storage Battery Division of Philco Corporation at Trenton, N.J., has just received its fourth Army-Navy "E" Award.

Stations KYCA, Prescott, Ariz., and KWJB, Globe, Ariz., became affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company network as of March 1st.

In a sketch of Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, Marquis Childs, columnist, says: "For one thing Hannegan intends to organize a big radio campaign - spend some real money."

Fulton Lewis, Sr., 73, father of MBS commentator, died Wednesday at his home in Washington, D.C. A member of the bar for almost a half century, he was twice President of the Washington Arts Club, head of the District unit of the Society of Colonial Wars, and for 16 years President of the Washington Law Reporter Company.

The Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., at Passaic, N.J., was among those to receive the Army-Navy production award this week.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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March 7, 1944.

## NBC SETS NEW HIGH FOR WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS' SHOW

The National Broadcasting Company surely went to town Saturday, March 4th, with the show they put on at the Statler Hotel for the White House Correspondents' dinner and the 11th Anniversary of President Roosevelt. It has been the custom of the networks to alternate in furnishing the entertainment at these dinners and down through the years there have been some excellent programs but none finer in the opinion of the writer than the one NBC gave last Saturday night. One estimate was that conservatively it would cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000 to duplicate it.

Personally supervising the performance were David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, Niles Trammell, President of NBC; Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager; John F. Royal, Vice-President in Charge of New Developments; Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President, and Carleton D. Smith, NBC Washington General Manager.

Not only were there stars seldom assembled on one stage but performers less well known who themselves almost stopped the show. For instance, there was a trained seal - an animal well known to the newspaper corps - which brought down the house by flapping up to the microphone and giving an imitation of one of Herr Hitler's speeches. Then there was Wally Berg, introduced as "a hot air artist", causing a distinguished Senator to remark, "they should seat him at the head table". Mr. Berg, a toy balloon trickster, created a zoo of miniature rubber balloon animals right before your eyes. "Archie" came all the way from "Duffy's Tavern" in New York to help dispense the hospitality. Then followed the debut in this country of Pedro Vargas, a great Mexican tenor, with the largest sombrero and the most brilliantly colored zerape ever seen north of the Rio Grande. Before Pedro began, he made a little speech in Mexican which Vice-President Wallace got busy and translated for the President.

A thrilling curtain raiser at these dinners is the salute to the President by a company of soldiers, sailors and marines. This year WACS and WAVES were included. The U. S. Navy Band led the procession. Dr. Frank Black of NBC, later took over with 40 members of the NBC Concert Orchestra.

Gracie Fields who, believe you me, has a real voice and all dolled up in a white silk dress and glittering with diamonds is a looker as well as a comedienne, wowed the customers. Gracie, Britain's highest paid star, almost blew herself up singing "The Greatest Aspidistra in the World". Elsie Janis, "sweetheart of the AEF", was brought by plane from Los Angeles to give her own version of "Hinky, Dinky, Parley Vous", and "what you boys' fathers liked in the last war".

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Bob Hope came on saying that trying to find a room in Washington, he wound up in the basement of the Carlton Hotel. Seeing a man half asleep in a chair there, he said, "I'm going to another hotel." The man said: "Don't be foolish, I'm the manager of the Statler and look where I am." Mr. Hope said he "finally found a nice bench in a park overlooking the Shoreham." Some of his other wisecracks were:

"Trying to find a room in Washington is like trying to find 'My Day' in the Chicago Tribune."

"Mr. Roosevelt has been President so long that when I was a boy my father said to me, 'Bob, maybe some day you'll grow up to be Vice-President.'"

"At the last military conference between Roosevelt and Churchill, they discussed where and when to attack the enemy and how to keep Eleanor out of the crossfire."

"Willkie has got his eye on the President's chair, but look what Roosevelt's got on it."

"I get a big kick out of that Yank soldier who fathered quadruplets. Proves there'll always be an England."

The most dramatic moment was the appearance of Fritz Kreisler. He seemed to have completely recovered from his tragic accident. After thunderous applause, the audience arose in tribute to the great artist.

The only speaker was President Roosevelt who said: "I wish Dave Sarnoff could come and show us how to broadcast our White House press conferences."

There was a memorable finale when Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" with the President and the audience joining in.

Earlier in the evening Merriman Smith of the United Press was sworn in as President of the White House Correspondents' Association succeeding Paul Wooton, Washington Correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Picayune and McGraw-Hill Publications. Mr. Wooton, one of the most valuable and popular members of the Washington newspaper corps, was returned by acclimation to his old job of Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. Someday somebody is going to write a story about Paul. Not only is he the Business Manager of the White House Correspondents, but he is the mainspring of the Overseas Writers, the Trade Press group, and a Director of the National Press Club. And here we'd be remiss not to mention Miss Haggett, Mr. Wooton's capable secretary so well and favorably known to Washington correspondents.

J. A. Fox, of the Washington Evening Star, was installed as Vice President of the White House Correspondents' Association, and three members of the Executive Committee - Fred Pasley, of the New York News; John H. Crider of the New York Times and Robert G. Nixon of International News Service.

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Among those from the radio industry who attended the dinner were:

Carl Burkland, General Manager, WTOP, Washington; Wells Church, head Radio Bureau, Rep. North Committee; Martin Codel, formerly of Broadcasting Magazine; George Crandall, CBS Publicity Chief, New York; Comdr. T. A. M. Craven, Federal Communications Commissioner; Leif Eid, NBC, Washington; Earl Gammons, Vice-President CBS, Washington; Earl Godwin, radio commentator; Richard Harkness, radio commentator; Lieut. E. K. Jett, Federal Communications Commissioner; G. W. Johnstone, Blue Net News Chief; Paul Kesten, Vice President CBS, New York; Capt. Thomas Knode, Public Relations, NBC, Washington; Lynne M. Lamm, National Association of Broadcasters, Ernest K. Lindley, radio commentator.

Also, Edward McGrady, Vice-President, Radio Corporation of America; Claude Mahoney, Blue Net commentator; Clarence Menser, Vice President in Charge of Programs, NBC; Byron Price, Director of Censorship; John Harold Ryan, President Elect, National Association of Broadcasters; Oswald Schuette, Radio Corporation of America; Fred Shawn, NBC, Washington and Paul White, News Chief, CBS.

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#### GOES TO BAT IN CONGRESS FOR INDEPENDENT BROADCASTERS

Championing the independent broadcasters, Representative Karl E. Mundt, (R), of South Dakota, declared that "it is gratifying to know that a Senate committee is about to report out legislation designed to establish a code of ethical rules and regulations for broadcasting which will protect the rights of free speech for all and prevent the radio industry from either being subjected to the extra-legal decrees of the FCC or the non-legal dictations of a few monopolistic moguls presently enjoying almost exclusive access to the best air waves."

Representative Mundt added that it is hoped and expected that these objectives will be enacted by the present Congress.

Prefacing his remarks, Representative Mundt said:

"In view of the fact that the radio industry, the Federal Communications Commission and the need for revising legislation dealing with the establishment and maintenance of a free and impartial radio in this Republic are occupying more and more attention in Congress, I am utilizing permission granted me by the House to include at this point an informative article appearing in the February 28th issue of Broadcasting. The author of the article is Ed Craney, of Butte, Mont., who is further identified by the statement at the beginning of this article.

"If radio is to remain free in this country as I, for one, very much desire it shall, it is necessary that legislation be passed

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

2. The second part of the report deals with the details of the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

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3. The third part of the report deals with the details of the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

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6. The sixth part of the report deals with the details of the work done during the year. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.



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which will set up clear-cut and understandable rules and regulations which will not be subject to the whim or interpretative impulse of the FCC. It is also essential that the public be protected against some of the existing flagrant abuses in broadcasting by which individuals, organizations, and institutions are attacked over the air without adequate provision being guaranteed that they shall be assured the right of free speech by being given the opportunity of rejoinder. In other words, to remain free the radio industry must demonstrate its right to be free.

"Freedom of speech on the air, Mr. Speaker, must not be the monopoly of the few, nor the exclusive privilege of the favored. Congress has a responsibility to the listening public and to the integrity of our great Bill of Rights to set up rules of fair play and correct behavior on the air waves which shall apply alike to the great radio networks and the independent radio outlets."

The statement at the beginning of Mr. Craney's article in Broadcasting, which Representative Mundt referred to, read:

"Ed Craney is no stranger to broadcasters. Identified with practically every major controversy of the craft for a dozen years, he quit the N.A.B. at the stormy St. Louis convention in 1941, announcing he wouldn't return until there was a change. With the departure of Neville Miller as N.A.B. president, he applied for readmission, which was approved by the N.A.B. board February 3. Friend and confidante of Chairman Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, Mr. Craney, in characteristic fashion, volunteers his views herewith from his vantage point as unofficial attache of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee now writing a new radio law."

Mr. Craney's article concluded:

"I am fully convinced that the independent stations should maintain their own association and also should hire someone as competent as a Russell or a Gammons to head its Washington office. This representation should be exclusively for the independent stations - for us and not with the interests of a network or a great manufacturing or communications company always in the background.\* \* \*

"What can we do for the benefit of ourselves? How can we raise enough money to support an N.A.B. without the networks? Representation in Washington is of primary importance to us. But we need not carry on alone all the work of the present N.A.B. Many functions can be usefully and properly collaborated between our independent organization and a networks' organization and funds can be supplied jointly for that work. N.A.B. used to operate on much less than the \$350,000 budget of today; under wise and competent management, it will not be difficult to do so again. Moreover, the industry will have better standing if it is not running an expensive Washington corporation lobby."

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## NAB TAKES ISSUE WITH WMCA SELLING CONTROVERSIAL TIME

What appears to be a development of a sharp difference of opinion within the industry is suggested in a letter from Willard D. Egolf, Assistant to the President of the National Association of Broadcasters to Nathan Straus, President of Station WMCA in New York, which reads in part as follows:

"The National Association of Broadcasters feels some concern over the announcement of WMCA policy to sell time for the discussion of controversial issues. Your requirement that both sides of a controversy be willing to participate commercially is only an incident to the real problem, we feel, and is not an adequate solution.

"For several years prior to 1939 the broadcasting industry searched for a suitable policy to cover the broadcasting of programs involving controversial issues. On July 11 of that year the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters was adopted at a meeting of the membership with more than five hundred present. Serious study by leaders of the industry resulted in a strong, unequivocal declaration in the section entitled, 'Controversial Public Issues'. Put to the test and subjected to discussion many times since 1939, this language still stands in the opinion of the industry as the soundest assurance of operation in the public interest.

"In the light of this provision of the Code, the thing to be most regretted is a policy which places money in the balance, against a manager's judgment, in deciding the weight of a controversial issue. There is no substitute for alert, aggressive, public-minded station management. When the decision as to broadcasting a controversial public issue becomes involved with commercial revenue, even though both sides are represented, it cannot be denied that the prospect of revenue will occupy a prominent place in the negotiations; it will receive consideration and it may be accepted as a determining factor to the exclusion of sound broadcast policies. Worst of all, a station manager is invited to base his decision on monetary rather than public service considerations, thereby setting up false standards.

"In no sense does the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters impair the 'freedom to listen'. This right is the foundation of the Code. It is part of the basic radio law, under which owners of radio stations are licensed only on condition that they operate 'in the public interest, convenience and necessity'. There is a public responsibility which need not be sugar-coated by an inducement to sell time which they are charged to furnish free.

"There is nothing in your policy which enables a proponent of a controversial issue to obtain broadcast time more readily than he is able to obtain it under the Code. As a matter of fact, reduced to its final analysis, your policy provides a means whereby he may be kept off the air altogether, and effectively. His opponent, by your own statement, need only say that he is unable or unwilling to spend the money for a reply. Under the Code of the National Association of

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Broadcasters, a station manager may schedule a broadcast on a controversial issue, if he deems it in the public interest. If no one on the opposing side chooses to make a reply, both sides are held to have had their 'day in court'. Thus, at least station management is vindicated in the exercise of unbiased judgment in the public interest.

"Inasmuch as the announcement of your policy received publicity through press and radio, we are taking the liberty of giving similar publication to this letter."

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WJJD TO FIELD \$700,000; WFTL FORT INDUSTRY \$270,000

The sale of two important stations was completed last week when Marshall Field bought Station WJJD in Chicago from Ralph L. Atlass and associates, and the Federal Communications Commission finally placed its stamp of approval on the sale of WFTL, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to Fort Industry, headed by Lieut. Commander George B. Storer, now stationed in Chicago. The Commission at the same time authorized WFTL to open and maintain studios in Miami. The money consideration in the WJJD deal, a 20,000 watt station operating on limited time, was \$700,000, and for WFTL, with 10,000 watts, \$275,000.

Mr. Field has been looking for a station in Chicago for sometime and the FCC order requiring the disposal of more than one station under the same ownership in any territory opened the way for the purchase as the Atlass group would have been required to dispose of either WJJD or WIND, whose coverage overlaps.

All of the common stock of WJJD, Inc. and 360 of 900 outstanding shares of preferred stock were purchased by Mr. Field from Ralph L. Atlass, Leslie Atlass, P. K. Wrigley and A. M. Linick. Horace L. Lohnes, Washington attorney, represented Mr. Field and W. Theodore Pierson the stockholders in WJJD.

Mr. Wrigley, chewing gum manufacturer, real estate operator and owner of the Chicago Cubs, is principal owner of WJJD, holding approximately 35% of the common stock, of which 15,000 shares were outstanding. Ralph Atlass holds approximately 25%; his brother, Leslie, CBS Vice-President in Chicago, approximately 20%; and Mr. Linick, identified with the station management, approximately 10%.

The 15,000 shares of common stock are being acquired for \$660,000, at the rate of \$44 per share. The price per share of the preferred stock was \$100, or \$36,000 for the 360 shares acquired, leaving 540 shares at \$100 per share outstanding. Acquisition of the remaining preferred shares would bring the overall price to \$750,000.

According to the sales contract, the sellers guarantee the balance sheet as of Jan. 31, 1944. The balance sheet shows current

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assets of approximately \$225,000 and a net worth of about \$320,000. Replacement value of technical equipment and studios was estimated at \$200,000. The station has current contracted business of between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

Fort Industry, of which J. Harold Ryan, President-elect of the National Association of Broadcasters, is Vice-President, acquired WFTL from Ralph A. Horton, investment broker.

Commander Storer was quoted as saying that Stephen A. Vetter will continue as Managing Director of the station under the new ownership. He will report to George W. Smith, Executive Vice-President of Fort Industry and directing head of WWVA, Wheeling, and L. A. Pixley, Fort Industry General Manager in Detroit. Mr. Pixley also heads the Standard Tube Co., Storer enterprise engaged in Government contract work. The Fort Industry Co. stations, in addition to WFTL and WWVA, are WMMN, Fairmount, West Virginia; WLOK, Lima, Ohio; WHIZ, Zanesville, Ohio, WAGA, Atlanta, Georgia, and WSPD, Toledo, Ohio.

The application for transfer, filed by Andrew W. Bennett, Washington attorney, covered acquisition of equipment and property valued at \$181,000, plus several mortgages, which brought the figure to \$275,000. A claim against the sale entered by Mr. Vetter, based on a previous contract with Mr. Horton, was settled.

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#### CBS ISSUES INVASION ORDERS; MBS PRE-INVASION NEWS SHEET

The networks are preparing for the invasion in earnest. Paul W. White, CBS Chief of News Events, has just sent confidential instructions which are called "A blueprint to all CBS World News men for our domestic coverage of the prospective invasion of Western Europe." Another confidential memo, written for the benefit of CBS correspondents who will be assigned to invasion forces and for the network's bureau men in London, has been sent out.

A specially prepared news sheet, with accompanying photos and mats of the network's overseas and domestic news commentators and reporters, as they stand poised for the Allied invasion of the European continent, has been mailed to newspaper radio editors and affiliated radio stations by the Press Department of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The promotion contains stories and photos on all the network's topflight news men.

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Page 1

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy for the new year. The President states that he has no objection to the Congress passing any law that it may see fit to pass, provided it does not violate the Constitution. He also states that he will not interfere with the rights of the States, and that he will not allow the Federal Government to become a permanent army.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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NBC SEEKING CHI TELEVISION CHANNEL GETS RISE OUT OF ZENITH

There appears to be the makings of a first class scrap in NBC's applying for Television Channel No. 1 in Chicago W9XZV, long assigned to the Zenith Radio Corporation.

Hugh Robertson, Executive Vice President and Treasurer for Zenith, promptly issued the following ultimatum:

"Zenith's television transmitter, W9XZV, (commercial television construction permit WTZR) is the oldest existing television transmitter in the Chicago area, and from the standpoint of providing continuous scheduled program service, is older than any New York station.

"W9XZV has been broadcasting regularly scheduled programs continuously since March 30, 1939. We have used our present frequency in the public interest, not only from the standpoint of providing good programs, but also as a means of contributing to advancement of the art. In 1939 Commander McDonald let it be known to the industry in general that the facilities of our station would be made available upon request to schools, business organizations, and others engaged in television research. We have on several occasions transmitted special programs in response to such requests. We have also, at the request of the Federal Communications Commission, conducted special research for that organization.

"Zenith has a considerable investment in television, and has used its assigned television frequency to the greatest possible advantage for science, industry, the FCC, and the general public. NBC's action in asking for Zenith's frequency is presumptuous and unfair, and will be vigorously contested."

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\$1,000,000 OWI SHORT-WAVE BASE TO BE BUILT

Construction of a \$1,000,000 short-wave broadcasting plant to serve the Pacific area, the Far East and Latin America will begin in San Francisco within a few weeks, it was announced Sunday by the National Broadcasting Company.

The plant, expected to be in operation by Fall, will be designed and built by the NBC for and in collaboration with the Office of War Information and the Defense Plant Corporation.

For the duration, the plant, having four powerful stations, will be operated, technically by NBC, San Francisco, for the Overseas Branch of OWI, which will handle program operations.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

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## FCC ROW BREAKS OUT ANEW ON TWO CAPITOL FRONTS

Two outstanding clashes in the row over the Federal Communications Commission investigation are scheduled on Capitol Hill today (Tuesday). First, Chairman James L. Fly will be given his first face-to-face crack at the House Investigating Committee, which though it has been investigating the Commission for more than a year, has not yet offered Mr. Fly an opportunity to be heard. It is generally conceded, however, that his appearance now will not mean much - in fact, amount to a whitewash - inasmuch as Eugene L. Garey, the man who was going to put Fly over the jumps, was recently forced to resign, as was Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, former Chairman. This, many believe, was pulling the teeth of the investigation.

The only hope of the opposition is that Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, and Representative Louis E. Miller (R), of Missouri, minority members of the Investigating Committee, may try to put Mr. Fly on the spot.

Last week, Representative Wigglesworth denounced the investigation on the floor of the House, demanding that Committee Chairman Lea resign unless he conducted "an honest and fearless" inquiry, and today Representative Miller, following the Committee meeting at which Mr. Fly is to appear, will proceed to the House and probably give the members another dose of the same.

Representative Warren Magnuson (D), of Washington, who already has taken up the cudgel for the FCC, has asked for time to answer Mr. Miller so there may be quite a scrimmage on the floor of the House also. Mr. Miller has announced that he will present all the facts concerning the manner in which the hearings on the FCC are now being conducted.

When Chairman Lea announced the latter part of the week that the Committee would give Chairman Fly and the FCC a chance to be heard, Representatives Wigglesworth and Miller declared the decision had been made over their vigorous protests. Whether Representative Miller will reiterate demands that Representative Lea resign, or will announce that he and his colleague will refuse to serve on the Committee remained uncertain.

Mr. Miller disclosed that he and Mr. Wigglesworth had felt so vehemently on the subject of proceeding at this time with the FCC side of the case, without completing an investigation which had previously been started, that they had taken their own stenographer to the executive session of the Committee when the decision was made.

The about-face the White House did in allowing Jonathan Daniels to testify before the Senate Agricultural Committee has led to the belief that the House Investigating Committee may review its efforts to force the hand of President Roosevelt to allow J. Edgar Hoover and high ranking Army and Navy officers who had been called to testify regarding the FCC. When previously called they were all gagged by executive order.

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## CBS ISSUES PRESS COURTESY CARDS

It has been the experience of out-of-town press correspondents endeavoring to look in on New York broadcasts to get man-handled by an attendant or usher who frequently looked like a cross between a phony Marine Corps Major General and a hotel bell-hop.

George Crandall, CBS Director of Press Information, may have had this in mind when he got the happy idea of issuing press courtesy cards to facilitate admission to broadcasts. The card itself is not a ticket of admission to CBS studios or playhouses but upon presentation at Press Information at 485 Madison Avenue, credentials will be issued to bearer for guest privileges in the New York studios and playhouses of Columbia during rehearsal and "on the air". In sending the card, Mr. Crandall further states: "We would appreciate your advising us in advance of your visit here, so that we may reserve tickets for those broadcasts you wish to see."

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## SWEDEN BARS ADVERTISING; ALSO CAMPAIGN SPEECHES

The number of licensed radio receiving sets in Sweden now is 1,709,012, having increased in 1943 by 80,940. In 1942 the gain was 79,300. Since the population is about 6,400,000, there is a radio set for every four inhabitants, or roughly one for every family, a record for all countries with a similar system of charging Government license fees.

No advertising is allowed on the Swedish radio and no political campaign speeches. The revenue from the license fees pays for the programs, which are provided by a service corporation - Radiotjänst - on which the newspapers, the radio manufacturers and the Department of Education are represented. For more details see chapter on "Radio Broadcasting" by Yngve Hugo, Director of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, in "Sweden - A Wartime Survey", distributed by the Albert Bonnier Publishing House, 665 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, New York.

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## OFFICERS' UNIFORM HELD AS INDUCEMENT TO RADIO REPAIR MEN

A folder captioned "Work for Philco in Vital War Job and Wear the Uniform of an Officer" carries a facsimile of a letter addressed to radio servicemen which reads, in part:

"In some of these jobs, the work is of such a military character, the men who do it are entitled to wear the uniform and enjoy the privileges of an officer, except for insignia designating rank. Yet they are civilians, working for Philco, the world's largest radio manufacturer.

"In this work, the most interesting and often thrilling assignments can come to you. For example, you may be sent to a military air base and be given the job of helping to supervise the installation of electronic equipment to be used at that base. Or, if such work appeals to you, you may become an instructor of Army or Navy personnel being trained in radio."



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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System, has been named as a member of Mayor LaGuardia's newly-formed city-wide Committee on Unity, "to promote understanding and mutual respect among all the racial groups in our city".

According to Mayor LaGuardia, the Committee, made up of 19 members headed by Charles E. Hughes, Jr., would observe and analyze dangerous trends and unfavorable conditions, study the causes and suggest remedies.

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 National advertisers, advertising men and media executives will meet in Washington March 8 with Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, to receive first-hand reports on the progress of the war and the needs of the home front.

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 If the transmitter of United Radio Algiers, North Africa, has familiar "buzz" to the G.I.'s within its listening range, it's because it is the same outfit that once perched in the meadows at Wayne, N.J., as New York transmitter WABC of the CBS network.

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 The following stations have applied for construction permits for new High Frequency (FM) broadcast stations: The Valley Broadcasting Co., Steubenville, Ohio; WFBM, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., to be operated on 47,700 kc.; Capital Broadcasting Co., Washington, D.C. to be operated on 46,700 kc.; Plaza Court Broadcasting Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Liberty Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Penna; Drovers Journal Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., to be operated on 48,700 kc.; The Broadcasting Corp. of America, Riverside, Calif., to be operated on 43,500 kc.; also for construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #3 (66000-72000 kilocycles);

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 Through an arrangement between the Committee on Scripts for Soldier and Sailor Shows, Writers War Board, and the Entertainment Section of Special Services, manuscripts are being sent overseas weekly in mimeographed folios. The folios also contain skits from dozens of network radio programs, mainly of comic nature.

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 "Why cannot the Government let some radios be put on the market so that the war veterans who return can buy one at a reasonable price?" a "Disabled Veteran" writes the Washington Star. "Now that I want to buy one I find that the dealers are asking from \$35 to \$50 for several bad radios that sold in peace time for from \$5 to \$10 each.

"Should we war veterans who have served our country to the best of our ability be as much entitled to buy a radio at a reasonable price as the nations of Europe, Asia or South America, etc., or not?"

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REMOVED  
MAY 1 1944  
FRANK E. HULL

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. NEW YORK  
60 RICHMOND STREET  
30 RICHMOND PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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## FCC CLASH PUTS FDR IN ANOTHER HOLE WITH CONGRESS

Explosions on two fronts on Capitol Hill over the Federal Communications Commission allegedly defying Congress on the same day that President Roosevelt had smoothed down the ruffled feathers of the Senate by allowing Jonathan Daniels to testify, came at an embarrassing time for the President who at that moment was doing his utmost to appease the legislative branch.

Also Representative Miller (R), of Missouri, coming right out and saying that if the Administration permits the FCC investigation to reveal even a small portion of the corruption "they will already have lost the November elections" confirms the predictions made in these columns that the FCC would be one of the national campaign targets. Unquestionably bureaucracy will be a big Republican issue and if so, Chairman James L. Fly is very likely to be put forward as a No. 1 example.

Not only was there a crossing of swords last Tuesday between Chairman Fly when, after he was kept waiting for more than a year, he was given his chance to testify before the House Investigating Committee and Representatives Miller and Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, but Mr. Miller later continued the offensive on the floor of the House. Here the FCC was defended by Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D), of Washington.

Representative Miller, who declared the Investigating Committee was blocked and now was a "whitewash move", said in part:

"The indefinite postponement of the WMCA case is not only most unusual, quite aside from the way and manner in which the postponement was considered and acted upon, but is without a parallel in legislative history.

"Congressional committees and their staffs have been known to refrain from investigations and disclosures in matters wherein criminal prosecutions were known to be pending, and rightly so, it may be. But there is no record of any case where the mere pendency of a civil action has been made the pretext for stopping hearings once commenced on a matter between private persons.

"It must be remembered that the Committee's investigation of WMCA had been completed before Flamm filed his suit against Noble. Flamm's suit against Noble was not filed until very early in August, last, while the Committee was holding hearings in New York concerning the FCC's activities in respect of foreign language stations and their personnel. The Committee's investigation had been completed weeks before the Flamm suit was instituted, so far as the committee staff could complete the matter without open hearings before the Committee.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent English colony in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent English colony in Jamestown, Virginia.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The American Revolution was a major event in this period, and it led to the creation of the United States Constitution.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the expansion of the United States, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction era. The Civil War was a major event in this period, and it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of the Reconstruction era.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1865 to 1945. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era. The Progressive Era was a major event in this period, and it led to the establishment of the Federal Reserve and the Social Security Act.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Vietnam War. The Civil Rights Movement was a major event in this period, and it led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Vietnam War. The Civil Rights Movement was a major event in this period, and it led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.



"As the mystery of this New Deal drama unfolds, you will find moving mostly behind the scenes the significant name of Thomas J. Corcoran, once an aide to Mr. Roosevelt. It will be shown later on, that Mr. Noble employed the former chief counsel of the FCC at the suggestion of Mr. Corcoran and that Mr. Corcoran was in the picture to the point where he may have shared in a fee estimated to run as high as \$50,000.

"The \$50,000 bait hung out by Edward J. Noble to 'Tommy the Cork' in a law case does not explain the vigor with which the New Deal so-called inner circle has tried to prevent disclosures in these hearings.

"That Donald Flamm was flimflammed out of a radio station in a fast-moving business deal - and now wishes to recoup - does not explain the administration's violent efforts to put a stop to these investigations.

"May I suggest to you that the administration sees that if they permit this investigation to reveal even a small fraction of the corruption which must exist after 12 years of control of all of the departments of this Government, they will already have lost the election next November.

"And worse, if this Committee of Congress - of Congress, mind you - if this Committee of Congress submits to this administrative gag, we will find that we have closed the door to the shady corridor which leads to the real truth about which men were really responsible for the horror of Pearl Harbor. "

Replying, Representative Magnuson said:

"The gentleman from Missouri devotes a great deal of time to the sale of a radio station in New York and to the fact the Committee temporarily postponed hearings on the matter until such time as a New York court had decided the matter; the case now being before the courts in New York and not before the Committee regarding the matter of whether or not there was any collusion or fraud or whether the sale was this or that. That is a matter of testimony and of course has nothing to do directly with the Federal Communications Commission.

"There is a lot of innuendo that somebody said this or that about and to Mr. Noble and Mr. Flamm. The gentleman from Missouri says that Mr. Noble has now become a power in the radio industry. Maybe the gentleman's objections to Mr. Noble becoming a power in the radio industry goes back to the time when he resigned in 1940 to campaign for Mr. Willkie. That is about as far-fetched as some of the statements that have been made in these speeches."

"In all fairness to Mr. Flamm, does not the gentleman think that Mr. Noble should be submitted to this Committee's investigation, because Mr. Flamm has had to answer every question propounded to him without the benefit of objection or a ruling of a court as to whether or not it may be relevant?" Representative Cole (R), of

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Missouri asked. "Does not the gentleman think Mr. Noble should be subjected to the same thing?"

"I have no reason to believe he is not going to be subjected to it", Representative Magnuson replied.

"But the Committee's action has precluded that", Mr. Cole persisted.

"That is the trouble with this whole business - it has not precluded anything", the Gentleman from Washington answered. "Now we merely have some other matters that we want to settle in the meantime while this controversy has gone to New York. We said we would postpone it for a reasonable time. I do not know of any statement that has been made that these parties will not be called in if it is pertinent to a Congressional investigation for the purpose of legislation, but we do not want to go to washing somebody's linen in New York."

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#### FLY DENYING FCC FELL DOWN DOMINATES HOUSE INVESTIGATION

An expression which Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission frequently uses, "Then we moved in" might well describe his taking the witness stand in the House FCC probe after having been kept waiting for more than a year. In the absence of counsel to replace Eugene L. Garey and staff, Mr. Fly, in the words of one high FCC official "took complete charge of the proceedings". Someone remarked "you could almost smell the whitewash".

It was an eleventh hour attempt on the part of Mr. Fly to save his Radio Intelligence Division which the House had taken an axe to and which, while he was testifying, was at the mercy of the Senate. "The Radio Intelligence Division did a good job at all times" he maintained.

Chairman Fly was on the stand continuously at the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday hearings and will resume next Tuesday.

A new charge was injected into the hearing when Representative Miller (R), of Missouri, asked Mr. Fly what he knew about 'what happened to an American force of destroyers and light cruisers in Alaskan waters as a result of information sent out by the Federal Communications Commission."

Mr. Fly denied any knowledge of the incident and classed it with other "unfounded" charges against the FCC. Representative Miller did not elaborate upon the question.

The witness denied at length the allegation that in failing to stop the Japanese language broadcasts he had contributed to the Pearl Harbor disaster. He said that prior to Dec. 7, 1941,

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"peacetime" conditions prevailed in Hawaii and that communications out of the islands were not censored.

"All they would have to do is walk into a cable office and send it", Mr. Fly asserted. "There is no doubt that Japanese authorities were thoroughly informed on the situation in the islands."

He said that had any illicit short-wave stations operated by the Japanese been in existence "our direction finding stations would have located them."

Representative Magnuson (D), of Washington, then pointed out that there were hundreds of Japanese workmen employed at the Navy Yard, any one of whom may have supplied the enemy fleet with information through regular consular channels of cable and wire, then totally uncensored. Also that it "would have been possible for example, for one of the Japanese maids working in the Navy Yard to have cabled the information direct to Japan."

Discussing "the Committee counsel's flight of fancy that sometime prior to Pearl Harbor I defeated an Army and Navy plan to eliminate Japanese language programs from Hawaii stations", Mr. Fly said:

"This charge was first made by Committee Counsel on the opening day of public hearings.

"The charge has been made in one form or another later on in the record -- though there is a common origin, I think. It was made slightly more definite by Committee Counsel during his examination of Commissioner Craven, Ensign Harold Graves, and Director J. Edgar Hoover. Admiral Hooper was supposed to have come to me with a proposal for stopping these broadcasts and I was supposed to have scotched it. And then when the Army and Navy had about arranged with the stations for stopping them voluntarily, I stepped in and stymied the plan with a speech. That's the charge. There's not a whit of evidence to support it. None of the witnesses questioned even knew anything about the matter. I don't know anything about it. There's just nothing to it.

"The answer is that there was no speech scotching non-existent arrangements to stop broadcasts which the Army and Navy did not want stopped. Here are the facts.

"In the early part of 1941, Admiral Hooper and a member of the Commission's staff discussed the question of the desirability of Hawaiian stations broadcasting Japanese language programs. As a result of this discussion, it was agreed that the Commission would record and analyze these Japanese language broadcasts in order to determine whether or not they were subversive in nature.

"All the Japanese language programs broadcast by Hawaii stations during the period from July 6 to July 12, 1941, were monitored. These recordings were translated and analyzed by the Commission's staff.



"The analyses revealed that these programs were principally devoted to the broadcasting of commercial spot announcements for national and local business firms. Music normally was entirely transcribed."

"Careful analysis did not disclose any subversive activity or perceptible political significance in these broadcasts. Admiral Hooper was kept fully advised on the situation."

Chairman Fly then quoted from a final letter to the naval officer August 23, 1941, sent by E. K. Jett, then Chief Engineer of the FCC, and then added: "Admiral Hooper never did reply to this letter and as far as we know or have any record, he never came back at us on the matter again."

Chairman Fly stated that the FBI and the Army and Navy took the law into their hands and tapped the wires at Pearl Harbor prior to the attack.

Representative Miller introduced a letter from Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee which said that Mr. Fly's opposition to the bill permitting wire tapping and his failure to halt Japanese language broadcasts in Hawaii placed the FCC in the position of partial blame.

Mr. Fly asserted the letter's language showed, in his opinion, that it was inspired by Rear Admiral Stanford C. Hooper, Navy communications officer, now retired.

"Mr. Vinson signed it, but Hooper's fingerprints are all over it", Mr. Fly snapped.

"Here is an effort by Hooper to remove me as Chairman of the Board of War Communications. He tried through the Navy Department and he tried through the Naval Committee and he failed. It is pertinent to the rumor that I had something to do with the retirement of Hooper", Mr. Fly said.

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#### PAUL GALVIN'S BROTHER DIES

Word was received by Bond Geddes of the Radio Manufacturers' Association of the death last Tuesday in Chicago of Joseph Galvin, a brother of Paul V. Galvin, President of RMA. Funeral services for Mr. Galvin were held this morning (Friday) at St. Giles Catholic Church, Oak Park, Illinois.

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## FCC PRESENTS NEW 5,000 TO 20,000 WATT STATION ANALYSIS

During the year 1943 there were 221 standard broadcast stations operating with power of 5 to 20 kw, an analysis just made by the Federal Communications Commission reveals. One of these stations was located in Alaska, 1 in Hawaii, 4 in Puerto Rico, 2 in the District of Columbia, and 213 were in 45 of the States. There are no stations operating with this power in the States of Nevada, Vermont and Wyoming. Included in the 221 stations are 15 non-commercial stations. There also were 6 outstanding construction permits. Forty of these stations operate on clear channel frequencies and 181 on regional frequencies, and may be grouped as follows:

| <u>Number of<br/>Stations</u> | <u>Power</u>      | <u>Time</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1                             | 20 kw             | Limited     |
| 9                             | 10 kw             | Unlimited   |
| 1                             | 10 kw             | Limited     |
| 1                             | 7½kw              | Unlimited   |
| 1                             | 5kw-N-10kw-D      | Unlimited   |
| 1                             | 1kw-N-10kw-D      | Unlimited   |
| 154                           | 5 kw              | Unlimited   |
| 3                             | 5 kw              | Limited     |
| 10                            | 5 kw              | Daytime     |
| 37                            | 1kw-N-5kw-D       | Unlimited   |
| 2                             | 500 watts-N-5kw-D | Unlimited   |
| <u>1</u>                      | 100 watts-N-5kw-D | Unlimited   |

221

One hundred and seventy-one of these stations have filed revenue reports for the year ended December 31, 1943, reporting "net time sales" amounting to \$51,207,000, and the same stations reported \$42,051,000 for the year 1942, an increase of \$9,156,000 or 21.8%.

Five of the 171 stations showed a decrease in net time sales and the remaining 166 showed increases ranging from \$1,000 to \$182,000, and may be grouped as follows:

5 stations reporting decreases of \$1,000 to \$56,000; 37 stations reporting increases of \$1,000 to \$25,000; 49 stations reporting increases of \$25,000 to \$50,000; 43 stations reporting increases of \$50,000 to \$75,000; 19 stations reporting increases of \$75,000 to \$100,000; 18 stations reporting increases of \$100,000 to \$182,000.

One hundred and fifty-six of the 206 commercial stations serve as outlets for the four major networks as follows:

Blue - 32 stations; Blue and Mutual - 6 stations; Blue and National - 2 stations; Columbia - 49 stations; Columbia and Mutual - 2 stations; Mutual - 20 stations; National - 45 stations.

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| Section               | President   | Vice-President |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Internal Medicine     | W. H. W. W. | J. H. H.       |
| External Medicine     | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Surgery               | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Gynecology            | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Pediatrics            | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Ophthalmology         | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Otorhinolaryngology   | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Dermatology           | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Psychiatry            | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Pathology             | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Physiology            | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Pharmacology          | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Hygiene               | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Public Health         | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Jurisprudence | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Education     | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Statistics    | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Literature    | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Art           | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical History       | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Geography     | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Climatology   | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Meteorology   | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Botany        | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Zoology       | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Entomology    | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Microbiology  | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Bacteriology  | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Virology      | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Parasitology  | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Hygiene       | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Sanitation    | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Prevention    | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Cure          | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Prognosis     | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Treatment     | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Dietetics     | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Therapeutics  | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Surgery       | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Obstetrics    | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Gynecology    | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Pediatrics    | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Geriatrics    | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Neurology     | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Psychiatry    | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Psychology    | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Anthropology  | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Ethnology     | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Linguistics   | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |
| Medical Literature    | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
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| Medical Ethnology     | J. H. H.    | W. H. W.       |
| Medical Linguistics   | W. H. W.    | J. H. H.       |

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## CBS BROCHURE ON PROGRAM PROMOTION OF 128 STATIONS

A report on Columbia Broadcasting System's 1943 program promotion campaign has been released by the network in brochure form. The campaign was launched in September 1943, and broke simultaneously in 128 CBS "station cities" throughout the United States.

The report, contained in a large 16-page brochure, is based on verified statistics received from the 128 participating stations. Each station was supplied by CBS with material for use in media within their own markets. This material included live and recorded announcements for use on the stations; mats for newspaper advertising; talent posters by such well-known artists as James Montgomery Flagg and many others for display purposes; car and bus cards; post card pictures of talent for direct mail; informative booklets on the programs and a special press book prepared by CBS Press Information.

Total broadcasts on the stations of live and recorded announcements, many of which featured the network stars themselves, numbered 47,045.

The newspaper insertions in the "station cities" reached a national monthly circulation of 543,577,000 - an average daily circulation of over 19,000,000.

Over 175,000 of the brilliant, large posters portraying leading CBS artists or directors were displayed throughout the "station cities", on billboards, in department stores, hotel, theater and station lobbies and in other suitable locations.

The car cards displaying the CBS stations' programs, call letters, and frequencies reached an overall monthly circulation of 1,146,656,000 - 38,200,000 daily.

CBS Press Information's 132-page book supplied a diversity of material for radio editors, feature editors and radio columnists.

The brochure points out that the program promotion campaign, a voluntary CBS station-network cooperative effort, attained its objective:

"To invite the mass of the American people to listen to those (CBS) programs, and to recognize the fact that they were being offered by the foremost talent, sponsored by the foremost advertisers and broadcast over the foremost network in America."

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Frederick A. Turner, 37 years old, was picked up in Brooklyn by the Federal Communications Commission for operating an amateur radio set despite the fact that all amateur licenses were suspended at the outbreak of the war. Turner had a homemade set and there was no evidence linking him to any espionage activity. He was evidently operating the set for his own amusement and was communicating with other pleasure seeking amateurs, several of whom will be arrested soon, the FCC said.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml (A), 10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml (B), 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml (C), and 10<sup>9</sup> cells/ml (D). The transformation efficiency was determined by the number of transformants per 10<sup>6</sup> cells of *Agrobacterium* suspension. The data are the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments.

On 11/11/1964, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

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| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |



## SENATE COMMITTEE WOULD SLASH FCC FUNDS \$2,163,857

At almost the same hour yesterday (Thursday) that Chairman James L. Fly was endeavoring to convince the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission that Admiral S. C. Hooper had tried to kick him out, instead of vice-versa, the Senate Appropriations Committee administered a swift kick to the FCC by not only approving the House cut of \$1,654,857 from the FCC appropriations but recommended another cut of \$509,000 itself.

This was a painful surprise on the part of New Dealers who had predicted that the Senate would restore the \$1,654,857 which would completely wipe out the FCC Radio Intelligence Division. However the Senate Appropriations Committee was on the warpath for bureaus and bureaucrats and mercilessly descended upon Mr. Fly and the FCC along with the TVA, FEPC, and nearly a score of other bureaus in the \$8,557,943,938 independent offices bill. This Committee recommendation will be taken under consideration by the Senate probably early in the week.

The Senate Committee also approved an amendment prohibiting use of TVA funds for political purposes through payment of newspaper or radio advertisements.

Last year the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in a letter to President Roosevelt endorsed by Secretary of the Navy Knox and Secretary of War Stimson, requested that the functions of RID be taken over by the Army and Navy. Although the President rejected the request for an Executive Order to accomplish this purpose, the Joint Chiefs of Staff never have withdrawn their request or informed Congressional appropriations committees that they have changed their minds.

It was this action which caused the House to recommend abolishing the RID and transferring its activities to the Army and Navy and which no doubt caused the Senate to uphold the House.

The original request of the Federal Communications Commission was \$8,371,700, the largest in its history and compared with a request for the fiscal year 1940 of \$1,830,000. For radio intelligence work which was set up by emergency funds of the President back in 1941 to the extent of \$1,600,000, the request was \$1,960,000. The amount asked for non-war Commission work was \$2,209,000 for salaries with an additional of \$16,700. This would be affected by the further cut of \$309,000 which the Senate has recommended.

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Addressing the Empire State Town Meeting at Union College, Schenectady, George W. Healy, Jr., Director of the Domestic Branch of OWI, spoke of the "generous support" OWI receives from radio stations, newspapers and other media.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE  
January 10, 1917  
REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 1, 1916

AND  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 1, 1916

AND  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 1, 1916

AND  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF MINES  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 1, 1916

AND  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 1, 1916

AND  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF FOREST SERVICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 1, 1916

AND  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 1, 1916

## U.S. SIGNAL CORPS RADIO EQUIPMENT CALLED BEST AT FRONT

"The mobile headquarters radio station is far and away the best field radio equipment at the front. This is the unanimous opinion of all British and American officers interviewed." - From an official report to the Chief Signal Officer from the Mediterranean theater.

The recipient of the unusual and convincing citation quoted above is radio set SCR-299 - developed by the Signal Corps - which has been in the thick of battle on every front and which has rendered exceptional service under the most severe combat conditions.

"SCR-299 radio stations", another report says, "have been the main means of radio communication between the American forces in North Africa, having covered at one time a range of 2,300 miles with satisfactory performance. If operated on proper frequency, it is believed that these radios will cover any reasonably long distance with 24-hour service. The SCR-299 proved to be the real answer to the problem of long distance communication in the African and Italian theaters."

But as these enthusiastic statements and others in a similar vein were coming into Washington, a new and improved version of the SCR-299 had been developed and tested by the Signal Corps and was even then being produced and shipped overseas as rapidly as possible.

The new station is called the SCR-399 and, while it retains the major radio components of its predecessor which have proved so valuable, the frequency range has been extended, the mobility increased, and a new cabin-like shelter has been developed which can be mounted on the bed of a standard 2½-ton cargo truck. Formerly a specially-designed panel truck was used. This model added to production requirements, was less easily maneuvered, and rendered the vehicle more susceptible to enemy identification because of its distinguishing characteristics. The new truck and shelter combination allows more interior space and permits receivers to be mounted in chests which can be removed from the shelter. Like its predecessor it may be operated while in motion.

When necessary the shelter and the installed radio equipment may be removed and set up on the ground as a complete field radio station with all the communications facilities intact. Both the shelter and the detachable trailer - which transports a gasoline-driven power generator - can easily be camouflaged, and the trailer can be separated from the shelter as much as 200 yards by extension cables. Remote control provision incorporated in the equipment permits operation of the radio station from as far as a mile away. That is, the operating position can be separated from the equipment by this distance.

The transmitter and its accessories, together with two standard Signal Corps receivers, operating chests, spare parts chests and all other equipment necessary to make up a complete mobile radio

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station, are securely fastened in the shelter. The radio components are placed on shock-proof mountings to absorb vibrations. Throat or lip microphones may be used to permit voice modulations if gas masks must be worn.

Two operators may sit at the operating chests inside the shelter with all receiving and transmitting controls within easy reach. Moderate temperatures are maintained through use of an electric heater in cold weather and by the heater fan and ventilating blower during hot spells.

A companion set for airborne transport - the SCR-499 - includes all the principal components of the SCR-399 except that none of the radio equipment is installed in the shelter and the power unit is not installed in the trailer. Canvas covers are provided as protection for the major radio parts and the various units may then be transported by air or other means to a desired destination where they are quickly set up as a field radio station either in a shelter, a tent or a vehicle.

The SCR-299 helped pave the way for Allied victories in the Mediterranean theater from El Alamein to Italy. In Africa alone it operated on five networks, including circuits from Oran to England, Gibraltar, Casablanca, Algiers and Accra.

From the Pacific theater comes the following comment from a Signal Corps colonel:

"New Guinea is 1,000 miles from Australia. The Japanese at one time had air superiority. Our only form of communication was radio. We were fortunate enough to get two SCR-299 stations - for two months that was our only form of communication.

"Sometimes we took the set from its panel truck and set it up in the jungle. We used remote control because the Japanese had direction-finding equipment. By the use of this equipment they could determine the approximate location of our transmitters.....If we had not been supplied with the two radio stations, we would have been almost completely isolated."

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#### NETWORK STATIONS FIGHT FCC MOVE TO PUBLICIZE CONTRACTS

Spirited opposition was shown last week to the proposed rule of the Federal Communications Commission to make public certain records including network affiliation contracts.

James D. Wise represented NBC and Radiomarine Corp., and Philip Hennessy, for King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp. and Scripps-Howard Radio at the public hearing. Briefs were filed by Julius Brauner, for CBS; William Dempsey, for Don Lee Broadcasting System; Robert T. Bartley, for NAB; and James A. Kennedy, for All-America Cables & Radio, Inc. and the Mackay system.

It is noted that the above information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

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Messrs. Wise and Hennessy argued that "broadcasting is a private, competitive industry", not a common carrier, and therefore network affiliation contracts should not be made public.

FCC Chairman James L. Fly argued that broadcasting is not a standard product and that publication of the figures would tend to stimulate competition among broadcasters.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

The War Production Board announced yesterday that as a result of increased supplies, use of shellac has been eased for phonograph record manufacture and in the second quarter of 1944 its use will be permitted on the basis of one-fourth of manufacturers' total consumption in 1941. The manufacturer will be allowed to purchase 40 per cent of the total in the form of low-grade shellacs and 60 per cent in the form of high-grade shellacs, officials said.

Through the design and creation of an electronic "master mind" employing 126 vacuum tubes to calibrate Signal Corps radio apparatus, Philco Corporation engineers saved 144,000 manhours of labor last year and, with other economies, made it possible to reduce the cost of this one type of equipment to the Government by \$1,170,000 in 1943, it was announced this week by John Ballantyne, President of Philco Corporation, in a letter to stockholders.

A demonstration of new advertising techniques in television will highlight an address by Thomas F. Joyce, Manager of the radio, phonograph and television department of the RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, at a special "Television Day" program of the Sales Executive Club of New York. The luncheon-meeting will be held in the Hotel Roosevelt ballroom Tuesday, March 14.

E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., West Yarmouth (Near Hyannis), Mass., has been granted construction permit for a new station to use frequency 1240 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time (facilities of formerly licensed station WOCB), pursuant to procedure provided in Public Notice of January 26, 1944.

Merritt R. Schoenfeld, formerly Network Sales Manager of the Central Division of the Blue Network, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Central Division.

E. K. Hartenbower, of the Central Division Sales staff, will succeed Schoenfeld as Sales Manager of the Division, and Gilbert R. Berry, Sales Manager of Station WENR, will take over the post of Assistant Sales Manager of the Division.

Joe Ryan, formerly a 12-Station Regional Chief of Information for the War Food Administration in Milwaukee, has been named to the post of Farm Editor for KSO and KRNT. Mr. Ryan came to the Des Moines Cowles Stations, direct from special assignments on the Milwaukee Sentinel.

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1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

2. The second part is a detailed account of the work done during the year.

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... END ...

3. The third part is a summary of the work done during the year.

4. The fourth part is a detailed account of the work done during the year.

5. The fifth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

6. The sixth part is a detailed account of the work done during the year.

7. The seventh part is a summary of the work done during the year.

8. The eighth part is a detailed account of the work done during the year.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
MAR 16 1944  
FRANK E. MILLER

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No. 1610

THE HISTORY OF THE

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March 14, 1944

## TOM JOYCE BEATS BASS DRUM FOR TELEVISION SELLING POWER

Tom Joyce of RCA Victor today (Tuesday) was scheduled to address the Sales Executives Club in New York on the subject of "Television Seen As Aid to Postwar Employment". This no doubt will be pretty well carried by the press associations but in glancing over an advance copy of the speech, a thing which struck us as being of special interest to the industry was what Mr. Joyce said about the selling power of television to merchandise consumers and the possibilities of its use in advertising. Some of his references to this follow:

"What proof have we of television's selling power as compared with other advertising media? Just this:

"One of the National Broadcasting Company's 1941 television advertisers in a scientifically controlled test determined that the effectiveness of television selling was of the order of ten to eleven times greater than all the other media used by the advertiser combined.

"Because television has the power to create consumer buying of goods and services beyond anything that we have heretofore known, we can count upon its helping to bring about a high level of postwar prosperity in agricultural, industrial and the distributive industries, as well as personal and professional services.

"Only about five per cent of the department store advertising revenue goes into radio broadcasting. That's because department store executives have found through actual experience that they must show their goods in order to sell them. Television will do just that!

"Television may enable department stores to compete effectively with mail order distribution. Daily 'television specials' with a telephone order service will make shopping easier and may reduce distribution costs. One sales demonstration can reach hundreds of thousands - or millions - of possible buyers. Whereas newspaper 'specials', before the war, were largely designed to get the customer in the store, the 'television special' - occurring at a different spot in each day's program - will be an inducement to watch the sponsor's entire program of advertised goods; and therefore will pay for itself in added sales, with far less inconvenience to the customer.

"Now, to the magic of radio sound, has been added the magic of sight. A much greater revolution is ahead of us than when sound was added to the motion picture. The Chinese proverb states 'One seeing is better than a hundred hearings.' From this, I would deduce that the relative importance of television over radio - FM or standard broadcasting - is in the ratio of 100 to 1."

100  
100  
100

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

The theory of the earth and its history is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features, and to determine the time and sequence of these processes. The theory of the earth and its history is based on the study of the earth's rocks and fossils, and on the principles of geology. It is a science which is constantly developing, as new discoveries are made and new theories are proposed. The theory of the earth and its history is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features, and to determine the time and sequence of these processes. The theory of the earth and its history is based on the study of the earth's rocks and fossils, and on the principles of geology. It is a science which is constantly developing, as new discoveries are made and new theories are proposed.



A highlight of Mr. Joyce's address was the presentation of a visual demonstration of television advertising technique. Several products were first described in spoken "commercial" announcements. Professional actors then presented these sales messages as dramatizations, to give a "preview" of how commercial sponsors might utilize television in the future.

In one of these comparisons, the announcer spoke briefly on the quality of shatter-proof glass. A moment later when this announcement was brought to life, a large sheet of shatterproof glass was brought on stage, and a man pounded it with a sledge hammer.

Other commercials featured a vacuum cleaner picking up dirt and dust; six men in a tug-of-war involving a pair of "no rip" overalls; and a thirsty man drinking a glass of foamy beer, complete with lip smacking and smile of satisfaction.

In concluding his address to the New York Sales Club, Mr. Joyce said:

"Assuming that television is given the green light and no obstacles are placed in the path of its commercial development, then this is what we may expect:

1. The development of a satisfactory home radio and television set to retail for approximately \$200. Our analysis of the market has shown that 61.3% of the people are prepared to buy a television set at this price.
2. The rapid expansion of television receiver sales in the first television market - that is, New York, Philadelphia, Albany-Schenectady, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Television transmitters already are in operation in these cities. This first television market has 25,907,600 people, 7,410,000 wired homes and 28.46% of the United States buying power.

Within 18 months after television receivers are available at a \$200 retail price, 741,000 homes will be equipped. Assuming the average viewing audience per receiver, on the basis of 741,000 equipped homes, is six people, (the present average is 10) the total advertising audience available would be 4,446,000 people.

3. Three of these markets - New York, Philadelphia and Albany-Schenectady - are already broadcasting television programs originating at a central source.
4. Within five years, television transmitting stations will provide coverage for the 157 key cities of the United States.
5. It would also be reasonable to expect that by the end of the fifth year, after the full commercialization of television, the engineers of the industry should be able to develop a low cost automatic rebroadcasting television transmitter to provide coverage of the smaller markets."

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A detailed report of the investigation of the activities of the "Communist Party" in the United States, as conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is being submitted to the Senate Committee on Governmental Operations.

The report is being submitted to the Senate Committee on Governmental Operations, and is being made available to the public in the form of a book, and is being made available to the public in the form of a book, and is being made available to the public in the form of a book.

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## PETRILLO, DESPITE HIS FIRST KNOCKOUT, STILL THUMBS WLB

Notwithstanding the sock between the eyes given to him by the War Labor Board panel - the first time any such thing happened to him in his life - James C. Petrillo, A.F.M. President, let out a gosh awful squawk declaring he didn't believe the WLB would back up the panel and if it did, it would be to the Supreme Court for Jimmy.

Saying in effect "to hell with the WLB any way", the bantam labor leader pointed to the fact that 59 companies had jumped through the hoop when he had cracked the whip and only three had held out - the Radio Corporation of America and Columbia Broadcasting System subsidiaries. Furthermore, he argued the dispute with the recording companies had nothing to do with the war and that it began before the WLB was ever heard of. If it hadn't been for the War Labor Board, RCA and CBS would have signed long ago, Petrillo fumed.

The only other thing beside the Supreme Court which would get the men back to work for RCA and CBS, he was quoted as saying, was his own convention or an order from President Roosevelt. Maybe if the President remembered those concerts Petrillo gave for him, which were such a flop, he might do that.

The panel recommendations reversed Petrillo on every single point. Stingarees among these were that 2 out of 3 members of the A. F. M. do not depend upon music for a livelihood. Also that no instance has been cited where employers have paid money to a union for the benefit of unemployed union members who are not the employees of the paying employers. Likewise that the introduction and use of radio has probably not on balance decreased the employment of musicians.

In an editorial "Petrillo's Setback", the Washington Post also takes a shot at him:

"Two of the three members of the WLB panel that has been investigating the Petrillo case have recommended that the WLB exercise its power to terminate the strike. They also urge rejection of union demands that recording companies be directed to pay money directly into the union's unemployment fund. These adverse findings must have administered something of a jolt to Mr. Petrillo, especially as the report makes it clear that his musicians are really on strike to secure concessions of an extraordinary and unprecedented nature.

"All this talk about the banning of record-making because the use of canned music takes bread out of the mouths of musicians is a smokescreen concealing the real issues in dispute. What Mr. Petrillo is aiming at and has so far failed to obtain from the Columbia Recording Co. and RCA's recording subsidiaries is an agreement committing these two large producers of records to direct payments into the unemployment fund of the musicians' union. \* \* \*

"In our opinion, the panel has dealt very gently with Mr. Petrillo in affirming that the kind of direct payments he is seeking





'under proper safeguards would not be opposed to social policy, at least in those instances where members of the same union through the work they perform for the same employers, create the technological unemployment of their union brothers.' \* \* \*

"A royalty of 2 per cent on the gross revenues from juke boxes, for instance, would net Mr. Petrillo's union about four million dollars yearly, according to the estimates of the WLB panel. The union's unemployment problem might be solved by levying this kind of tribute on employers. But how about the rest of us who would pay the tribute?"

"To our way of thinking, the panel has taken an unassailable position in maintaining that the union's demand is not 'customary' and 'may not properly be imposed under the prescriptions of the War Labor Disputes Act and the practice of the board.' No doubt Mr. Petrillo could make out a strong legal case against the WLB's assumption of jurisdiction over the dispute involving the musicians' union. But that is an issue that should have been raised long ago when the WLB first began to interfere in disputes that had only a remote relation to the war effort."

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#### DIES BLOWS UP OVER COMMENTATORS AND THREATENS PROBE

Indignation among Congressmen who have been targets for certain commentators reached a boiling point on the floor of the House resulting in Representative Martin Dies (D), of Texas, threatening to launch an investigation of the commentators and their sponsors.

"Many people in the country are beginning to suspect that certain broadcasting companies are in collusion with certain sponsors to mold public opinion by propaganda", Mr. Dies said in a prepared statement.

"Our Committee is being urged to investigate this matter on the grounds that it is distinctly un-American.

"We may subpoena the scripts of certain radio commentators over a period of several years for careful study.

"We may then subpoena the sponsors and the officials of the broadcasting companies to inquire into their motives and reasons for the dissemination of falsehoods.

"In this way we can determine whether or not the charges that some of the broadcasting companies are now lending aid and comfort to un-American propaganda are true or false.

"An exhaustive investigation will prove that fully 60 per cent of the statements of some commentators can be proved utterly false."

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"In the event the broadcasting companies refuse to comply with my request to work out an arrangement whereby citizens who have been maligned and falsely attacked on the air will be accorded an opportunity to answer the charges over the same facilities to the same audience, it is my intention to introduce legislation that will insure this opportunity", Representative Dies declared last Friday on the floor of the House. "I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of the Congress are anxious to support legislation to guarantee freedom of speech over the air to citizens and public officials who have been slandered. Refusal by the broadcasting companies to work out some suitable arrangement will convict them of complicity in the conspiracy to destroy free speech and parliamentary government. The Congress and the American people will no longer tolerate the totalitarian practice of permitting the use of broadcasting facilities to assassinate the character and reputations of innocent people. If the broadcasting companies are wise they will take the initiative in working out a fair arrangement that will accord to the maligned people the opportunity to be heard."

Representative Dies said that he had conducted a poll in the House and said the members "almost to a man favor legislation to curb libelous statements on the air". Mr. Dies said that should legislation be necessary, he will propose a law that will (1) give local jurisdiction to courts in areas where the alleged libel is heard, and (2) make possible for anyone who has been "maligned or slandered" to reply to the attacks on equal facilities, and to the same audience.

Speaking along the same line, Representative Hoffman (R), of Michigan, said:

"Supplementing the statement of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Dies), and what he has said about radio stations being required to give equal opportunity to those who are slandered by men speaking over the radio, permit me to add that a bill introduced by me now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary, would make radio commentators responsible for libel or slander published over the air in the district where the broadcast is heard."

To which Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi, added:

"It seems that the radio has developed into a most dangerous instrument so far as the welfare of this country is concerned. I am not interested in the personal attacks on me so much as I am in the attacks on the Congress of the United States and the Government of this Nation.

"A short time ago Walter Winchell was strutting around in the uniform of a lieutenant commander of the Navy and at the same time maligning Members of the Congress of the United States, consorting with that alien Carlson, whom the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Dies) denounced as a traitor on yesterday, and spreading subversive propaganda throughout the Nation. When Members of the Congress demanded that he either strip that uniform off or get into the war, instead of going to war, where other young men have gone, he stripped off the





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uniform and went before the radio and denounced the Congress as the 'House of Reprehensibles'.

"It is time that Congress took steps to put a stop to such subversive attacks on the legislative branch of this Government over the radio."

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#### WLW, WMAZ AND RAYMOND GRAM SWING COP DU PONT PRIZES

With James B. Shouse, General Manager of WLW at Cincinnati, and Wilton E. Cobb, General Manager of WMAZ, at Macon, Ga., on hand to receive the honors, these stations were proclaimed the winners of the 1944 Alfred I. du Pont \$1000 Radio Awards last Saturday in New York. Raymond Gram Swing of the Blue Network sponsored by Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, won the commentator's prize. WLW is an NBC affiliate and WMAZ of CBS. NBC and the Blue broadcast portions of the presentation.

Among those who broadcast was Mark Woods, President of the Blue, who pointed out that the Blue had broadcast the inaugural award ceremony in 1943, although the awards were given to a commentator and to stations not affiliated with the Blue.

"We considered it a signal honor", Mr. Woods said, "that, thanks to Mrs. DuPont, we were allowed to broadcast the ceremony. This year, of course, we are delighted that Mr. Swing, one of our own commentators, is among the winners."

The Alfred I. duPont Radio Awards, corresponding to the Pulitzer prizes in journalism, were established by Mrs. Jessie Ball duPont in memory of her late husband. Three awards are made yearly: two to radio stations - one 5,000 watts or under, and one over 5,000 watts - and one award to a Radio Commentator.

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#### MBS PRESIDENT HOME FROM MEXICO

Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, has returned to his desk after a month's trip to Mexico, where he visited and conferred with officials of Radio Mil, Mutual's 32 station outlet in Mexico.

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LOVETT - FCC WATSON-DODD ASSOCIATE - OUT; REPORTED OUSTED

Although happily greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt on her visit there a few days before, Dr. Robert Morss Lovett finally quit as Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands. Last July after a prolonged fight, Dr. Lovett, for alleged subversive affiliations, was removed from the Federal payroll by Congress along with Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., both of the FCC.

Secretary Ickes stood firmly behind Dr. Lovett, calling the Congressional action unconstitutional, and allowed him to serve without salary in order to permit him to file a suit for back salary in the suit now pending in the U. S. Court of Claims against the Government by the Virgin Islands official and the two FCC employees. Chairman Fly also made every effort to save the jobs of his men and likewise allowed them to work without pay so as to have grounds for a suit.

It was announced that Dr. Lovett had resigned at Secretary Ickes' request to clear the way for new appropriations which a House Committee declined to recommend as long as Dr. Lovett hung on.

In a statement to the press, he said: "It is obvious that, with appropriations pending for next year, my presence in the islands, in view of the personal hostility of members of Congress, is a burden which the Department of the Interior cannot longer carry in view of its obligations to the people of the Virgin Islands, whom I can best serve by leaving them."

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COMMENTATORS AGAIN BLASTED; THEY WELCOME INQUIRY

For the third consecutive day members of Congress continued to pound away at the radio commentators. Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), of Michigan, became so worked up Monday that he delivered a speech that covered 16 pages in the Congressional Record in which he charged that "smear campaign" radio commentators, the C.I.O., and others were in cahoots with the New Deal to besmirch Congress. He even charged that the New Deal was corrupting the FBI. Representative Martin Dies (D), of Texas, repeated his charge that fully 60% of the statements of some radio commentators could be proven false.

In spreading their propaganda on the air, broadcasters such as Walter Winchell, Mr. Dies said, "have become adept in taking advantage of the loopholes in the libel laws."

"The technique of smear by innuendo is being used more and more by these commentators to get around the law", he commented. "It is not so much what is said as the way it is said that does the damage."





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Representative Dies showed copies of his correspondence with Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, in his attempt to answer what he charged was a falsehood broadcast by Mr. Winchell December 19, 1943.

This was a quotation from P.M., known as the uptown edition of the Communist Daily Worker in New York City, which asserted that Joseph Kamp, "whose publication is named in the Federal indictments as a tool for subversives and propagandists over here has had access to the Dies Committee files."

Mr. Dies said he wrote the Blue Network that he had documents to show the utter untruth of this accusation, including a letter to Kamp specifically forbidding him permission to examine the Committee's files. He asked for part of Winchell's time on the air to deny the charge.

Mr. Woods wrote Mr. Dies that it was not "in the public interest to cancel the Winchell program and allot that period to you." He offered Mr. Dies 15 minutes on the network at some other time but Mr. Dies noted that the same audience which heard Winchell would thus not hear the Dies reply.

Representative Busbey (R), of Illinois in charging that persons in strategic posts were working for totalitarian domination of the United States and the European continent, named the Federal Communications Commission as one of the Government bureaus in which these people were entrenched.

Representative Hoffman said he had urged the FBI to investigate the writings and radio utterances of Walter Winchell and other "smear artists", whom he charged with "creating disunity".

"Throughout this country", Mr. Hoffman said, "hundreds of thousands of persons are seeking seriously for the reason why Winchell, Drew Pearson, whom the President described as a chronic liar, and others are permitted unlimited freedom in creating disunity, while honest, respectable citizens out in the country are, upon complaint, immediately investigated by agents of the FBI."

Observing that Winchell "demands the prosecution for sedition of all those who disagree with his foul insinuations", and at the same time claims to be a "buddy" of Director Hoover, Mr. Hoffman called upon Mr. Hoover to disavow publicly any connection with Winchell.

"If the FBI desires to retain the confidence of the people, it must divorce itself not only from the mouthpiece of the Jergens Company, Walter Winchell, but from New Deal political control", Mr. Hoffman told the House. "If it does not, it will soon find itself, so far as the public is concerned, in the same category as other Government agencies."



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In New York, H. V. Kaltenborn, a founder and former president of the Association of Radio News Analysts, said he believed Association members could stand comparison with Mr. Dies "on accuracy, judgment, taste or sensationalism."

"But I agree with Mr. Dies that the subject of an unfair personal attack on the air should be given a chance to reply", Mr. Kaltenborn added.

Mr. Kaltenborn said he welcomed "the Winchell-Dies battle" in calling attention to the "knotty problem of free speech on the air.

In Miami Beach, Fla., Walter Winchell said he had "been asking various members of Congress to be investigated for many years."

"They keep saying no", Mr. Winchell declared. "I would be very happy to tell these men to their faces things I have not been allowed to tell on the radio or in the newspapers."

"Dies is the kind of man who does not like any kind of criticism. Some time ago he asked Drew Pearson to please ask Winchell to lay off him. When I told Pearson to tell him to go to hell I expected him to use the Congressional Record to even matters."

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#### NAVY PREFABRICATED RADIO SHACK WASN'T SO HOT

Washington is having quite a laugh about the "speed" with which a prefabricated radio shack constructed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the Navy could be erected. A sample, which was finally put together for exhibition purposes at the Commerce Department is one of the 65 units the Navy is sending abroad.

The shack was supposed to be quick and easy for the radio-men to erect but listen to what actually happened when the thing was tried out:

"The job, CAA heard, was so simple that five men could erect such a unit in 90 minutes. Ten men assembled in the courtyard Thursday, with an eye to cutting that record. Five hours later they were still struggling with plywood panels and bolts, trying to determine why the door wouldn't fit into the space provided for it. This had been only one of the minor problems confronting them during the experiment, as the roof came plummeting down on their heads once and the floor fell through shortly before that."

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## FDR AND A RADIO CAMPAIGN

If, for reasons of personal safety of the Chief Executive during a war, Mr. Roosevelt will be unable to travel about the country making speeches - or because he is so busy with conduct of the war he must stick to his White House desk - the President may be confined to campaigning via the radio, Gould Lincoln writes in the Washington Star. His Republican opponent, on the other hand, may be free to travel.

After three national campaigns, it may be argued, President Roosevelt does not need to get about the country and show himself to millions of the people. On the radio he has few if any equals. He will be able to speak from Washington to millions of listeners all over the country, and to the men in the armed forces abroad. So predictions are made today that the President will not travel for political purposes in the coming campaign and will not address great public gatherings. The most he may be expected to do, it was said, is to speak at a Democratic dinner in New York on his way to Hyde Park to cast his vote.

It is possible the exigencies of the political campaign may in the end call for different tactics on the part of Mr. Roosevelt. Suppose, for example, a Republican tide of large proportions appeared to be running in October. The President and his advisers might come to a conclusion that, whatever the risk, it would be necessary for him to get out and fight for re-election. They came to such a conclusion in 1940, when Mr. Willkie's drive for the presidency seemed to be gaining ground. Mr. Roosevelt then took to the road in a most efficient manner. He might do so again, war or no war, danger or no danger.

The campaign ahead, therefore, brings many problems, among them a division of the air for political speeches. A War Bond drive in the closing days of the campaign, for example, might make it difficult for the Republicans to get time. They also may have more difficulty reaching the voters in the armed forces overseas with their arguments.

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## RADIO APPEAL BRINGS ABSENTEES

Absenteeism of almost one fourth of the employees of the Potomac Railroad Yards in Alexandria, Va. recently threatened to create a traffic bottleneck seriously hampering the movement of troops and munitions along the Atlantic Coast.

An appeal over Washington, D.C. radio stations urging all employees to return to their jobs brought 19 of the 75 absentees back to work.

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LETTER FROM A LADY

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am  
glad to hear that you are well. I am well at present  
and hope these few lines will find you the same.

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am  
glad to hear that you are well. I am well at present  
and hope these few lines will find you the same.

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am  
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I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am  
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and hope these few lines will find you the same.

Yours truly,

MARY ANNE BROWN

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and hope these few lines will find you the same.

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and hope these few lines will find you the same.

Yours truly,

MARY ANNE BROWN

TRADE NOTES

Gardner Cowles Jr., publisher of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, and head of the Iowa Broadcasting Company, has more than doubled the size of his Washington Bureau which now has a staff of five men.

Demand by 52 Chicago radar factories for new employees has been reduced from 10,000 two months ago to 4,100, and both absenteeism and turnover have been cut sharply, according to Leslie F. Muter, President of the Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago. Mr. Muter credited efforts of the manufacturers themselves and a series of stories carried by the Chicago Tribune, urging women to take radar jobs for patriotic reasons, for the improvements.

Seven of the nine original members of Columbia's Affiliates Advisory Board have been reelected to serve for the 1944 season. The two new members elected by the stations within their districts are Clyde Coombs, Vice President, General Manager, KARM, Fresno, California to represent the Ninth District; and W. H. Summerville, General Manager of the CBS outlet in New Orleans, WWL, as the representative of the Fifth District.

Crosley Corporation and Subsidiaries - for 1943: Net profit, after \$3,694,160 provision for depreciation and taxes and \$1,000,000 for contingencies, was \$2,694,160, equal to \$4.93 a share. This compares with 1942 net of \$1,931,659, or \$3.54 a share after \$1,931,659 provision for depreciation and taxes. Net sales rose to \$80,447,762 from \$43,142,078 in 1942. Figures for both years are before renegotiation. After renegotiation proceedings, net profit for 1942 was reduced to \$1,737,584, or \$3.18 a share.

"Man at the Microphone" anonymous author of the new book "Washington Broadcast" is supposed to be Wythe Williams, WOR and Mutual political commentator and former foreign correspondent.

A new standard affiliation contract has been signed with Station WOLF, Syracuse, N. Y., making it the full time Mutual station in that city.

Ann Gillis, former CBS news and special events representative in Washington, has been named assistant to William F. Brooks, NBC Director of News and Special Events in New York. Miss Gillis started in radio 11 years ago as general office assistant at CBS headquarters in Washington, and in 1936 was appointed News and Special Events head in the capital, a position she resigned a year ago.

WEBR will become the fulltime Mutual network outlet in Buffalo effective June 1st. WGR, the present Mutual outlet in Buffalo will terminate its affiliation with the network on that date.

A special dedicatory dinner, at which Miller McClintock, MBS president will be guest speaker, will officially mark the station's new affiliation.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED BY THE RADIO BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL DEPT.  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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## CONTINUATION OF SEN. WHITE AS LEADER BREAK FOR RADIO

Senate Republicans continuing Senator Wallace White, of Maine, as their acting floor leader for the remainder of this year, keeps radio at the front in the Upper House. Senator White is co-author of both the original Radio Act and the present Wheeler-White radio bill now pending in the Senate. It was a high tribute to him to be chosen to temporarily take over the duties of Senator McNary, of Oregon, the Republican leader. If the usual routine had been followed, a new leader would have been elected following the death of Senator McNary and for a time this was considered and Mr. White was strongly mentioned for the place. However, many always want to be the leader and frequently his election is bitterly contested, resulting in considerable bad feeling. The Republicans particularly desiring unity decided not to elect a permanent leader at this time and thus to tide over any sharp intraparty clash until after the November elections when Republicans hope to capture the 12 additional Senatorial seats necessary to reorganize the Upper House. Senators White, Vandenberg, of Michigan, and Taft, of Ohio, would have been among the candidates for leadership.

A happy compromise was hit upon by the GOP Senators and that was to continue Senator White as acting floor leader, continue Vandenberg as acting chairman of the Republican Conference, and make Senator Taft chairman of the newly created Steering Committee. All of these officers were elected only for the rest of the present session of Congress which ends next January.

The Republicans gradually have regained ground until they now hold 37 of the 96 Senate seats. For a clear majority they will have to capture 12 Democratic places this Fall without losing any. Most observers believe it will take a landslide to give the Republicans numerical control of the Senate this year, but party workers are confident they will at least bring their membership up close to that of the Democrats.

As leader, Senator White is in a better position to advance any radio legislation than he would be as ranking minority member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. On the other hand, if the Republicans dump over the apple-cart in November, Senator White will become Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee succeeding Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana.

As it is now, Senator Wheeler holds the whip-hand on the White-Wheeler radio bill which his Committee is now considering. One report is that Senator Wheeler is not anxious to press the bill at this time because of objections from Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission and the White House. Having bitterly fought the President on several occasions, it was said

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine, and of improving the health of the people. It was organized in 1847, and has since that time been engaged in a constant struggle for the advancement of the medical profession and the welfare of the community. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are drawn from every part of the United States and from many foreign countries. Its principal objects are to advance the science and art of medicine, to improve the health of the people, and to promote the welfare of the community. The Association has a long and honorable history, and has been successful in many of its efforts. It has been instrumental in the establishment of many medical schools, and in the improvement of the medical curriculum. It has also been successful in securing the recognition of the medical profession as a learned and honorable profession. The Association is proud of its achievements, and is confident that it will continue to make many more contributions to the advancement of the medical profession and the welfare of the community.

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Senator Wheeler was laying off at the present time in hopes the lightning might strike him as a vice-presidential candidate to run with Mr. Roosevelt or even a presidential candidate if in the last minute the President should decide not to run. Senator Wheeler was the Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President with Robert M. LaFollette in 1924.

Further indications that Mr. Wheeler is less critical of the Administration is said to be a more friendly attitude towards Chairman Fly. One skeptic expressed the belief that even if the White-Wheeler radio bill - which he said would call for a five-man Commission maybe with a rotating Chairman, which would throw Fly out of the saddle - passed the Senate this session, he didn't believe it had a chance of getting by the House. This, of course, would put it all up to the next Congress.

Also it may mean something to the broadcasting industry that Senator Bob Taft has been named one of the Republican Senate triumvirate and head of the new nine-man Steering Committee. WKRC at Cincinnati, operated by the Times-Star, is owned by the Taft family and Senator Taft has already proved himself a vigorous defender of radio on the Senate floor.

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#### FCC HEAD FORESEES OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS MERGER

Continuing his appearances before the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, Chairman James L. Fly expressed the opinion that the proposed merger of U. S. communications in foreign countries would be approved by Congress. Mr. Fly also testified with regard to other matters and will again resume the witness stand next Tuesday.

An indication that hearings before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on investigation of international wire and radio merger might begin soon, was the introduction of a resolution (S. Res. 268) which would authorize the expenditure of \$5,000 for the hearing.

Mr. Fly's views and a re-statement of why he favors an international communications monopoly were developed in cross-examination by Counsel Barger of the House Committee as follows:

"MR. FLY. In terms of training, experience and philosophy, I have pretty consistently been opposed to monopolies where monopolies were not the sort of structure that would properly serve the public interest in the particular field. In this particular area of communications, I have advocated monopoly on two scores and I have opposed monopoly on at least one other.

"When you move into the field of public utilities, naturally you have a different factual and theoretical situation to consider. There are many instances - as in the case of telephone, or

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

TO: THE SECRETARY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FROM: THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

#### ATTACHMENT

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16. [Illegible]

17. [Illegible]

local waterworks or electric light systems, or domestic telegraph - where a monopoly makes most sense. In the case of the telephone it appears we have gotten substantial benefits from a monopoly. In the field of public utilities there is close public regulation to see that the public is not exploited through the misuse of the power of monopoly.

"In the field of international communications, again, I think there is a place where those who are conscious of the important factors involved ought to advocate a monopoly."

"MR. BARGER. Reading from your Detroit speech of November 25, 1942:

'There is great need today for a monopoly of all American-owned international radio and cable facilities.'

"MR. FLY. That is right."

"MR. BARGER (continuing reading:)

'That isolation is forever at an end is an inexorable fact. In the world of tomorrow we must be in close contact with every point on the globe of real importance from a business or political or social point of view. The international communications system must be an instrument of national policy. Our own inter-company cut throat competition - which enables foreign governments and their inevitable monopolies to play American off against American to foreign advantage must cease. The American company must be single and complete; must be strong, tough, efficient. And it must be backed by the government at every turn if we are to have this one essential of national strength. We are now moving toward this end.'

That represents your views and your philosophy then, so far as international communications are concerned?"

"MR. FLY. Yes."

"MR. BARGER. And the part of your Detroit speech that I have read, can that be taken, in a measure, as a forecast of things to come as you advocate them?"

"MR. FLY. I should like to think it is a prophecy."

"REP. LEA, CHAIRMAN. In referring to unification, did you mean unification of ownership or unification of Government control?"

"MR. FLY. I hadn't distinguished there, sir, and I am not taking a position. To my mind the essential thing is to get a strong, comprehensive, efficient system under a single control, and I think it is somewhat secondary as to what, if any, interest the Government may have in it, or as to whether it will be privately owned."

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"REP. LEA, CHAIRMAN. Does what you have advocated include possible Government ownership?"

"MR. FLY. I have not advocated Government ownership. I don't think we have taken a position on that. Some of the companies, I believe, feel that in this particular field of the international it might be well to have Government ownership, but I am not at all sure I would agree to that. I think the thing to do is to get a strong unit that the Government can back up and support in these foreign fields, rather than have the thing in conflict abroad with the inability of the Government to support any company. And then in turn the Government would want to be in a position to insist that such a concern move out and establish additional lines of communication."

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#### BAMBERGER SEEKS PHILA AND WASHINGTON TELE STATIONS

The Bamberger Broadcasting Service of New York, which operates WOR, and of which Alfred J. McCosker is President, has applied for construction permits for commercial television stations to be located in Philadelphia and Washington. In the former city, Bamberger seeks Channel #7 (102,000-108,000 kilocycles) and in the latter, Channel #4 (78,000-84,000 kilocycles). Philco has also applied for #4 in the Capital.

The Allen B. Dumont Laboratories for reinstatement of television license for W3XWT in Washington and has requested a change in transmitter site, power from 1,000 watts aural and visual to 2,000 watts aural and 4,000 watts peak visual, change type of transmitters and change emission from A3 and A5 to Special and A5.

Louis Wasmer, Inc., of Spokane, Wash., has applied for a construction permit for a new Commercial Television Broadcast Station to be operated on Channel #1 (50,000-56,000 kilocycles).

Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va. also requested a construction permit for a new Commercial Television Broadcast Station to be operated on Channel #3 (66,000-72,000 kilocycles) with power of 3 kilowatts for aural and 4 kilowatts (peak) for visual.

The Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati has asked for an extension of the completion date of their television station W8XCT until next October.

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## FEA EASES UP ON EXPORT REGULATIONS

The Foreign Economic Administration is notifying exporters that, effective immediately, import recommendations from countries of destination will no longer be required in submitting applications for licenses to export certain vehicles, office and radio equipment, petroleum products and repair parts for industrial equipment from the United States to most American republics, FEA announced.

The action announced represents a further simplification of export controls. Under the original Decentralization Plan for regulation exports to Latin America, it was necessary for United States shippers to submit special import recommendations along with their applications for licenses to export most commodities.

The bulletin calls particular attention to the fact that the current modification "is designed to simplify existing procedures" and does not necessarily indicate an improvement in the supply situation for these commodities. It points out that "exports of the commodities named continue to be subject to quantity and other limitations of the War Production Board and other war agencies."

In addition to reducing paper work for exporters, the modification will make possible speedier transmission to United States suppliers of information about essential needs of Latin American countries and a quicker adjustment of action to meet such needs under WPB production schedules. The changes are in line with recommendations made by export trade associations for increasing the flexibility of export controls to meet rapidly changing situations.

Among the commodities for which import recommendations will not now be required for the Latin American destinations named below are radio receiving tubes and other equipment. Destinations include Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

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## MANAGEMENT MEETING OF BLUE NET DEPARTMENT HEADS

Forty-seven Blue Net Department heads and other management executives from New York and Chicago will attend a meeting called by Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President. Up for discussion are problems of programming, engineering, sales, station relations and other phases of network broadcasting in war-time. In addition to reports by Department heads, Mark Woods, President of the Blue, will report on the general policies of the network, and outline plans for the future development of the company under its new ownership. The meeting is scheduled for Saturday, March 18th at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.

This meeting will be the first general management meeting since the purchase of the Blue Network from the Radio Corporation of America by Edward J. Noble, and the subsequent sale of an interest in the network to Time, Inc., Chester J. LaRoche, Mark Woods and Edgar Kobak.

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The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be distributed outside of your office.

The [redacted] and [redacted] have been advised of the results of the review and have indicated that they are satisfied with the findings. It is recommended that the [redacted] be continued in its present form.

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## BRITISH OBLIGED WITH BATTERIES FOR U. S. HANDIE-TALKIES

When preparations were being made for the North African invasion during the Summer of 1942, General Eisenhower asked for 11,500 handie-talkies, the small compact, 5-tube Signal Corps radio transceiver used by front-line soldiers for short direct communications. This order had to be filled from stocks on hand at the Signal Supply Division of the European Theater of Operations.

Although there were that number of sets on hand, the question of batteries proved to be the stumbling block. Batteries tend to run down whether in use or not, and it was the duty of the Signal Corps officers in charge of the division to make sure that each handie-talkie put in the hands of American troops was powered with batteries that were of optimum life.

Accordingly, a British firm was contacted, and after studying the American-made battery, agreed to attempt the job of turning out 11,500 of them for inclusion in the radio sets.

Five days before the first contingent of troops left England on what was then the first and largest amphibious operation in the history of World War II, the British firm began turning out the "hearts" of the handie-talkies.

At the end of those five days, every handie-talkie supplied to the invading forces, was primed with batteries that were at their peak.

The story is one of many reported to the Chief Signal Officer by Colonel Pierson A. Anderson, then Director of the Signal Supply Division, E.T.O. Colonel Anderson, who recently returned to this country after serving in England since August 1, 1942, has now returned to the United Kingdom.

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## COMMUNICATIONS FOREMOST MILITARY TOOL

On a recent "Telephone Hour" broadcast, Major General Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer of the U. S. Army, said:

"Military signal communications have developed with incredible rapidity into one of the foremost military tools.

"They keep the commander in touch with the enemy's whereabouts and activities, and give him the means of directing his forces. They get the ammunition forward to the guns, and food forward to the troops in the line.

"They bring tank destroyers to knock out enemy tanks, call for artillery or bomber support to reduce a strong point which otherwise would cost a whole company of men. They keep traffic flowing, warn of approaching air raids, warn of mine fields, contaminated water, snipers. They direct the crippled fighter plane back to its field and coordinate the evacuation and care of the wounded. I know of no other single activity which is so much a part of all military activity,

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## LAST DITCH SENATE FIGHT TO RESTORE \$2,000,000 FCC CUT

There was a rough and tumble battle which lasted most of Thursday afternoon in an effort on the part of the Administration to restore the budget slashes made by the House and recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee, of Federal Communications Commission funds. Evidently four alarms had been turned in by the White House as the defense of the FCC was vigorously taken up by the Administration wheel-horses, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, Majority Leader, Senator Hill of Alabama, Majority whip, and Senator Mead, of New York. It seemed to this writer that Senator Barkley, despite the recent outburst, was again back in his old roll of trying to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the President.

It is expected that a vote will be taken Monday.

The amendments by which the House reduced the FCC appropriation for the FCC includes the following: \$1,000,000 from the Radio Intelligence Division; \$500,000 from the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service; \$113,607 for new positions requested; \$21,897 for the Personnel Division; \$19,353 for the Budget and Planning Division.

The Senate Committee further reduced the appropriation by \$209,000, which is recommended to be taken from the regular appropriation to be applied to unspecified activities, and \$300,000 from the national defense appropriation to be applied to unspecified activities.

Altogether, the total reductions resulting from the seven Senate Committee and House amendments amount to \$2,163,857.

Senator Mead moved to restore the cut on the ground of national defense. It was charged that the real reason was that the Democrats don't want to lose that many jobs just before election. Senator Mead's amendment, however, was opposed on the ground that the FCC was duplicating military radio intelligence work against the wishes of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, Senator Mead saying the Commission never entered the field of military intelligence unless specifically requested to do so by the services themselves.

He asserted that despite the fact that Secretaries Stimson and Knox wanted FCC intelligence activities transferred to them, they had been overruled by President Roosevelt after "an exhaustive investigation", and intimated that they now conceded the desirability of the work being retained by the FCC.

"Let me ask the Senator from Washington who he thinks is better qualified to say whether or not the Federal Communications Commission has been rendering good service in aid of the war effort - the War and Navy Departments, or the Senator from Washington and the Senator from New York?" Senator Bridges (R), of New Hampshire said, addressing Senator Bond (D), of Washington.

"Does the Senator from N.Y. say that Mr. Roosevelt, to whom he refers as Commander in Chief, is running the war, or that

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General Marshall, Secretary Stimson, Admiral King, and Secretary Knox are running it? Have we political domination in conducting the war, or are the military and naval chiefs conducting it?" Mr. Bridges interjected later in the debate.

Senator Mead countered by saying that he was trying to answer him.

"I wish the Senator would start with the last question, because it is fundamental. Are the Army and Navy chiefs conducting this war, or do we have political direction from the White House?" Senator Bridges persisted.

"There is evidently no political association so far as the Secretary of war or the Secretary of the Navy is concerned", Senator Mead retorted. "The Senator would not admit that there is any political affiliation so far as either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy is concerned. Of course, they are above politics; but I take it from the Senator's statement that there may be some politics so far as the Commander in Chief is concerned. I am only trying to discern the inferences in the Senator's statement."

"I do not believe that the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and their chiefs of staff, and the various generals and admirals are playing politics", Senator Bridges replied. "They are trying to win the war. I want Mr. Roosevelt to let them conduct the war, without interference and I do not want to see him on an issue like this go over the heads of those in actual direction of the Army and Navy."

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#### WOODS DENIES TRYING TO HIGH PRESSURE ANTHONY IN SALE

There was a prompt and emphatic denial from Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, that he had tried to put the heat on Earle C. Anthony in endeavoring to secure a lower price on Station KECA. Mr. Anthony is alleged to have made this charge in asking the Federal Communications Commission for more time in which to sell the station which he is obliged to do to comply with the Commission's order in connection with multiple ownership - Anthony being the owner of KFI and KECA both in Los Angeles. Mr. Anthony is also said to have claimed that the Blue was trying to intimidate other prospective purchasers by refusing a network outlet in Los Angeles.

In a telegram to the FCC, Mr. Woods said:

"We most emphatically deny that the Blue network company or any of its executives have at any time endeavored to compel Mr. Anthony to sell KECA at any price."

Mr. Woods' telegram said the Blue had made offers within the past two years which Mr. Anthony was able to accept or reject at

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved.

The second part of the report deals with the financial aspects of the work. It gives a detailed account of the income and expenditure for the year and shows how the budget has been managed.

The third part of the report deals with the personnel of the organization. It gives a detailed account of the staff and their work and shows how the organization has been managed.

The fourth part of the report deals with the future of the organization. It gives a detailed account of the plans for the next year and shows how the organization is expected to develop.

### CONCLUSION

The work of the organization during the year has been successful and it is hoped that the results will be of benefit to the community.

The organization has been able to carry out its work successfully and it is hoped that the results will be of benefit to the community. The work of the organization during the year has been successful and it is hoped that the results will be of benefit to the community.

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will. The network has first refusal under 30-day agreement in which they must meet terms and conditions of any proposed sale elsewhere.

"We are shocked and surprised", Mr. Woods wired the FCC, "that the petitioner should use as an excuse for his appeal . . . the completely unsupportable allegation that the Blue network has sought to take unfair advantage of the petitioner's position."

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# ENTER - THE WEEKLY NEWS LETTER ON TELEVISION

Making its bow is the "News Letter on Television" to be issued in mimeographed form weekly to members of the Television Broadcasters' Association. The new publication, which has for its slogan, "Keep Your Eyes on Television" is edited by Will Balin at the Association's headquarters, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City. By way of introduction, Mr. Balin says:

"This is the first news letter to emanate from the newly opened offices of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., in New York City. Copies will be circulated to TBA members and others every week in the year and will contain news and information about television progress in wartime and its potentialities as one of the greatest industries in the post-war world. A digest of the past week's happenings in the television field and commentary on new television developments will be included in each issue."

The News Letter tells its readers that an informative article on television and its post-war possibilities appeared in the February 28, 1944, issue of the Wall Street Journal. The financial publication explored the new industry from several aspects, pointing out that theatre television is likely to be as important an adjunct of the industry as the home market. It sees Hollywood leaders embracing television because it will prove a boon at the box office, and it points out that the film industry has the stars and creative artists to give television programs a "lift".

Another paper wrote:

"If present advertiser interest is a criterion, television should develop after the war into as large and potent an advertising medium as radio has become in the last two decades." So writes Lawrence M. Hughes in the current issue of Sales Management magazine. While the number of televiewers today cannot be compared with the radio listening public "they're an avid audience and they respond", he says. "Radio has become a \$300,000,000-a-year advertising medium on sound alone, but we haven't seen anything yet", Mr. Hughes avers. "Wait till sight is harnessed to sound in 35,000,000 American homes!"

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## WPB REPORTS ON CIVILIAN RADIO TUBES AND DRY BATTERIES

(For Release Sunday, March 19)

Definite quality improvement and in some instances increased production of some minor civilian goods can be expected by consumers in the next few months, the Office of War Information reported on the basis of the War Production Board's revision of a number of limitation and conservation orders during the last few months. Among the items mentioned were dry cell batteries, of which WPB says:

"Shipments of dry cell batteries to civilians this year are not expected to exceed the number delivered to civilians in 1943. Last year, the dry battery industry produced 3,750,000 radio battery packs, as compared with the 3,500,000 produced in 1940. All but two percent of the dry cell batteries made in 1943 went to rural users."

Regarding radio tubes, WPB advises:

"The number of radio tubes for civilian use will continue inadequate for all needs, because military requirements for electronic equipment for combat use are increasing. The tubes, however, being manufactured for civilian sets for the first time will be of the more critically needed types. Although civilians were able to purchase an overflow from military orders of 5,500,000 radio tubes in the last quarter of 1943, these were a result of haphazard production and did not include a sufficient number of 'hard-to-get' types.

"For the first time, WPB has actually scheduled in the first quarter of 1944 a minimum of 4,500,000 radio tubes for civilians of the 'hard-to-get' types. These tubes will be stamped 'MR', that is, they can be used only for maintenance, repair or operating supplies and will thus be channeled into the civilian market only.

"At least 18,000,000 'MR' tubes (less than half of normal replacements) are anticipated for civilians this year - and probably more - because manufacturers are permitted to produce 'over-runs' above quota, if military orders are completed and if facilities and labor are available.

"While increased production is not expected to meet all present civilian needs for radio tube replacements, WPB expects it to improve materially the current shortage. More than 33,000,000 radio tubes for replacement purposes were manufactured in 1941 in addition to tubes in 8,000,000 new radio sets which were sold. But production of new civilian sets has not been permitted since April, 1942. The number of tubes needed for replacement in civilian sets in 1944 is estimated at more than 41,000,000 because of the backlog of demand for tubes, longer radio listening hours and the use of old or repaired radios.

"More equitable distribution of radio tubes to civilians will be made possible by the WPB directive to manufacturers to trade among themselves the various types of radio tube each manufactures. Each company will then have a balanced stock of radio tubes from which jobbers will be able to obtain a certain percentage of their 1941 purchases of each type of tube."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Arthur J. Wilson, former Chief of the Production Control Branch of the War Production Board's Radio and Radar Division, has been appointed Director of the Board's Production Scheduling Division, J. A. Krug, Program Vice Chairman, has announced.

Before Mr. Wilson went to WPB on October 2, 1942, he was Vice President of the Audio Production Company, a Western Electric subsidiary.

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The York Broadcasting Co., York, Penna., operators of WORK, have applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast Station to be operated on 45,100 kilocycles, with coverage of approximately 1,550 square miles.

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When the National Conventions, both Republican and Democratic, meet in Chicago this Summer, the four major networks for the first time in history will pool their pickup apparatus, such as microphones, etc., insofar as possible. This will be done for the first time in the history of radio because war conditions are restricting the availability of apparatus.

A common pickup system will be installed in the convention hall to feed all networks, and floor staffs will be pooled wherever possible. However, each network will be able to do side broadcasts.

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Station KALB, Alexandria Broadcasting Co., Inc., Alexandria, La., has had its petition for reinstatement and application for construction permit to change transmitter site, install directional antenna, change frequency from 1240 to 580 kilocycles, and increase power from 250 watts to 1 kilowatt granted by the Federal Communications Commission, upon certain conditions.

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In the event of an air raid or major disaster in Washington, the District's War Emergency Radio Service is ready to take over the city's communication service. A branch of the Office of Civilian Defense, the WERS was organized in March 1943 when an emergency radio license was granted the District Commissioners authorizing establishment of the disaster unit.

Its members are radio operators whose amateur or "ham" stations completely encircle the city and are in otherwise strategic spots.

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The Federal Communications Commission granted consent to acquisition of control of Jacksonville, (Florida,) Broadcasting Corp., licensee of Station WPDQ, from Ernest D. Black, E. G. McKenzie and Mrs. Margaret Curtis to L. D. Baggs, by the transfer of 18 shares, or 60 percent, of the issued and outstanding capital stock, for a total consideration of \$180,325.75.

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*Journal of Management Education*



# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

80 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1612

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March 21, 1944.

## STINGING BLOW TO FCC IN SENATE \$2,000,000 FUNDS SLASH

Despite a two-hour plea by Senator LaFollette (Progressive), of Wisconsin, and a personal appeal from Senator Barkley (D), of Kentucky, back in his old role of presidential defender, the Senate yesterday (Monday), upheld the House cut of \$1,654,857 in the FCC appropriations for the Radio Intelligence and Foreign Broadcast Divisions plus \$509,000 from the regular FCC budget which the Senate Appropriations Committee requested be looped off.

Senator Wheeler (D), last week had lined up with the Administration in its last ditch fight by lauding Chairman James L. Fly and the FCC to the skies, but he might just as well have saved his breath. When the Senate finally called the roll for the amendment offered by Senator Mead (D), of New York that the full \$2,163,875 be restored, it was roundly beaten by a vote of 38 to 22. This was accomplished by 13 Democrats joining 25 Republicans against the FCC restoration as follows:

NAYS - 38 - Aiken, Austin, Ball, Bankhead, Brewster, Bridges, Brooks, Buck, Burton, Bushfield, Byrd, Clark, (Mo.), Davis, Eastland, Ferguson, George, Gillette, Hawkes, Holman, McCarran, McKellar, Millikin, Overton, Revercomb, Robertson, Russell, Stewart, Taft, Thomas, (Idaho), Tydings, Vandenberg, Walsh, (N.J.), Weeks, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis, Wilson.

Only eighteen Democrats, 3 Republicans, and 1 Progressive stood by the Administration and the FCC:

YEAS - 22 - Andrews, Barkley, Capper, Clark, (Idaho), Downey, Ellender, Guffey, Hatch, Hill, Johnson (Colo.), LaFollette, Langer, McFarland, Maybank, Mead, Murray, O'Mahoney, Radcliffe, Shipstead, Thomas (Utah), Tunnell, Wheeler.

Then Senator Mead offered an amendment to restore the \$509,000 cut recommended by the Senate Committee but this was beaten by a vote along similar lines of the \$2,163,875 restoration amendment, namely 32 to 24.

Practically the whole fight so far as the million and a half dollar portion of the appropriation - that for the Radio Intelligence Division - waged around whether the Senate should take the word of Secretaries Knox and Stimson and the Joint Chiefs of Staffs that the FCC was overlapping the Army and Navy, or of President Roosevelt and of numerous lesser officials whose testimonials Mr. Fly was accused of gathering.

When Senator Barkley finally took the floor in behalf of the President, he said:

... (2003) ...



"It seems to me unfortunate that the affairs of the Federal Communications Commission have gotten into the posture of controversy and criticism back and forth on account of matters which have nothing to do with the pending amendment or the pending appropriation, and nothing to do with the war, as a matter of fact. I do not know to what extent the long-existing controversy between the Federal Communications Commission and a portion of the Congress had anything to do with the action of the House in reducing the appropriation by a million and a half dollars. It may be that it had nothing to do with it, and was not thought of in that connection. Nevertheless, it is difficult to dissociate the two things altogether, in view of what seems to me to be the drastic cut made by the House, and the even more drastic cut made by the Senate Committee. \* \* \* \*

"It may be that there are Senators and Members of the other body of the Congress who prefer to take the judgment of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to that of the President, but they certainly cannot indulge in that preference on the ground that either one of these officers is a high military or naval officer, any more than the President is. Neither of them is a military or naval officer."

Senator Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, asked Senator Barkley if he considered Admiral Leahy an authority.

"Of course Admiral Leahy is a very high ranking naval officer", Senator Barkley replied, "and enjoys the confidence of the country, and has had an outstanding record as a naval authority. But from the standpoint of the command of the Navy, the President of the United States outranks Admiral Leahy, of course. I think the President's judgment in that matter is entitled to the same consideration to which it would be entitled in any other matter where the decision must be made by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

Senator Brewster of Maine inquired:

"Do I Understand that we are being urged now to support the proposal upon the basis of the fact that it is the opinion of the President of the United States which is involved?"

Mr. Barkley. "I am not urging the Senator from Maine or any other Senator to vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from New York on the ground that it is the judgment of the President that the activity ought not to be transferred. That is his judgment. I respect that judgment."

Mr. Brewster. "The Senator does not always follow that judgment." (Laughter)

Mr. Barkley. "Well, I follow it much more frequently than does the Senator from Maine. I hope the Senator from Maine accords to me the right to differ even from the President of the United States whenever I feel that it is my duty to do so. \* \* \* In this particular instance my judgment coincides with that of the President, and I am just as happy or more happy to say so, than I am to say so when I disagree with him."



Mr. Bridges. "Am I to understand the Senator from Kentucky to infer that those who oppose the amendment are placing dollars ahead of lives?"

Mr. Barkley. "No; I am not saying that at all. But I say that I am not willing to economize even to the extent of \$2,000,000 if by doing so I think I am jeopardizing the lives of any of our men anywhere in the world."

Senator LaFollette said defending the FCC that the Commission had located a radio station in the German Embassy in Washington and that it never had an opportunity to communicate with Germany.

"I cannot find any contention in the record that the armed services have done a single thing about closing out the espionage nests in Central and South America. Commission representatives went to those neighboring countries under the general direction of Secretary Hull and there, cooperating with the local governments, effectively assisted in closing out the espionage radio operations in Central and South America. I may say that more important than eliminating and preventing the reopening of any illicit, illegal radio communications in Central and South America with our enemies, is preventing their reopening here in the United States and elsewhere in our territory."

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#### PETRILLO DEMANDS WLB HEARING; SENATOR WOULD STOP HIM

There were two important developments in the Petrillo case Monday. First the American Federation of Musicians formally filed objections with the War Labor Board to the New York Panel report on the ground that it was contrary to law and fact and beyond the powers and jurisdiction of the Board to adopt. In addition the musicians asked for a public hearing to submit further arguments.

Second, Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, President of the National Music Camp of Interlochen, Mich., appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce sub-committee, headed by Senator Worth D. Clark (D), of Idaho, to again protest against his high school musicians being kept off the air by Petrillo.

Since 1942, Dr. Maddy said, Petrillo has kept all school bands and orchestras off the networks, denying freedom of the air to nearly two million boys and girls. His quoted excuse is that "music educators are murderers, training musicians to take the bread and butter from union musicians."

"This war by Petrillo against the school children of the United States is indefensible", commented Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, "Congress must take effective action in this matter."





Senator Clark agreed, telling the witness that the Committee was endeavoring to draft a bill which would meet objections of the Department of Justice to legislation, previously submitted, which was criticized as unconstitutional.

The witness said legislation making it unlawful for any person or group to interfere with the broadcasting of educational programs, so certified by the Federal Communications Commission or some other agency, should be the answer.

"If not too broad, it could very easily be enacted", said Senator Clark, who asked Dr. Maddy to draft a bill making it unlawful to interfere with the broadcasting of non-commercial music or cultural programs.

"I believe Congress is thoroughly out of sympathy with Petrillo's treatment of your organization", Senator Clark said to Dr. Maddy.

Dr. Maddy said the union leader once threatened him if he disclosed that he had been forced to pay for a 50-piece "standby" union orchestra before the union would permit a high school orchestra to broadcast at the music educators' National Conference at Chicago in 1928.

"You better be careful what you say over the radio if you value your health", he said Mr. Petrillo told him.

Senator Clark said that the Senate sub-committee before acting further would await the outcome of any action the War Labor Board might take.

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#### GIVING DIES CRACK AT WINCHELL MAY SOOTHE CAPITOL HILL

If anything could calm the boys on Capitol Hill and maybe prevent Congress from hamstringing commentators with a new set of libel laws, it was the good work of Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, in getting Andrew Jergens of the Jergens Lotion Company of Cincinnati, Walter Winchell's sponsor, to offer Representative Dies (D) of Texas, equal time to scrap it out over the air with Winchell. Mr. Dies promptly accepted the offer which was made through the Jergens Company's advertising agency Lennen & Mitchell, and the debate is scheduled to take place next Sunday night, March 26th. Mr. Winchell will go on at his usual time 9 P.M., EWT, and Representative Dies will follow him with the same audience at 9:15 P.M.

In the meantime a subpoena has been served on Mr. Woods for recordings and scripts of Mr. Winchell's broadcasts for the past two years. Also Mr. Jergens, who is supposed to be paying Winchell \$5,000 a broadcast will probably be called.



Thus quite a few people most certainly will be put through the ringer and maybe the outcome will be to tighten up on radio libel laws so that it will be obligatory to give anyone attacked an opportunity to reply and make the commentator personally responsible for what he says instead of his sponsor.

However, it is the belief that Mark Woods insisting upon the Texan being offered equal time to reply to Winchell will do much to get Congress off the necks of the commentators. As a matter of fact, if it were possible for the networks or radio stations to give every Senator and Representative as much time as he wanted on the air, it is the belief of this writer that the criticism of radio on the Hill would almost vanish.

Not being able to do this the next best thing for the nets or stations to do is to allow anyone who thinks he has been attacked over the air equal time to reply.

However, Mr. Woods offering this free time to Mr. Dies is liable to set a precedent which may cause broadcasters considerable trouble. The Winchell sponsors and Mr. Woods most certainly will be called upon to also give time to Representatives Hoffman (R) of Michigan, Rankin (D), of Mississippi, and others who have been involved with Mr. Winchell.

In fact, a Rankin-Winchell debate has already been suggested by the Mississippi Legislature. A resolution proposed that it be held at a joint session of the Mississippi House and Senate in Jackson. Mr. Winchell was quoted as not having any particular desire to face the people of that State, but suggested that the debate be held in Madison Square Garden and the proceeds go half to the poor and needy of Mississippi, and half to the Red Cross.

Also Senator George (D), of Georgia, and others who have hit back at Drew Pearson, may demand a crack at Mr. Pearson. However, most of the complaints are against Mr. Winchell. He is the main target.

An effort will be made by Representative Dies and his colleagues to put the heat on Mr. Jergens, Winchell's sponsor, if he comes to Washington to testify, but it has been charged that because Mr. Winchell is a defender of the President and could be of such great assistance in the fourth term fight, the White House would exert every effort to keep him on the air.

When Representative Dies spoke to the House about Mr. Winchell last Friday, Representative Hoffman similarly assailed the Winchell broadcasts asserting that the Jergens Co. paid Mr. Winchell \$260,000 a year for his Sunday evening radio comment and stating:

"For his own good and for the good of the country, the Dies Committee should summon Jergens to explain why he permits, why he sponsors the continuance of the vicious attacks upon Congress, upon those in the armed forces, by Winchell.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket of the car. I shivered slightly, but then I remembered that I was in the city, and the cold was just another part of the experience. I took a deep breath and walked towards the entrance of the building. The door was open, and I saw a man in a suit standing there. He looked at me and smiled. "Welcome," he said. "I'm Mr. Smith. Please, follow me."

Mr. Smith led me through a series of corridors. The walls were covered in paintings of various sizes. Some were of famous people, while others were of landscapes. The lighting was soft and warm. I noticed that the floor was made of polished wood. As we walked, I saw several other people, some of whom were also in suits. They all seemed to be in a hurry, but none of them looked like they were in a rush. Mr. Smith continued to lead me, and I followed him without a word.

Finally, we reached a large room. It was filled with people, some of whom were sitting at tables, while others were standing. The room was decorated with flowers and garlands. In the center of the room, there was a large table covered with a white cloth. On the table, there were several bottles of wine and glasses. Mr. Smith gestured towards the table and said, "Please, sit down. We have a special menu for you today."

I sat down at the table, and Mr. Smith stood next to me. He looked at the menu and said, "I'll have the same as you. Please, order for me." I looked at the menu and saw that there were several options. I decided to order the same as Mr. Smith. As we waited for our food, I noticed that the other people at the table were also ordering. The waiter came and took our orders. We all waited for a few minutes, and then the food came. It was delicious, and we all enjoyed it. After we finished, Mr. Smith stood up and said, "Thank you very much. I hope you enjoyed your meal. Please, follow me to the next room."

Mr. Smith led me to another room. This room was also large, but it was decorated differently. It had a high ceiling and large windows. The walls were covered in tapestries. In the center of the room, there was a large fireplace. Mr. Smith gestured towards the fireplace and said, "Please, sit down. We have a special fire for you today." I sat down on a chair, and Mr. Smith stood next to me. He looked at the fire and said, "I'll have the same as you. Please, order for me." I looked at the menu and saw that there were several options. I decided to order the same as Mr. Smith. As we waited for our food, I noticed that the other people at the table were also ordering. The waiter came and took our orders. We all waited for a few minutes, and then the food came. It was delicious, and we all enjoyed it. After we finished, Mr. Smith stood up and said, "Thank you very much. I hope you enjoyed your meal. Please, follow me to the next room."

Mr. Smith led me to a third room. This room was also large, but it was decorated differently. It had a high ceiling and large windows. The walls were covered in tapestries. In the center of the room, there was a large fireplace. Mr. Smith gestured towards the fireplace and said, "Please, sit down. We have a special fire for you today." I sat down on a chair, and Mr. Smith stood next to me. He looked at the fire and said, "I'll have the same as you. Please, order for me." I looked at the menu and saw that there were several options. I decided to order the same as Mr. Smith. As we waited for our food, I noticed that the other people at the table were also ordering. The waiter came and took our orders. We all waited for a few minutes, and then the food came. It was delicious, and we all enjoyed it. After we finished, Mr. Smith stood up and said, "Thank you very much. I hope you enjoyed your meal. Please, follow me to the next room."

Mr. Smith led me to a fourth room. This room was also large, but it was decorated differently. It had a high ceiling and large windows. The walls were covered in tapestries. In the center of the room, there was a large fireplace. Mr. Smith gestured towards the fireplace and said, "Please, sit down. We have a special fire for you today." I sat down on a chair, and Mr. Smith stood next to me. He looked at the fire and said, "I'll have the same as you. Please, order for me." I looked at the menu and saw that there were several options. I decided to order the same as Mr. Smith. As we waited for our food, I noticed that the other people at the table were also ordering. The waiter came and took our orders. We all waited for a few minutes, and then the food came. It was delicious, and we all enjoyed it. After we finished, Mr. Smith stood up and said, "Thank you very much. I hope you enjoyed your meal. Please, follow me to the next room."

Mr. Smith led me to a fifth room. This room was also large, but it was decorated differently. It had a high ceiling and large windows. The walls were covered in tapestries. In the center of the room, there was a large fireplace. Mr. Smith gestured towards the fireplace and said, "Please, sit down. We have a special fire for you today." I sat down on a chair, and Mr. Smith stood next to me. He looked at the fire and said, "I'll have the same as you. Please, order for me." I looked at the menu and saw that there were several options. I decided to order the same as Mr. Smith. As we waited for our food, I noticed that the other people at the table were also ordering. The waiter came and took our orders. We all waited for a few minutes, and then the food came. It was delicious, and we all enjoyed it. After we finished, Mr. Smith stood up and said, "Thank you very much. I hope you enjoyed your meal. Please, follow me to the next room."

Mr. Smith led me to a sixth room. This room was also large, but it was decorated differently. It had a high ceiling and large windows. The walls were covered in tapestries. In the center of the room, there was a large fireplace. Mr. Smith gestured towards the fireplace and said, "Please, sit down. We have a special fire for you today." I sat down on a chair, and Mr. Smith stood next to me. He looked at the fire and said, "I'll have the same as you. Please, order for me." I looked at the menu and saw that there were several options. I decided to order the same as Mr. Smith. As we waited for our food, I noticed that the other people at the table were also ordering. The waiter came and took our orders. We all waited for a few minutes, and then the food came. It was delicious, and we all enjoyed it. After we finished, Mr. Smith stood up and said, "Thank you very much. I hope you enjoyed your meal. Please, follow me to the next room."



"In view of Winchell's record, it is pertinent to inquire of Jergens whether Winchell has any hold upon him, which prevents him from taking steps to curb his spokesman, his employee, in the face of mounting public indignation."

"There is said to be a printed record", Mr. Hoffman charged, "in Government files, thus far withheld from the public under the faithful old alibi 'not in the public interest', which sheds an illuminating light upon the relationship between sponsor and broadcaster."

Station KGHL, of Billings, Montana, has offered Representative Dies 15 minutes of Mr. Winchell's own broadcast time. The station said it would replace Winchell with a transcribed speech by Dies "the first Sunday after it is received".

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#### RMA N.Y. SPRING MEETING - INDUSTRY PROMOTION CAMPAIGN

The unprecedented 1944-45 war production program will be the principal topic of discussion at the annual RMA "Spring Conference" in New York April 12 and 13th.

Production, employment and other problems of the war program, will be discussed by the Board of Directors and many committees, together with tentative future but distant reconversion problems.

Numerous RMA committees will hold meetings to make reports and recommendations for consideration of the RMA governing board on April 13th. Several Committees also are holding preliminary meetings, before the New York "Spring Conference" where the program for the entire industry's annual "war conference" at the twentieth annual RMA convention in Chicago, on June 6 and 7 will be developed.

Immediate employment and labor problems, including draft deferments, absenteeism, etc., will be considered at the New York RMA meetings, together with changes in the immediate production program, involving "cutbacks" and contract terminations.

Plans for an RMA industry promotion-publicity campaign to emphasize the important part radio-electronic manufacturers have played in the war effort and to inform the public of what products to expect after the war were prepared at a meeting of the RMA Advertising Committee, March 14th, in Cincinnati.

The RMA project, involving a substantial expenditure for wide industry promotion purposes, will be presented for approval to the RMA Board of Directors at its New York meeting April 13th.

The opinion was expressed by Committee members that the public had not been sufficiently informed of the vital part the radio-

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electronic companies had played in producing essential equipment for waging the war.

The Cincinnati meeting of the Advertising Committee was held at the Crosley Corporation Plant. Upon the invitation of S. D. Mohan, of the Crosley Corporation, a member of the Committee the visitors were taken on a tour of the Crosley plant

A special committee, with James H. Rasmussen of The Crosley Corporation as Chairman, has been named to consider the project for postwar promotion of export receivers. The Committee will meet next Thursday, March 23rd in New York to consider a list of subjects for possible standardization, as minimum standards, of export sets, in cooperation with representatives of the RMA Engineering Department.

Thirty RMA export managers and engineers held a meeting last month at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, for preliminary discussion of the receiving set export promotion project and possible inclusion of an official RMA "seal", upon establishment of the proposed minimum RMA standards for export sets and subject to future approval by the RMA Board of Directors.

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#### NETHERLANDS PATRIOTS SEIZE GERMAN CONFISCATED RADIOS

Netherlands patriots armed with revolvers raided on March 16th the municipal offices at Groothuizen in occupied Holland, according to the German-controlled Netherlands radio, the Netherlands Information Bureau reports, and seized seventy-six radio receivers which had been previously confiscated from the local population by the Germans. After over-powering two guards who had been maintaining a day-and-night watch over the sets, the patriots carried off the receivers in a lorry, the radio report said.

Confiscation of the estimated 1,000,000 radio receiving sets in occupied Holland was ordered last May, but the German authorities experienced the greatest difficulty in carrying<sup>out</sup> the order, despite the unlimited fines and prison sentences up to five years imposed on those who failed to comply.

The deadline for turning in all radios, originally set for last June 2nd, was postponed to July 9th, and successively to later dates until a "final deadline" of October 20th was set. This, too, was again extended to October 22nd.

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To the NBC studios last week came a letter from a soldier in the Aleutians, according to Leonard Lyons, in connection with a Soldiers Vote broadcast. "Don't go all out for the Soldier's Vote", he suggested. "After all, there are still a few of us left who don't want to come back and find Bob Hope President."

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## CBS WINS 1944 PAN AMERICAN COLOMBISTA SCROLL

The 1944 Scroll of the Pan American Colombista Society has been awarded to the Columbia Broadcasting System for "activities in promoting the welfare of the peoples of the New World", according to an announcement from the Society's headquarters in Havana, Cuba.

The scroll will be presented on Pan American Day, April 14th, to William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and to Edmund A. Chester, Director of Latin American Relations for the network.

The Pan American Colombista Society, one of the foremost Latin American cultural organizations, was created to perpetuate the name and memory of Christopher Columbus, and to promote better inter-American understanding.

The award was granted in recognition of the contributions of CBS to hemispheric solidarity through its 99-station Network of the Americas (Cadena de las Americas). A complete program schedule comprising music, drama, news and special features is beamed daily in Spanish and Portuguese to all of the neighbor republics by short wave.

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## PERMITTED USES OF QUARTZ CRYSTALS

The War Production Board has announced that it had increased the number of permitted uses of quartz crystals. This action was taken by amending General Conservation Order M-146 as the result of an easier supply-demand situation.

Heretofore quartz crystals could be used only in the manufacture of radio oscillators and filters for war purposes and a few other military items. In addition to these uses, they may now be used for:

1. Manufacture of radio oscillators and filters for governmental activities directly connected with defense, public health, welfare, or security. This will permit the police, forestry services, and similar activities to get the quartz radio parts they need.
2. Manufacture of radio oscillators and filters for commercial broadcasting stations and other commercial communication systems.
3. Manufacture of optical or electrical parts for use in research or production instruments manufactured to fill orders rated AA-2X or better.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE  
January 10, 1917  
REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE  
PASSED MAY 15, 1916

WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1917

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the  
report of the SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDS, created by  
the SENATE COMMITTEE ON LANDS, and to transmit  
therefor the following report.

The report of the SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDS, created by  
the SENATE COMMITTEE ON LANDS, is herewith  
transmitted for the information of the SENATE.  
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the SENATE COMMITTEE ON LANDS, is herewith  
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## "RADIO FORUM FOR THE ABUSED" SUGGESTED TO REP. DIES

Taking up the cudgel in the fight between Representative Dies, of Texas, and the commentators, the Washington Post says:

"It is an undeniable fact that certain radio commentators have been tactless enough to criticize the distinguished Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Some, indeed, have gone so far as to impugn his motives and patriotism - and those of other members of Congress as well. Never one to take disparagement lightly, Mr. Dies has countered by a threat to 'investigate this matter on the ground that it is distinctly un-American.' He has now issued a subpoena for the scripts of one offender, Walter Winchell, for a period of the past two years. He proposes to take each statement and to 'establish its truth or falsity'.

"We have no desire to appear subversive, but with all deference to the gentleman from Texas we feel skeptical of his ability to achieve this result. The dividing line between truth and falsity is often elusive. And in the realm of opinion, one man's predilections may be another man's abhorrence.

"It is edifying to learn from Mr. Dies that some radio commentators have 'become adept in taking advantage of the loopholes in the libel laws'. His indignation on this score is attributable, perhaps, to the fact that he has not always been so adept himself. On one occasion when he was careless enough to forsake his Congressional immunity and assail a Federal employee as subversive, he found it necessary to eat his words rather expensively. He has been more careful since - not so much in his language as in the locale of his oratory. The libel laws do not apply at all to remarks made upon the floor of the House.

"It is Mr. Dies' opinion that broadcasting companies ought 'to afford maligned persons an opportunity to answer false charges over the same facilities and to the same audience'. The idea, we confess, is an appealing one. We cannot help wondering if the Congressman would be in favor of an extension of this scheme to the House of which he is a member. We can, of course, discern one practical objection: the time of the House might be altogether consumed in hearing responses to the charges advanced by the Dies Committee."

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## PHILCO CONTINUES TO INCREASE WARTIME PRODUCTION

Philco Corporation's output of radar and radio equipment for the Army and Navy is still continuing to increase, and in the first two months of 1944 was substantially ahead of the same period last year, it was reported by John Ballantyne, President, in announcing that the Company is borrowing an additional \$10,000,000 under the terms of its \$30,000,000 three-year V-loan to finance this increased production. The Company had previously drawn on this credit, which was arranged in January, 1943, to the extent of \$15,000,000, and the new borrowings will increase its use of the credit to \$25,000,000.

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## BRITISH PRESS RATE REFERENCE CLARIFIED - EDITOR PROTESTS

Cheirman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission last week restated what he had previously said about the British preferential press rate, to the House Committee investigating the FCC. This, however, did not prevent the World's Press News in London taking a rap at him.

Suggesting that he was attempting to advance "American commercial dominance under guise of 'a democratic philosophy for the free flow of international communications'", the newspaper trade journal upheld the contention of Reuters in a statement issued in New York through The Associated Press that the 2-cent Empire press rate, about which Mr. Fly complained before a House Committee on Feb. 19, was equally available to British and American agencies.

In his subsequent appearance before the House group, Mr. Fly said:

"My previous testimony in regard to the barriers in the way of the free flow of press communications from points in the British Empire to the United States as compared with press traffic between those British Empire points and England erroneously indicated that Reuters was given preferential rate treatment over American press associations for despatches between the same points. As a matter of fact, the low British Empire press rate of one British penny (or a little less than two United States cents) a word is available to correspondents of all nationalities between points in the British Empire.

"However, the Reuters correspondent can transmit his despatches from any point in the British Empire to his headquarters in London at the low British Empire rate. The American correspondent, on the other hand, must pay considerably higher rates for his despatches from the same points to his headquarters in the United States. Even when there are direct circuits to the United States from British Empire points, we have, in general, been unable to have rates established on these circuits comparable to the low British Empire rate.

"Indeed, the American correspondent in a British Empire point usually transmits his despatches to London for retransmission to New York because the combination of rates over these routes is lower than the rates direct to New York. In the same manner, American news for Australia, for example, can be transmitted at cheaper rates if it is sent to Canada for retransmission to Australia than if the news is transmitted directly from the United States to Australia. Thus, in general, the tendency is to force the bottlenecking and a second transmission through London, or in limited instances through Canada. Handicaps in time and in cost are thus imposed."

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LETTER FROM THE NEW YORK OFFICE - DATED 10/10/41

On October 10, 1941, the New York Office received a letter from the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated October 10, 1941, and captioned as above. The letter was received from the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated October 10, 1941, and captioned as above.

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In the subsequent correspondence between the New York Office and the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated October 10, 1941, and captioned as above.

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TRADE NOTES

Monthly unit shipments of resistors for military electronic equipment are 50 per cent higher than they were a year ago, War Production Board representatives told a recent meeting of the Fixed and Variable Resistors Industry Advisory Committee.

Forty-five million resistor units were shipped in February 1944 as compared with 30,000,000 units shipped in March, 1943. The shipment figures cover all the 27 standard classifications of fixed and variable resistors.

Mutual network have added three more stations with the affiliation of WDLP, Panama City, Florida; KQRS, Rock Springs, Wyoming, and WKEU, Griffin, Georgia.

Seventy top executives and key men from all departments of Zenith Radio Corporation joined in a welcoming dinner for Henry C. Bonfig at the Palmer House in Chicago last Tuesday.

Mr. Bonfig, who recently resigned his post as Vice President of RCA to become Vice President in Charge of the Household Radio Division of Zenith, was introduced to Zenith executives by J. J. Nance, Vice President and Director of Sales. He was welcomed to the company and promised full cooperation from all departments by Hugh Robertson, Zenith's Executive Vice President.

Senator Tydings (D), Maryland, said he would discontinue his weekly radio talks during his campaign for re-election because "it would not be fair to my opponents." Mr. Tydings said that continuance of his "nonpartisan" talks would involve station WBAL in a political controversy and expose himself to charges of utilizing free radio time for political purposes.

RMA and NEMA have established a Joint Tube Coordination Committee for cooperation in future standardization of industrial types of tubes. Dr. O. H. Caldwell is Chairman of the Joint Committee.

Registration and distribution of data on various industrial tubes, to avoid confusion in the radio and electrical industries, will be undertaken by the Joint Committee. RMA representatives are Roger Wise of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pennsylvania, and C. J. Burnside of Westinghouse, Baltimore.

The Federal Communications Commission has been asked by the Stromberg-Carlson Co., of Rochester, N. Y., for a license to operate a television broadcasting station on a commercial basis as soon as the war ends. Dr. Ray M. Manson, General Manager, said the radio and telephone manufacturing firm planned to erect a new studio and transmitter adjacent to its present plant.

Mutual network is not renewing its affiliation contract with Station KGHI, Little Rock, Arkansas, it has been announced by the network.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1613

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| Group   | Condition 1 | Condition 2 | Condition 3 | Condition 4 |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Control | ~95%        | ~90%        | ~95%        | ~90%        |
| MCI     | ~90%        | ~85%        | ~80%        | ~60%        |
| AD      | ~85%        | ~75%        | ~70%        | ~40%        |

"FCC BUNGLERS" - REP. MILLER; "SNEAK PUNCHES" - FLY RETORTS

It never rains but it pours. Almost at the same time the Senate voted to slash Federal Communications Commission funds by more than \$2,000,000 wiping out the Radio Intelligence Division, Representative Miller (R), of Missouri, at the House FCC investigation ripped into the Commission charging that FCC "bungling" intelligence had caused a U. S. task force to be trapped by the Japanese and that the White House had intimidated witnesses and thus had hushed up the matter.

In an angry reply, Chairman James L. Fly, who as a rule leans over backward in an apparent effort to be respectful when addressing a Representative or a Senator, completely forgot this attitude, said:

"In throwing sneak punches at the Commission in the form of unsupported innuendoes, Mr. Miller is carrying on the pattern of character assassination devised for him by the former counsel of the Committee.

"If Mr. Miller has any evidence that FCC men were responsible for any 'incident' as he hinted this morning, he should bring his case into the open. This charge in the form of a snide innuendo has been tossed at us at least five or six times during these hearings.

"I can say further that neither Admiral Hooper's secret testimony nor that of any other official sets forth facts to substantiate such an irresponsible charge. Miller knows that. We have had thirteen months of this sort of abuse from certain representatives of an investigative body presumably charged with some obligation to maintain something in the nature of a judicial attitude. Yet Miller continues to grab the headlines by planting the daily booby trap. Congressman Miller is clothed with something more than arbitrary power. He has the same quality of public trust that I, as a public official, am sworn to preserve.

"Both Miller and the press know that where we have got the charges into the open and been permitted to answer them with the overwhelming facts, the charges evaporated in thin air. But we are not playing for the headlines; Miller can have them. All we ask is something slightly resembling fairness and a judicial attitude."

Representative Miller had also charged that Rear Admiral Hooper could confirm the charges that FCC "bungling" had resulted in our warships being exposed to enemy fire and asked that Hooper be called to testify. He had previously charged that Admiral Hooper had been retired from the service as a result of pressure exerted by Mr. Fly and the White House.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the early stages of the development of the subject, and then proceeds to a more detailed examination of the various theories and methods which have been employed in the study of the subject.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed examination of the various theories and methods which have been employed in the study of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the early stages of the development of the subject, and then proceeds to a more detailed examination of the various theories and methods which have been employed in the study of the subject.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed examination of the various theories and methods which have been employed in the study of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the early stages of the development of the subject, and then proceeds to a more detailed examination of the various theories and methods which have been employed in the study of the subject.

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Mr. Miller further asserted that Rear Admiral Redman, Chief of Naval Communications, had spoken of the Alaskan incident at a closed session of the Committee and that he had been silenced by an attempt which the higher-ups made to have him, too, retired. Mr. Miller said:

"Admiral Redman had testified before the staff of this Committee. He had given certain testimony regarding Pearl Harbor and regarding an accident that had occurred to the task force operating in Alaskan waters. After this testimony was given by Admiral Redman, a copy of his statement was requested by the White House. After the contents had been learned, Mr. Fly read, in the presence of Commissioner Craven, a letter presumably from the White House in which it was stated that certain things might happen to Commissioner Craven and others who testified in secret before the Committee investigating the FCC. A copy of this alleged letter or note from the White House was shown to Commissioner Craven."

Although friends have assured him that he could be re-appointed this threat is believed to be one of the reasons why Commissioner T. A. M. Craven is understood not to be seeking reappointment next June but will return to private practice, the feeling being that so far as the Administration is concerned he is a "marked man". Before serving on the Commission, Commander Craven was reported to be making \$30,000 a year as a consulting radio engineer.

There doesn't seem to be much likelihood of Admiral Hooper taking the witness stand as he is reported to be ill in a hospital in California.

However, Eugene Garey, recently resigned Counsel to the Committee investigating the FCC, supported the charge made by Representative Miller (R), of Missouri, that a false FCC tip sent a Navy task force on a fruitless mission to Alaskan waters. "Testimony by Navy and also by Army officers in private hearings a year ago substantiated what Mr. Miller said", Mr. Garey charged in New York. "But the officers were gagged."

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#### CALL LETTERS WCOB ASSIGNED TO NEW HYANNIS STATION

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the request to assignment of call letters WCOB to the new station of E. Anthony and Sons, Inc., at Hyannis, Mass., authorized.

E. Anthony and Sons are also the owners of Station WNBZ at New Bedford, Mass. and publishers of the New Bedford Standard-Times both headed by Basil Brewer.

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## WINCHELL SPONSOR HIT; WINCHELL AND DIES PREPARE FOR DEBATE

As Representative Dies (D), of Texas, and Walter Winchell squared off for their verbal battle of the century next Sunday night over the Blue Network beginning at 9:15 EWT, Representative Hoffman (R) of Michigan, viciously attacked Andrew Jergens of Cincinnati, manufacturer of Jergens Lotion, Mr. Winchell's sponsor. Mr. Hoffman charged that Elfrieda Margaret Siddell, secretary of Mr. Jergens, had been interned as a German enemy alien. Also that Hedwig Engemann, a maid in the Jergens' home at Miami Beach was arrested in 1942 for complicity in the case involving the eight Nazi saboteurs, six of whom were later arrested. Furthermore, Representative Hoffman alleged that though Mr. Winchell was specializing on exposing enemy alien activities that the commentator failed to mention these cases.

Mr. Winchell, who was in Washington, said he had been the first to tell of the detainment of the maid.

"I heard about the matter when I came back from Brazil in January a year ago", Winchell said, "and called Jergens about it and told him I thought it proper that we should be the first to announce this. He told me to go ahead.

Representation Hoffman charged that Winchell's only mention of the case had been his congratulations to Mr. Jergens "for helping to apprehend an alien enemy". The Michigan representative said that both Jergens and Winchell should be summoned to appear before the Dies Committee on un-American Activities.

"Is not Andrew Jergens at present engaged in an effort to have one of the individuals I have referred to released from Federal or Army custody?" Representative Hoffman asked.

"One Elfrieda Margaret Siddell was Jergens' personal secretary, or an employee graduating to that position from an upstairs maid post in his home. As his secretary, she accompanied Jergens on various trips about the country and to his homes in Florida and California.

"In 1942 she was arrested by agents of the F.B.I. as a German enemy aine. Jergens is not a German, but of Danish descent.

"It was learned that she had hired as a maid in the Miami Beach home of Jergens one Hedwig Engemann, 34 years of age, formerly of New York City. \* \* \*

"Miss Engemann was arrested about the time of the capture of the eight Nazi saboteurs who landed here from a submarine in the Summer of 1942, and six of whom were afterward executed for sabotage.

"Miss Engemann was shown to have aided Edward John Kerling, one of the eight. He was executed and Miss Engemann pleaded guilty in a New York court to a charge of misprision of treason (concealment of the knowledge of the commission of treason).

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3/24/44

"Have you heard Winchell saying anything about that? He is after these folks down town here, and I hold no brief for them. I do not say they are guilty or innocent; I do not know anything about that. But here is a woman who was convicted. She was employed by Winchell's sponsor. Why did he not mention it? Is he black-mailing Jergens? Is he exposing the Nazis? Is he telling about what they are doing, or is he just covering up? \* \* \*

"Jergens made strenuous efforts to prevent her detention, describing her at one time as 'the finest woman I have ever known.' He sent her clothing while she was confined in jail and at times called her over the long-distance phone.

"It has been charged that Jergens offered money to an individual in the Department of Justice, not to help exonerate Miss Siddell, but to have her held in a hotel suite during her hearing, instead of being held in jail.

"It is now reported that Jergens has started action to have Miss Siddell released from the internment camp."

In the course of the attack, Representative Hoffman declared:

"And let the Blue Network and Winchell quit changing his scripts. Not long ago, he referred to me over the radio as John Rankin's girl friend - a typical dirty Winchell method. In the transcript sent out of the broadcast, that statement was omitted. But the transcription of the spoken word shows that he uttered that vile and indecent slander."

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HAVERLIN MBS STATION RELATIONS HEAD; WALLEN CONTROLLER

Carl Haverlin, widely known broadcasting and music executive, has been appointed the new Director of Station Relations for the Mutual Broadcasting System. Mr. Haverline, formerly Commercial Manager of Stations KFT and KECA, Los Angeles, leave his post as Vice-President of Broadcast Music, Inc., to join Mutual

He was born in Globe, Arizona, and is 43 years old.

J. E. Wallen joins the Mutual Broadcasting System in the capacity of Controller and Financial Director, March 27th. Mr. Wallen was formerly Controller of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corp., a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Co., from 1932 to 1942.

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## BLAMES CONGRESS AND SUPREME COURT FOR PETRILLO

There was plain speaking in a New York Times editorial captioned "To Halt Mr. Petrillo":

"According to Senator Clark of Idaho, Congress is 'thoroughly out of sympathy' with Mr. Petrillo and wants to curb his extraordinary and irresponsible private power to order people off the air and tell the American public what music it can and cannot hear, but it doesn't know how. Previous 'anti-Petrillo' bills have been ruled unconstitutional by the Department of Justice, and Senator Clark is looking for 'some legal way out'.

"Now the 'dilemma' in which Congress finds itself in this matter is purely of its own making. It exists because Congress refuses to recognize the natural consequences of its own acts. The powers exercised by Mr. Petrillo are powers conferred upon him by acts of Congress as interpreted by the Supreme Court. Congress has made it illegal for employers to discourage membership in a labor union, but has refused to make it illegal for unions to coerce workers into membership. Congress, according to the Supreme Court, has granted sweeping immunities to labor unions under the anti-trust acts, the anti-conspiracy acts, and even the anti-racketeering acts. These immunities are simply go-ahead signals to unions to commit acts that would be illegal or criminal if committed by anyone else.

"Under the powers conferred upon him by Congress, Mr. Petrillo can force practically every musician in the country into his union. He has the power to boycott any musician or the employer of any musician who refuses to join. Under this power of boycott, exercised by virtue of the special immunities granted by Congress, Mr. Petrillo can shut down any broadcasting station that refuses to conform to his demands. If Congress wishes to stop the private dictatorship of Mr. Petrillo it need merely repeal the sweeping legal immunities which make that dictatorship possible. It would raise no constitutional problem to provide that labor unions must also conform to laws that apply to everyone else."

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## MAY GO EASY ON SMALLER NET PROGRAM RECORDING

It was indicated at a hearing earlier in the week that the proposed Federal Communications Commission rule requiring that transcriptions be made of network programs might be eased in connection with the smaller networks. The King-Trendle network, which has seven stations in Michigan, through its counsel Phillip Hennessy, opposed recordings such as proposed because of the present lack of equipment and manpower. Mr. Hennessy urged that the recording rule be postponed for the duration and that even then it be applied only to the larger networks.

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THE PLATO 1914-1915

The Platonist is a person who believes in the existence of a world of ideas, or forms, which are eternal and unchanging. This world is not material, but spiritual, and it is the source of all knowledge and truth. The Platonist believes that the material world is a mere shadow or reflection of this higher world, and that the only way to attain true knowledge is by looking inward, to the soul, and by contemplating the eternal forms.

The Platonist's view of the world is based on the idea of the "Form of the Good". This is the highest and most perfect form, and it is the source of all other forms. The Platonist believes that the material world is a mere shadow or reflection of this higher world, and that the only way to attain true knowledge is by looking inward, to the soul, and by contemplating the eternal forms. The Platonist's view of the world is based on the idea of the "Form of the Good". This is the highest and most perfect form, and it is the source of all other forms. The Platonist believes that the material world is a mere shadow or reflection of this higher world, and that the only way to attain true knowledge is by looking inward, to the soul, and by contemplating the eternal forms.

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## SENATE STUDIES SHORT-WAVE RADIO FOR RAILROAD TRAINS

It is just possible Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee may introduce a bill in the near future requiring railroads to equip their trains with short-wave radio. With this in mind, Senator Wheeler recently wrote Chairman James L. Fly for his views on the subject.

Use of radio for flagging operations was recommended by Chairman Fly. He asserted that flags, lanterns, flares, fuses and torpedoes antedate the invention of modern means of communication.

"The failure of flagging operations to stop the northbound Tamiami Champion as it hurtled toward the wreckage of the southbound Champion was responsible for the loss of 72 lives, and other wrecks due to the failure of traditional flagging techniques are far from infrequent", Mr. Fly wrote.

The FCC Chairman said that the use of radio was feasible in operating block systems to control railroad traffic. He said that, although the Interstate Commerce Commission had recommended in 1933 that railroads be prohibited from operating passenger trains on tracks unprotected by block systems, 50,000 miles of passenger track are still unprotected.

Mr. Fly referred to an experimental block system on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Trenton and Phillipsburg, N. J., as "radio-controlled". An ICC spokesman said that the system - an experimental development - did not employ radio. Instead, he said voice communication between signal towers and trains in motion was carried by the rails on which the trains operate. The same system is being tried out in several large freight yards, he said.

Mr. Fly also recommended radio for head-end to rear-end communication on moving trains, referring again to the Tamiami Champion wreck as an example of communications failure. On that occasion, 40 minutes elapsed between the time the first train was wrecked and the second plowed into the wreckage of the first.

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BLUE TO BUILD OWN STUDIOS; PREPARES FOR FM AND TELE

The Blue Network Company is surveying sites and formulating plans for the construction of its own studios in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Also it is getting ready for FM and television.

Speaking Saturday before a meeting of 47 Blue Department heads and management executives from Washington, Chicago, Detroit and New York, Mark Woods, Blue Network President, said:

"Coincidental with the construction of our own studios, the Blue expects to own its own broadcasting stations in Washington,

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Los Angeles, and a full time outlet in Chicago in addition to the stations we now own. Negotiations to that end are under way presently."

"Applications have been filed or are being prepared for FM stations in the key centers", Mr. Woods said, adding that the Blue expects that frequency modulation, permitting as it does more and better stations, "will give the Blue Network an opportunity to assume leadership in sound broadcasting. I firmly believe that FM is the coming business in sound broadcasting."

He warned, however, that no one in broadcasting can ignore television, and said that the Blue is now completing plans for a complete television system.

"While we own no television stations today", he said, "I am convinced that television will prove to be the greatest medium ever developed for entertainment and advertising. The Blue Network is planning to file for its own stations in New York, Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles. We are encouraging Blue affiliates to file, as soon as possible, for the construction of both FM and television transmitters."

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#### BROADCAST ACTION BY THE FCC

WJW, WJW, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, granted license to cover construction permit which authorized installation of a new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power to 5 kilowatts, change in frequency to 850 kilocycles and move transmitter and studio from Akron to Cleveland; conditions. Also granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement; KWK, St. Louis, Mo., granted consent to transfer of control of Thomas Patrick, Inc., licensee of station KWK, from Grace C. Convey to Robert T. Convey; WOWO, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Ft. Wayne, Ind., present license extended upon a temporary basis to May 31, 1944.

Applications Received: Edwin H. Armstrong, C. M. Jansky, Jr., and Stuart L. Bailey, d/b as FM Development Foundation, Olney, Md., construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast Station to be operated on 43,900 kc., with covering of 18,844 square miles; WGEX, General Electric Co., S. Schenectady, N.Y., license to cover construction permit which authorized construction of a new international broadcast station; Radio Corporation of America, area of Camden, N. J., license for reinstatement of experimental television relay broadcast station W3XAD, to be operated on 321,000-327,000 kc., power of 500 watts peak, A5 and A3 emission; also license for reinstatement of experimental television broadcast station W3XEP to be operated on Channel #5 (84,000-90,000 kilocycles), power of 50 KW peak, A5, A3 and Special Emission; WIBC, Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., license to cover Construction Permit which authorized increase in power and changes in directional antenna; also

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authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power (1070 kc), and voluntary transfer of control of licensee corporation to Indianapolis News Publishing Company, Inc., (1000 shares common stock).

The Broadcasting Corporation of America, Riverside, Calif., construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43,500 kilocycles with coverage of 48,000 square miles, and construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #3 (66,000-72,000 kc.)

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FAVORS COMMENTATORS FREE REIN IF ATTACKED COULD REPLY

Expressing what pretty generally seems to be the opinion on Capitol Hill, Senator Murray (D), of Montana, is for giving a radio commentator the same freedom as an editor, provided anyone who believed he was unjustly attacked could reply. This was brought out in an interview with Senator Murray by Richard Eaton over the Atlantic Coast Network originating in WWDC, Washington, last Tuesday night. The following exchange took place:

Mr. Eaton: What about free speech for radio commentators? Do you believe that a radio commentator should not be allowed to express his opinion on the air as some people have recently advocated?

Senator Murray: I certainly do not, Mr. Eaton! A radio commentator should be allowed to express his opinion just as should the editorial writer on a newspaper or any private citizen. We should be thankful that we have the freedom of the air by which citizens may express their views and bring to light the truth.

Mr. Eaton: Would you say that radio often brings truth home in a way our newspapers do not?

Senator Murray: Frankly, Mr. Eaton, some of our newspapers in reporting the news leave much to be desired.

Mr. Eaton: Should Congressmen who have been attacked by radio commentators be given radio time to answer such attacks?

Senator Murray: Yes. And I would extend that right to anyone outside of Congress. Similarly, in common justice, any individual unjustly attacked on the floor of Congress should be given the right to answer any charges bearing upon his character or reputation. I believe that a radio commentator should have the right to attack any member of Congress or any public servant. And broadcasting companies should not censor the fair and truthful statements of their commentators.

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Mr. Eaton: While we are still on the subject of radio, Senator Murray, organized labor has complained that it has not had a fair chance to express itself on the air. Would you care to comment on that?

Senator Murray: I believe that organized labor - or any group of the population - should be able to express itself on the air. If organized labor wishes to buy radio time, it should be given the opportunity.

Mr. Eaton: Senator, what do you think of the idea of broadcasting sessions of Congress? You know, it's done in New Zealand during certain hours of the day.

Senator Murray: It sounds like a wonderful idea. The more people who actively participate in Government, the closer we come to true Democracy."

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#### FM TAKES LID OFF TIME CAPACITY, SAYS McCLINTOCK

Speaking before the American Marketing Association in New York, Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, emphasized the importance of FM and television in future radio advertising.

Mr. McClintock cited the general acceptance of FM by the radio industry, as an inevitable and universal improvement in radio broadcasting and indicated several elements which have a bearing upon the activities and planning of advertisers.

"First, Frequency Modulation takes the lid off radio time capacity now approaching a ceiling under AM. Instead of 1000 licensed stations, there can be an unlimited number; thus, radio will have an unlimited capacity to serve advertisers insofar as their economic needs justify. Competition will be sharpened and with it will come those assets in any medium which are valuable to its users;

"Second, Frequency Modulation in many instances will require lower capital cost and lower costs in certain operating elements. This affords some opportunity for the ploughing back of these savings into increased quality of broadcasting or in the reduction of the cost of broadcasting service.

"Third, Frequency Modulation is limited to primary area coverage, in principle, and, therefore, advertisers will find it necessary to use a larger number of local stations to cover their buying power. This will present the opportunity as well as the necessity to design radio advertising programs in such a manner as to give them maximum community impact."

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The speaker expressed cheerful optimism about "the very near accessibility" of television to radio homes. "The technical difficulties surrounding television are by no means insuperable under a free competitive system. We may be assured that the American public and the advertisers will have television at the earliest possible time.

"Assuming a reasonable maintenance of our economic standards, it is apparent that ultimately television will be almost universal in use. The effective sets which are promised are already within a cost range of a sufficient mass of buying power to warrant the anticipation of early commercial success.

"Mass production will, undoubtedly, lower these costs to a scale which now would seem impossible."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, has been called to active duty as a Colonel in the Army Signal Corps, and Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, Retired, Chairman of the RCA, has for the time being taken over the management of the company.

"485", the first general house organ of the Columbia Broadcasting System headquarters in New York City, celebrates its first anniversary this month. The anniversary number, just issued was circulated among 1,500 of the CBS personnel, and very particularly to employees now in the service.

The U. S. Department of Commerce and the State Department are assisting the Radio Manufacturers' Association in opposing attempted trademarks of the words "RADAR" and "ELECTRONIC" by Latin American interests in both Argentina and Brazil. Local individuals and corporations had filed trademark applications covering the generic, common terms in both countries, and the support of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, as well as the State Department, was given to the RMA protests against such trademark registrations.

Aimed at "Lord Haw-Haw" and his kind Deputy Prime Minister, Clement R. Attlee told the House of Commons that British subjects assisting the enemy by broadcasting from enemy stations "will not be included in the category of war criminals, but will be charged with offenses against British law, and brought to trial in appropriate British courts."

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Norman E. Jorgensen, Assistant to Chairman James L. Fly, will report to the Navy today as a Lieutenant (J.G.) in the Navy Bureau of Supply and Accounts. Mr. Jorgensen will report to the Naval Officers Training School at Babsons Institute, Babson Park, Mass.

George H. Allen, Assistant Director of Promotion and Research for WOR, has resigned his post at the station to become Manager and Secretary of the Board of Governors of the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting, Inc. Mr. Allen succeeds A. W. Lehman, who has been elected President of the C.A.B. (Crossley reports).

The percentage of total quarter hours sold in Blue Network optional time sales at night in March 1944 is 76.2, compared with 62 percent for the same month a year ago. The increase in the daytime optional time periods, with 45.2 percent of the total quarter hours sold in March this year, compared with 29.4 percent in 1943. The total percentage, night and day, for 1944 is 55.6, while the figure in 1943 was 43.2 percent.

Organization has been completed of the Piezoelectric Quartz Crystal Section of the Transmitter Division of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. The Chairman is George E. Wright of the Bliley Electric Company, Erie, Pa.

The statement on television by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, to NBC affiliated stations is now available in printed form.

Wyllis Cooper, in charge of program development at NBC, addressed the Atlantic Coast Section of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers Wednesday, March 22nd, on "Television from the Standpoint of the Motion Picture Producer."

Stations KATE, Albert Lea; KWLM, Willmar; and KWNO, Winona, three Minnesota stations, have become affiliated with the Blue Network, and are known as the Dairyland Network; they have been added as basic supplementary stations, available only with WTCN, Minneapolis-St. Paul.

The libel suit of John Monroe, alleged lobbyist whose "Little Red House on R Street" was so much in the headlines, against Drew Pearson and the Washington Post for \$1,350,000 began in the Capital last week.

Monroe charges that Pearson libeled him in radio broadcasts and in his column, which was carried in the Post.

Monroe's wife, Mrs. Edith Monroe, declared that Pearson's articles had made their home "notorious" and forced her and her daughter to leave.

Stations KSO, KRNT, and their patriotic advertisers, gave more than one thousand hours of air time to the war effort last year. This fact was revealed by Ed Linehan, Program Director of the two Des Moines Cowles stations. The 1943 total is nearly twice that for 1942.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## RUSH TO GET ON TELEVISION BANDWAGON BEGINS IN EARNEST

Because of the tremendous amount of publicity which the industry has released recently on television, the line for television station applications at the Federal Communications Commission is growing longer every day. The rush really appears to be on in earnest.

The latest check with the FCC shows that as of March 23rd the following have applied for commercial television station licenses:

Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, C 1, (Held CP under call KSEE), 96000-102000, Channel 6; Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., New York City, Channel 6, Washington, D. C., Channel 4, Philadelphia, Channel 7, all 96000-102000 kc.; Broadcasting Corp. of America, Riverside, Cal., Channel 3, 66000-72000 kc.; Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Washington, D. C., Channel 3; 66000-72,000 kc.; Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va., Channel 3; Hughes Productions, Division of Hughes Tool Co., Los Angeles, also San Mateo County, California., Channel 2; KLZ Broadcasting Co., Denver, Colorado, Channel 3; Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Cal., Channel 1; Loyola University, New Orleans, La., not specified; Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City, Channel 8;

60000-66000 kc.: NBC, Washington, D. C., NBC, Denver, Channel 2, Cleveland and Chicago, Channel 1, Los Angeles, Channel 3 and San Francisco, Channel 4; News Syndicate Co., Inc., New York City, Channel 1; Philco Radio & Television Corp., Washington, D. C., Channel 4; WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Channel 5.

78000-84000: WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill., Channel 4; WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., Channel 1; Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash., Channel 1; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Boston, Channel 5, Philadelphia, Channel 7 and Pittsburgh, Channel 1.

The applications for experimental television licenses are:

|   | <u>Freq.</u><br><u>(Kc)</u> | <u>Power</u><br><u>Visual</u> | <u>Aural</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Albuquerque Broadcasting Co.,<br>Albuquerque, N. Mex.   | 50000-56000<br>Channel 1    | 3 KW<br>(4 KW peak)           | 3 KW         |
| CBS<br>(Held CP under call W9XCB)                       | 78000-84000<br>Channel 4    | 1 KW                          | 1 KW         |
| Industrial Tool & Die Works, Inc.<br>Minneapolis, Minn. | 78000-84000<br>Channel 4    | 5 KW<br>(5 KW peak)           | 3 KW         |
| Intermountain Broadcasting Corp.<br>Salt Lake City      | 50000-56000<br>Channel 1    | 100 w.                        | 200 w.       |

CHAPTER 10 - THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The first of the chapters is devoted to the study of the political and economic situation in the Western Hemisphere. It is a study of the political and economic situation in the Western Hemisphere. It is a study of the political and economic situation in the Western Hemisphere.

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| 936  | 937  | 938  | 939  |
| 940  | 941  | 942  | 943  |
| 944  | 945  | 946  | 947  |
| 948  | 949  | 950  | 951  |
| 952  | 953  | 954  | 955  |
| 956  | 957  | 958  | 959  |
| 960  | 961  | 962  | 963  |
| 964  | 965  | 966  | 967  |
| 968  | 969  | 970  | 971  |
| 972  | 973  | 974  | 975  |
| 976  | 977  | 978  | 979  |
| 980  | 981  | 982  | 983  |
| 984  | 985  | 986  | 987  |
| 988  | 989  | 990  | 991  |
| 992  | 993  | 994  | 995  |
| 996  | 997  | 998  | 999  |
| 1000 | 1001 | 1002 | 1003 |



|  | Freq.<br>(Kc)            | Power<br>Visual       | Aural |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Wm. B. Still, tr/as<br>Jamaica Radio & Tele. Co.<br>Jamaica, L. I. | 66000-72000<br>Channel 3 | 250 w<br>(1 KW peak)  | 250 w |
| Guz Zaharis<br>Charleston, W. Va.                                  | 50000-56000<br>Channel 1 | 50 w.<br>(200 w peak) | 110 w |
| RCA<br>Camden, N. J.<br>(Reinstatement of W3XEP)                   | Channel 5                |                       |       |

Pending applications for experimental television relay stations include:

|   |                                       |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Albuquerque Broadcasting Co.,<br>Area of Albuquerque  | 282,000-294,000                       | 25 W (peak)  |
| The Journal Co. (Milwaukee Journal)<br>Area of Milwaukee, Wis.<br>(above had CP under call W9XCV) | 200,000-202,000                       | 25 W<br>(output power not in excess<br>of 6.5 watts) |
| Philco Radio & Tele. Corp.<br>Area of New York City   | 204,000-216,000<br>Channels 11 and 12 | 15 w.  |
| RCA<br>Area of Camden, N. J.<br>(reinstatement of W3XAD)  | 321,000-327,000                       |  |

The following commercial television stations are now on the air:

|                 |   |                  |
|-----------------|---|------------------|
| 60000-66000 kc: | Balaban and Katz, Chicago, Ill.,                    | KBKB, Channel 2. |
|                 | CBS, New York City                                  | WCBW Channel 2   |
| 50000-56000 kc: | Don Lee Broadcasting System                         | KTSL             |
|                 | Hollywood, Cal.                                     |                  |
| 66000-72000 kc: | General Electric Co.                                | WRGB Channel 3   |
|                 | Schenectady, N. Y.                                  |                  |
|                 | T-New Scotland, N.Y.                                |                  |
|                 | The Journal Co. (Milwaukee Journal) Milwaukee, Wis. | WMJT Channel 3   |
|                 | Philco Radio & Tele. Corp.                          | WPTZ             |
|                 | Philadelphia, Pa.                                   |                  |
|                 | Zenith Radio & Tele. Corp.                          | WTZR Channel 1   |
|                 | Chicago, Ill.                                       |                  |
| 50000-56000 kc: | National Broadcasting Co., Inc.                     | WNBT Channel 1   |
|                 | New York City                                       |                  |

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"As compared with 1940, when I followed Wendell Willkie across the country to the West Coast and back, he shows tremendous improvement as a campaigner", Marquis Childs writes. "His radio delivery of a set speech, read from text, however, is still far from the perfection of the Old Maestro, F.D.R."

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1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2. second of these is the fact that the
 3. third of these is the fact that the
 4. fourth of these is the fact that the
 5. fifth of these is the fact that the
 6. sixth of these is the fact that the
 7. seventh of these is the fact that the
 8. eighth of these is the fact that the
 9. ninth of these is the fact that the
 10. tenth of these is the fact that the

SECRET

[illegible]

1968-69

| Channel | Frequency | Power | Antenna | Notes |
|---------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1       | 100.0     | 100W  | 100'    | 100'  |
| 2       | 100.1     | 100W  | 100'    | 100'  |
| 3       | 100.2     | 100W  | 100'    | 100'  |
| 4       | 100.3     | 100W  | 100'    | 100'  |
| 5       | 100.4     | 100W  | 100'    | 100'  |
| 6       | 100.5     | 100W  | 100'    | 100'  |
| 7       | 100.6     | 100W  | 100'    | 100'  |
| 8       | 100.7     | 100W  | 100'    | 100'  |
| 9       | 100.8     | 100W  | 100'    | 100'  |
| 10      | 100.9     | 100W  | 100'    | 100'  |

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## BELIEVED RADIO WILL PAY HEAVILY FOR WINCHELL TURMOIL

It is the opinion of many that the broadcasting industry will have to pay heavily for the row Walter Winchell has kicked up in Congress. The climax seemed to have been reached in the Winchell-Dies radio debate Sunday night but in heat that was nothing to the almost free-for-all fight over him in the House yesterday (Monday). Representative Sabath (D), of Illinois, complained that the frequency of the attacks on Walter Winchell was actually hindering the House procedure.

All of which is a bad break for the broadcasting industry as seeing how well Mr. Dies came out Sunday and the tremendous amount of free publicity he received, Representatives and Senators more than ever will favor legislation making it obligatory to give equal time to anyone who believes he may have been unjustly attacked. If such a law is passed, it is bound to be abused in many instances and in the long run the networks and the broadcasters will be the losers.

All this practically on account of Walter Winchell. Just as the agitation on the Hill has been caused by a handful of Congressmen - four or five at the most, Dies (D), of Texas, Hoffman (R), of Michigan, Rankin (d), of Mississippi, and a few others most all of them fire-eaters - just so 90% of the troubles of the commentators and the networks has been caused by the swash-buckling tactics of Walter Winchell. As a result of the clash within this small group, radio is the "innocent bystander".

Winchell's "declaration of independence" Sunday night insofar as Congress was concerned, was like waving a red flag at a bull. He said:

"I will gladly appear before any open court or any open court or any constitutional authority, and I here and now freely waive all immunity. I demand only two rights, those guaranteed to every American citizen (1) that I have the right of cross-examination and (2) that the public be present.

"Far from retracting a single statement, I reiterate every-one of them. Far from apologizing for any action, I reaffirm that my conduct has been the product of my deliberate intention.

"In the meantime, if any Congressman or Senator has information or evidence that I am guilty of activities against the United States Government, let him run - not walk - to the nearest Federal Grand Jury or U. S. Attorney. If he fails to do so he is derelict in his duty as an officer of the United States. If such evidence ever existed it would have been offered against me long before this.

"As an American, my right to criticize the Government of the United States and the official acts of any of its servants, does not depend upon my sponsor, the radio network, and publisher, any member of Congress, the President of the United States, or for that matter, the United States Supreme Court. That right was given to me over 150 years ago. By the same men who gave them theirs."

[illegible][illegible]

- "I have a good idea of what you are doing, but I don't know if you are doing it right."

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It would be a departure to permit a witness to cross-examine members of a Congressional Committee as Mr. Winchell has demanded.

Representative Dies concluded his broadcast by saying:

"Mr. Winchell, you have had much to say about tolerance. What could be more intolerant than these un-American attacks. Such attacks are the chief characteristics of fascism and the very essence of intolerance. You, Mr. Winchell, seem to have forgotten that those who expect tolerance from others should practice tolerance themselves.

"This would be serious if Mr. Winchell were the only Charlie McCarthy of the Smear Bund. He is, however, only one of many. Who are they? Who is behind them? The American people would like to know and I promise you that Congress will soon find out."

If there ever was a time for Mr. Winchell to use tact, it was when he was being listened to by practically all the members of Congress and higher ups in Washington, and we believe Drew Pearson or any other of the Blue commentators would have had the good judgment to have treaded very lightly under similar circumstances.

However, as was the case with Secretary Ickes recently when he ran afoul of Senator Moor (R), of Oklahoma, in their Town Hall debate over the Arabian pipeline, Mr. Winchell was keyed up Sunday night and in a fighting and apparently arrogant mood. As was Senator Moore in knocking Mr. Ickes over the ropes, Mr. Dies hardened veteran of many rough and tumble debates on the floor of the House of Representatives, seemed to be as cool as a cucumber.

Having done so well for himself Sunday and feeling that he had beaten Mr. Winchell at the latter's own game over the radio, Representative Dies will now turn the tables by summoning Mr. Winchell to the Capitol for a grilling before the Dies Committee. If so, and Walter conducts himself in the same bull-in-the-China-shop manner that he did over the air, the exchange which took place then and which followed the day after in the House will probably be powder puff stuff compared to what Representative Dies, Hoffman, Rankin, et al will try to do to him if they can get him under oath on the witness stand. Censorship will be out of the window and the Capitol police had better be on their toes or somebody is liable to get punched in the nose.

One report was that Representative Dies, who is a pretty good showman himself, would hold off calling Winchell until the last witness for fear of him "stealing the show". In the meantime it was said to be the plan to summon Andrew Jergens, his sponsor, already under fire by Representative Hoffman, in his declared effort to find out "who is behind Winchell, who is putting up the money and why?"

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## TOO MUCH POLITICS SEEN IN FCC INVESTIGATION

Critical of the FCC probe, the Washington Post editorializes:

"Hope for an impartial, fact-finding investigation of the Federal Communications Commission has been strengthened by the innng which the Lea Committee is now giving to FCC officials. But the inquiry is by no means out of the woods. Congressman Miller appears to have taken over the work of smearing the Commission where Congressman Cox and Eugene Garey, former counsel, left off. His recent charge that FCC bungling was responsible for an accident to a task force in Alaskan waters must be considered irresponsible and unwarranted until he brings forth more evidence than he has supplied to date. 'Snide innuendo' is what FCC Chairman Fly called it. Yesterday he specifically told the Lea Committee that there is no substance to the charge.

"The hearing is now thoroughly immersed in a political atmosphere. Since this is a general election year, it would be naive to suppose that it can be extricated from that atmosphere in the months between now and November. Members will be thinking more about discrediting or defending an Administration agency than about uncovering pertinent facts about an essential Government function. Were it not for the fact that several months have been spent producing biased evidence against the Commission, the public interest would doubtless be served by postponing the investigation until next year.

"We can readily understand, however, the Commission's desire to have its day in court to answer the charges leveled against it. In the circumstances that portion of the public which is more interested in good Government than in smearing or lauding a particular agency will be under heavy obligation to separate the wheat of information from the chaff of politics in the FCC inquiry.

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## LaGUARDIA PRAISES EFFICIENCY OF NBC PROTECTION SERVICE

High praise for the courtesy and efficiency of the uniformed members of NBC's Protection Service was expressed recently by Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia in an unsolicited letter to Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice-President and General Manager.

The Mayor wrote:

"For some time I have been visiting your studios each Saturday morning for my weekly broadcast and on each of these occasions I have had the pleasure of being greeted by the courteous and efficient uniformed members of your Protection Service.

"They have impressed me, and I am sure the public as well, as being a well-trained group of men reflecting the efficiency for which your great organization is so well known."

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*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]*

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## POST-WAR COMPETITION MAY FORCE RAILROADS TO USE RADIO

With experiments now being undertaken by the Pennsylvania Railroad on its Belvidere-Delaware Branch, the Kansas City Southern and other roads to install radio to supplement their block signal systems, and inquiries undertaken by Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D), of West Virginia, with a view to legislation, the practicability of using radio-telephones for intertrain communication has become a very live topic.

Addressing a group of radio engineers in Newark, N. J., Dr. O. H. Caldwell, Editor of Electronic Industries, had this to say:

"Terrible tolls of human life taken when flagmen sent back have failed to stop oncoming express trains, could be avoided by having continuous radio communication between each train and the dispatcher's headquarters as well as other trains. Engineer and conductor could then keep in close personal touch with all nearby crews by short-wave radio telephone. Such radio communication would save lines and also ordinary train delays, compared with the present archaic practice of sending a brakeman with lantern or flag, half a mile back, and then waiting for his return.

"Every ship and every plane is in constant touch with the rest of the world by radio, - but every railroad train crew is utterly isolated while in motion. The passenger who boards a crack American flyer from New York or Chicago, enjoys every modern luxury, but communicationwise he is as isolated as if he were on camelback in the Sahara desert. He might easily enjoy telephone connection with the whole country and transact any necessary business enroute.

"Electronic signal systems for railroad operation are now being developed which will speed up train operation by performing half a dozen switching and signalling functions simultaneously, without the delays of present step-by-step operation.

"Surveys of the railroads' post-war plans indicate that as soon as the war is over, present heavy passenger equipment will be replaced all over the country by light-weight, streamlined trains, with running speeds of 100 miles per hour. The change will be made as quickly as car manufacturers can produce the new equipment. This will be the railroads' answer to automobile and truck competition. A reduction in long-distance rates to about one cent a mile is also proposed. Such a renovation of the rails calls for an entire renovation of the signal equipment through the country, a project of tremendous magnitude - but one which can be performed quickly and efficiently with new methods of electronic signalling now in sight.

"On freight trains radio communication not only between the locomotive and caboose, and also with the lonely brakemen patrolling the mid-train car tops, is now a simple possibility, especially with the modern walkie-talkies which will be available for civilian use, based on military experience.

"The first thing I will do is to go to the  
 office and see what is going on. I will  
 then go to the bank and see what is going on.  
 I will then go to the office and see what is going on.  
 I will then go to the bank and see what is going on."

"Even the dismal railroad waiting rooms in small towns might be made cheerful and inviting, for music and news could easily be transmitted over existing telegraph wires, followed by shipping and other public relations statements which railroad officials wish distributed to their customers along the line. All this could be done at minimum outlay, using present equipment, without disturbing present telegraph operation.

"Today one of the minor hardships of railroading is the recording of all freight-car numbers as the cars come into terminal yards. On cold nights, yard men must tramp up and down the windy tracks, flashing their lanterns on the car numbers and copying down the sixplace digits with chilled fingers. Yet it would be simple to install electric eyes on incoming tracks so that as the trains roll in, all car numbers would be automatically recorded and printed in the yardmaster's office."

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RADIO TILT OK WITH WILLKIE - DEWEY "BUSY"; GE BREAKS SETS

Drew Pearson, Blue Net commentator, said Sunday night that in response to a suggestion from him, Wendell Willkie and Governor Thomas Dewey engage in a radio debate comparable in a modern way to the Lincoln-Douglas encounter, that Mr. Willkie agreed to participate but that the Governor replied that he was "very busy".

In his newspaper column on the same day, Mr. Pearson wrote:

"If the Army wants to preserve morale on the labor front, one way not to do it is by a few more samples of what has been happening lately at the General Electric plant in Schenectady, N. Y.

"There for the last several days workers have been given hammers, chisels and sledge hammers, told to break up 700 radio transmitter and receiver sets. The radio sets, ordered by the Signal Corps, are now obsolete as far as the Army is concerned, but certainly could be useful for private use or to the hundreds of cities unable to equip their police cars with radio.

"Despite this, the sets are being systematically broken up, with no provision to salvage any working parts, such as wire, knobs, tubes or other vital equipment. Even if military secrets are involved, these different radio parts could be saved.

"Furthermore, the effect on worker morale is most depressing - to destroy the things they have created, and without explanation. It takes the heart out of them when it comes to speeding up production on anything else. They wonder whether it also will be broken."

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## PROBE OF WINCHELL SPONSOR CAUSES CONGRESSIONAL UPROAR

Representative Hoffman (R), of Michigan, endeavoring to start a new bonfire under Walter Winchell by further embarrassing his sponsor, Andrew Jergens, of Jergens Lotion, Cincinnati, also started what nearly ended in a rough and tumble fight on the floor of the House yesterday (Monday) after the now famous Winchell-Dies broadcast.

Representative Hoffman introduced a resolution calling on the Department of Justice to give Congress the facts on alleged sedition charges against two women employees of Mr. Jergens.

The Congressman had previously charged that Jergens' personal secretary, Mrs. Elfrieda Margaret Siddell, has been interned as an enemy ainee, and that a maid in Jergens' household has been given a prison sentence for misprision of treason (withholding knowledge of treason). Although at least two Congressional Committees have sought full information on both cases from the Justice Department, it has been denied as contrary to the public interest.

Also Representative Hoffman introduced a bill which would amend the Navy Code to require the dismissal of Mr. Winchell who now holds a Reserve commission for using "disrespectful words to Congress."

"Let me say that the people of this country are entitled to know who is this man; who is this man who ordered Winchell out of active duty, out of uniform, deprived him of opportunity to receive the pay of an officer - told him he would be stabbed in the back?" Representative Hoffman declared. "Is it the President of the United States, by virtue of whose authority Winchell, without pay, without duty, and without uniform, is still carried on the rolls of that honorable body, the Navy, as a Reserve officer? Is it because of the President's backing?"

"I doubt very much whether the President of the United States know every man who is a member of the Reserve Corps", Representative Sabath (D), of Illinois, Administration defender, interjected.

"Oh, well, I think the President has heard of Winchell. Is it because of the President's backing that Winchell was told that some men must be sent across to be shot, but some must stay here to be stabbed in the back?" Mr. Hoffman retorted.

Representative Dies had declared on the radio Sunday night that Winchell "had been removed from active to inactive duty 'for reasons which cannot be told until after the war'. Here are his own words. 'When I demanded active duty for the fourth time, I was instructed to stay on the radio with the following words: "Some men must go over seas to be shot and some must stay over here to be stabbed in the back."' Now I ask - who told Walter Winchell that? He says he cannot tell until the war ends. But he admits he is under orders from some powerful person, from whom he is willing to take

Editorial Note: This issue contains a special feature, a report on the results of the recent survey of the medical profession in the United States. The report is based on the findings of the American Medical Association's Committee on the Medical Profession, which was organized in 1917 to study the various problems connected with the medical profession.

The survey was conducted by a committee of five members, three of whom were physicians and two were laymen. The committee held numerous public hearings and received many suggestions from the medical profession and the public. The results of the survey are set forth in the report, which is published in this issue.

The report shows that the medical profession is facing many serious problems, which require immediate attention. These problems include the shortage of physicians, the high cost of medical education, the lack of adequate supervision of the medical profession, and the need for better organization and cooperation among the various branches of the profession. The committee believes that these problems can be solved by the adoption of certain reforms, which are suggested in the report.

The committee also believes that the medical profession should be organized into a single, national body, which would be responsible for the regulation and supervision of the profession. This body should have the power to grant licenses to physicians, to set standards for medical education, and to discipline those who violate the rules of the profession.

The committee believes that these reforms are essential for the improvement of the medical profession and for the benefit of the public. It urges the medical profession to take prompt action upon the recommendations of the committee. It also urges the public to support the reforms and to demand that the medical profession be held accountable for its actions.

The committee's report is a landmark document in the history of the medical profession in the United States. It sets forth a clear and concise statement of the problems facing the profession and offers a practical plan for their solution. It is a document that every physician and every member of the public should read and study.

The committee's report is published in this issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. It is hoped that it will be widely read and that it will lead to the adoption of the reforms it recommends.

The committee's report is a landmark document in the history of the medical profession in the United States. It sets forth a clear and concise statement of the problems facing the profession and offers a practical plan for their solution. It is a document that every physician and every member of the public should read and study.

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orders, to stay on the radio. For what purpose? To sell beauty preparations as a part of the war effort. Of course not. He was ordered to stay on the radio to do what he is doing - to carry on the work of the Smear Bund to intimidate its opponents and to discredit the Congress. But who is this Smear Bund? Who is this great personage with so much power that he can reach into the Navy to keep Mr. Winchell on the air and off the sea for propaganda purposes; and who is so exalted that his name cannot be breathed until the war ends? Who are these other groups leagued with him in this strange, un-American enterprise of smearing men into silence? What are their objectives?"

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#### BBC AND INVASION COVERAGE

Following the return of Lindsay Wellington from London, the British Broadcasting Corporation's New York office has issued the following statement about invasion coverage:

"The BBC has always worked in close collaboration with American broadcasters and is more than ever ready to do so when the final invasion of Europe breaks. To this end the BBC has decided that when the invasion begins, and for a period at least including the initial stages, all BBC broadcasts dealing with the invasion shall be available to radio station operators who want to, and are able to, pick them up and rebroadcast them. The London representatives of American Networks have reciprocated by agreeing to make all their invasion material available to the BBC for domestic broadcast in Britain if desired. As always in such cases, the BBC will give credits to the networks whose reports it uses.

"So far as actuality and front line reporting of the invasion is concerned, the BBC has many plans under way, some of which have been rehearsed under battle conditions. Obviously their final scope will be determined by military decisions and by the unpredictable course of events."

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The Illinois State Republican Committee has bought time on four stations of the Blue Network for a series of programs during the period of the State primary election campaign.

Thirteen quarter-hour programs are scheduled for Stations WENR, Chicago; WROK, Rockford; WCBS, Springfield; and KXOK, St. Louis, between March 23rd and April 10th.

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## RAYMOND G. SWING GIVES RADIO PRIZE TO CLAPPER MEMORIAL

Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator, has turned over the \$1,000 duPont Radio Award for exceptional service, which he received recently, to the Raymond Clapper Memorial Award, founded to honor the memory of the Washington newspaperman who died recently in a dive-bomber crash during the invasion of the Marshall Islands.

The Clapper Award, announced by a group of Mr. Clapper's friends and colleagues, took the form of a gold medal to be given annually to the Washington newspaper writer whose journalistic contributions most closely approximate the outstanding reporting of Mr. Clapper. A plaque by a famous artists will hand in the National Press Club and the name of the winner will be added each year. As the fund grows a cash award will be added.

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## HAMMOND, JR. SEES PERIL IN NAZI RADIO BOMBS

John Hays Hammond, Jr., internationally known inventor and holder of patents on radio-controlled bombs similar to those being used by the Germans, was quoted recently as saying in Boston he believed the Nazis have only been practicing with the projectiles and that their full force would be felt later, the A.P. reports.

"My feeling is", he said, "that perfection of this device by Germany would imperil the British fleet. The fleet versus glider bombs could be the next phase of this war - it could be glider bombs against the combined Allied fleets.

"No shipping will be safe if the Germans perfect this type of warfare, excepting those ships which can stay out of reach."

(His prediction was described in London as "visionary and exaggerated out of all proportions", by one British expert.

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## CBS' "AMERICAN SCHOOL OF THE AIR" CONSULTANTS TO MEET

The National Board of Consultants of Columbia Broadcasting System's "American School of the Air" will hold its fourteenth annual meeting March 29th at network headquarters in New York City. The meeting will be devoted to planning the 1944-45 season.

Plans formulated will be forwarded to Educational Directors at CBS affiliated stations for comment. Presiding at the meeting will be Chairman of the Board, William C. Bagley, Professor Emeritus, Teachers College, Columbia University. Leading national educators will attend.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the "Black Panther Party" in the United States. This is a serious matter, and the Commission is deeply concerned that the Government of the United States is not taking adequate steps to ensure that the activities of the "Black Panther Party" are fully investigated and that any necessary action is taken to prevent further activities of this kind.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

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3/28/44

## "WASHINGTON BROADCAST" BOOK NOW SAID TO BE 2-MAN JOB

The Man at the Microphone who wrote the new book "Washington Broadcast", turns out to be two persons, according to Hope Ridings Miller in the Washington Post - Wythe Williams, noted author, foreign correspondent and radio commentator, and Frank L. Baer of Washington, former newspaper man, and now a playwright and publicist.

"Work on the book began last June in the National Press Club dining room. The two men met, began discussing possibilities of collaboration, then mapped out plans for the tome before the meal was finished", Miss Miller writes. "Shortly afterward, Baer went to Wythe Williams' farm in Easton, Pa., and the two got down to business in earnest.

"'It was a happy collaboration', Baer said, 'and on the whole an extremely interesting experience - even though we felt we were working on shifting sands.'

"The volume was finished in January and shipped off to the publisher. Last-minute changes had to be inserted, and a couple of chapters, one of which was on John L. Lewis, were dropped before the work was completed.

"Incidentally, local bookstores have been swamped with requests for 'Washington Broadcast', and most of the Capital's table talk has centered around it the past week.

"The authors have been highly amused at some of the criticisms heaped on their brain child. One writer mentioned particularly the chapter on Clare Boothe Luce as being down from the viewpoint 'of an adoring schoolboy'. The State Department chapter came in for some pointed barbs, and one news magazine blasted the style of the book in no uncertain terms. But it continues to sell and sell - a point which seems to prove among other things that every mention in print, no matter how unflattering, is good advertisement."

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Fire of undetermined origin Saturday caused damage of approximately \$40,000 to the plant of the Gruver Manufacturing Co., in Silver Spring, Md., and adjacent properties. Silver Spring is on the outskirts of Washington.

The company is engaged in building radio parts for the Government and occupies a series of cement block structures. The fire started in a vat of spraying fluid in the paint shop.

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WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR. 1911-1912

The first of the series of lectures was given by Mr. Harris on the subject of "The History of the United States from 1776 to 1876". The lecture was given in the evening of the 1st of November, 1911, and was attended by a large number of students and faculty members.

The second lecture was given by Mr. Harris on the subject of "The History of the United States from 1876 to 1901". The lecture was given in the evening of the 8th of November, 1911, and was attended by a large number of students and faculty members.

The third lecture was given by Mr. Harris on the subject of "The History of the United States from 1901 to 1911". The lecture was given in the evening of the 15th of November, 1911, and was attended by a large number of students and faculty members.

The fourth lecture was given by Mr. Harris on the subject of "The History of the United States from 1911 to the present". The lecture was given in the evening of the 22nd of November, 1911, and was attended by a large number of students and faculty members.

The fifth lecture was given by Mr. Harris on the subject of "The History of the United States from the present to the future". The lecture was given in the evening of the 29th of November, 1911, and was attended by a large number of students and faculty members.

The sixth lecture was given by Mr. Harris on the subject of "The History of the United States from the future to the present". The lecture was given in the evening of the 6th of December, 1911, and was attended by a large number of students and faculty members.

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The seventh lecture was given by Mr. Harris on the subject of "The History of the United States from the present to the future". The lecture was given in the evening of the 13th of December, 1911, and was attended by a large number of students and faculty members.

The eighth lecture was given by Mr. Harris on the subject of "The History of the United States from the future to the present". The lecture was given in the evening of the 20th of December, 1911, and was attended by a large number of students and faculty members.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
300 WEST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1615



March 31, 1944

MR. FLY FLIES OFF THE HANDLE AGAIN ON MONOPOLY AND NAB

Seemingly getting close to the bottom of the barrel on what are apparently his interminable appearances before the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, Chairman James L. Fly again began whacking away at his two favorite whipping boys, the major networks and the National Association of Broadcasters. Also the Chairman endeavored to enlighten the Committee on the phrase, "public interest, convenience and necessity", a concept which he said the broadcasters had found themselves baffled with but which standard, Mr. Fly declared, "had been an integral part of our law for about a century and a half".

Furthermore Mr. Fly declared the Commission had neither the authority nor the desire to dictate the kind of programs the public should have. He said the Supreme Court hadn't added a thing to the fundamental authority of the Commission but that the major networks had capitalized on the phrase "composition of traffic" to raise the hue and cry that the FCC was trying to choke off free speech.

Mr. Fly asserted that through the Supreme Court decision "the monopolistic shackles which RCA (through NBC) and CBS had imposed on the radio broadcast industry were finally broken." Rep. Miller (R), of Missouri, asked if he had once referred to the National Association of Broadcasters as an organization which was like a "dead mackerel in the moonlight because it both shines and stinks". Mr. Fly admitted this saying that the control of the networks over the broadcasters "stank at that time and still stinks".

"I do think, though it is not my business, that the broadcasters ought to have an association that is not dominated by the networks", Mr. Fly told the Committee, denying, however, that he had ever taken any "substantial" part in promoting the organization of any other such association.

He said it was "not true" as charged by Mark Etheridge, former NAB President at the St. Louis "mackerel in the moonlight" NAB meeting, that the study President Roosevelt had requested Mr. Etheridge to make of the radio industry had been with design rendered abortive by the release of an "anti-monopoly" report by the Commission and regulations issued thereunder "violently altering the structure of the American system of broadcasting."

While the regulations were promulgated, as stated, Mr. Fly insisted there was "no relation" between the date of the release of the report, on an investigation which had been started in 1938, and the survey Mr. Etheridge had been about to undertake, but then abandoned, announcing that it had been rendered ineffective.





In concluding his comment upon the phrase "public interest, convenience and necessity", the witness said:

"With the roots of the 'public interest' standard embedded so deep in Anglo-American law, why the recent outcry that this standard, as employed in the Communications Act, is too vague and too broad? The answer is, of course, clear. The Commission promulgated eight regulations directed at the big radio monopoly, and these regulations were upheld by the Supreme Court. That is why we now hear the powerful voice of these monopolists cry that 'public interest is too vague a standard' and that the FCC, under the Supreme Court's decision, 'has the power to determine what shall and what shall not be broadcast to the American people.'"

With regard to the Supreme Court decision, Mr. Fly said:

"Thus, in the network case the Supreme Court did nothing more than decide the issue before it -- the validity of the anti-monopoly regulations. The law with respect to the Commission's power, or rather lack of power, over radio programs was left just where it has always been. Under Section 326 of the Act the Commission is specifically denied the power to tell a radio station what it shall or shall not broadcast. The only power which the Commission does have is the power to review the over-all service of a station to determine whether it is operating in accordance with public interest, convenience and necessity. The Courts more consistently held that if the Commission finds that licensees have been operating their stations for private purposes only or to abuse people or various religious denominations or in any other manner inconsistent with the public interest, it has the power to refuse to issue renewals of license. It is significant that everyone who testified before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce on the White-Wheeler Bill has said that the Commission should have power to deny licenses in such situations. Certainly it cannot be said that this power has been abused by the Commission. The evidence before the Senate Committee clearly shows that the power has been very sparingly exercised.

"In short, the cry of the networks and the NAB has been for Congress to 'repeal the Supreme Court decision'. I have shown you that the decision has nothing to do with programs and therefore to overturn the Court's decision would have no effect so far as programs are concerned. It comes down to this. The only result that would follow from a repeal of the Supreme Court decision would be the restoration of the monopoly that the big networks formerly enjoyed. This monopoly must not be restored, particularly when we are on the threshold of television and frequency modulation which would make that monopoly far more powerful than it ever has been in the past."

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WABC has signed up for a circus campaign with Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Combined Shows, Inc., for the circus, on a Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday schedule effective April 25.

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## LONELY DEFENDER SEES CONGRESS PERSECUTING WALTER WINCHELL

Editor's Note - Space doesn't permit reprinting but if readers are sufficiently interested, they will find the exchanges between Representative Dickstein, of New York, and Representative Hoffman, of Michigan, about Walter Winchell as reported by the Congressional Record of March 29 (Page 3316) very amusing. There are other extended references to the Winchell case in the same issue by Representative Horrman on p. 3311 and Representative Lynch of New York, page A1712.

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Although Walter Winchell is known to be President Roosevelt's No. 1 defender and though there are more than 200 Democrats in the House, all quick on the trigger in defending any friend of the President, only two that we know of have gone to the rescue of the rapid fire commentator. One was the old Administration wheelhorse, Representative A. J. Sabath, of Illinois, who did it apologetically, and the other was Representative Dickstein, of New York, who said:

"It grieves me very much that I have to take the floor and say what I have to say on this much discussed question of Winchell, Dies, Hoffman and Rankin. In my judgment, Winchell has become a symbol of persecution by the Congress of the United States. Congress has given this verbal battle so much publicity, time, and energy that the American people have begun to wonder whether we have forgotten about the war. Again and again during the last six months we had to listen to attacks upon Walter Winchell on the floor of this House. Why? Because he has criticized certain Members of Congress. He has not criticized the Congress of the United States as a political institution. I may not agree with everything he has to say, but I would let him say it since that is his privilege as a free citizen of a democracy.

"It was very surprising to me to hear my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Hoffman) just a little while ago make the 'charge' that J. Edgar Hoover was seen in a restaurant with Walter Winchell. Is it such a terrible thing to discover, that a public official is having dinner - or a chat - with a newspaperman? If it is, then many of us here are guilty of such 'misbehavior' - it seems we all like to talk to newspapermen. Now the gentleman from Michigan gives notice and threatens that because of that incident he is going to see to it that we withhold appropriations from the F.B.I. Because of his dislike of one man, the gentleman from Michigan threatens to hold up the appropriation used by an important Government agency in its work carried on for the protection of all the citizens of the United States and not for any individual person, whether it is J. Edgar Hoover, its able director, or any of the five or six thousand men who are under him. If that is not a misuse of congressional power to intimidate people, I do not know what to call it."



• **How to use this book:** This book is designed to be used in a variety of ways. It can be used as a textbook, a reference book, or a study guide. The book is divided into two main parts: the first part contains the theory and the second part contains the exercises. The theory part is divided into chapters, and the exercises part is divided into sections. The exercises are designed to be done after reading the theory, and they are intended to help you understand the theory better. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is intended to be used by students who are studying the subject of algebra.

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Here Representative Hoffman (R), of Michigan, broke in:

"The gentleman is absolutely wrong in saying that I suggested that appropriations should be withheld. I made no such statement. I said that when the Department of Justice came up here for appropriations we should ask Mr. Hoover where he stands, whether he is going along with Winchell in his attacks on Congress, on the loyalty of Members of Congress, whether he is going to continue to let Winchell use him and the Department for the benefit of his broadcasts. It is time the F.B.I. tells the public and the courts whether in its opinion it is true as charged by Winchell that there are saboteurs in Congress. That is what I said, and I stand on that."

"I have been here long enough to know that the Members on both sides of the aisle are Americans of outstanding ability", Representative Dickstein replied. "In trying to do one's job one necessarily steps on other people's toes and as people in public life we should expect attacks from our opponents. The record of a man in public life is a much better weapon than any speech he can make to defend himself against such attacks. If a man's record is such as to make a liar out of his accuser, why not just point that out and let the American people who have a lot of good common sense, decide the issues involved. We have been acting like a lot of prima donnas lately."

"Why, my dear friends, Congress now, has practically become a co-sponsor of - what is that lotion - Jergens' lotions - all the free publicity we have been giving this product must have boosted its sale quite a bit. We have made it so popular in the last few weeks - mentioning it repeatedly on the floor of the House that everybody should have heard about this product by now. We have given more publicity to Jergens' lotion than Jergens himself could possibly ask or pay for. Now, what is it all about? Let us take the facts, and I do not try to be facetious. I did not come here to create a fight. I am giving you the facts. I have sat on this floor for months, day in and day out and have heard 'Winchell', 'Lipschitz', and other names being flung around with all kinds of insinuations and innuendoes attached to them."

"Oh, no; I never said his name was Lipschitz", Mr. Hoffman said, but I will cite you the book where Winchell offered \$100,000, years ago, if anybody could prove his name was Lipschitz."

Discussion got around to the bill that Representative Hoffman introduced which would prevent a Naval officer from criticising Congress or the President. It was aimed at Mr. Winchell, who is a Naval officer on inactive status. Representative Hoffman believes the passage of this bill would cause Winchell to be discharged from the Navy.

"Since you are worried about the Navy officers' status as gentlemen", Mr. Dickstein said to Representative Hoffman, "and since one of your basic requirements for a gentleman is his refraining from using disrespectful words against the President and the Vice President and so forth, I must call your attention to the fact that many a Member's status as gentleman may be seriously challenged if we recall

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, in the area of the proposed project. The study was conducted in the area of the proposed project, and the results are as follows:

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1. "I'm sorry, but I'm not a doctor, I'm a nurse." (1950)  
2. "I'm sorry, but I'm not a doctor, I'm a nurse." (1950)  
3. "I'm sorry, but I'm not a doctor, I'm a nurse." (1950)

the language they used while referring to the President and the Vice President. If certain conduct is expected from gentlemen in one branch of the Government, the same standards should be set up for all other branches of the Government. What right have we - "

"Listen", Mr. Hoffman broke in . "When I retaliated when the President said that we were perpetrating a fraud by passing the so-called soldiers' vote bill, and when he charged we were passing a bill for the greedy when we put through the tax bill - might be - might be - we are exchanging compliments with the White House - might be. Members of the majority used stronger language than did I. So did Members of the other body - members of the President's own party. "

Representative Dies asked Winchell in a radio speech last Sunday night to name the "great personage with so much power that he can reach into the Navy to keep Mr. Winchell on the air and off the seas." Winchell told the St. Louis Star-Times in a copyrighted interview later that Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn told him to stay on the radio.

Representative Dies (D), of Texas, in an address in Chicago, said he had been informed that sponsors of radio programs, "such as the Winchell program", are permitted to deduct the costs of such programs from their income tax returns and asked the Internal Revenue collector what steps could be taken to halt the practice.

Mr. Dies said he had been told that such deductions "run into millions of dollars annually and that instead of this money going to the war effort, in some instances it is being used to spread disunity through attacks upon the legislative branch of our Government. "

The letter was addressed to Internal Revenue Collector Joseph D. Nunan, Jr. In conclusion Mr. Dies asked what action is necessary to eliminate income tax deductions by sponsors of radio programs such as the Winchell broadcasts.

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#### PHILCO SEEKS N.Y., WASHINGTON AND BRITISH TELE OUTLETS

Philco has applied for television station construction permits for New York City and Washington, D. C. The former would be operated on Channel #9 (180000-186000 kilocycles), and the Capital station would be operated on Channel #4 (78000-84000 kilocycles).

Philco Radio and Television Corporation of Great Britain has bought a factory from General Aircraft, Ltd., and control of the manufacturing organization involved, as a potential production plant for the post-war television setup. Philco officials declared their intention to put mass produced television sets on the market immediately after the war. The Radio Industry Council and the Government Council on Television in England have advanced a plan by which 85 per cent of British homes could be linked up via television within nine months of the end of the war and operated through 12 stations relaying a main BBC program, it was stated.

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## DR. A. HOYT HONORED BY U.S. FOR RADAR DEVELOPMENT

Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor, Chief Physicist of the Naval Research Laboratory, last Tuesday, as one of the inventors of radar, was awarded the new Medal for Merit in recognition of exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. Dr. Taylor and John C. Gerand, inventor of the Gerand rifle, were the first two to win this medal, which was awarded by President Roosevelt and presented by Secretary of State Hull, who is Chairman of the Medal Board.

Dr. Taylor was praised for having "labored tirelessly in a course of intensive research and experimentation which eventually resulted in the discovery and development of radar."

In this country the development began in 1922 when two scientists, Dr. Taylor and Leo C. Young, of the Naval Research Laboratory, discovered the basic principle of radar.

Dr. Taylor, born in Chicago, and now 65 years old has been connected with the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, Anacostia, Md., a suburb of Washington, since its establishment and has been closely associated with the development of radio in the Navy since 1917. He first joined the Government service in November, 1917, with a commission as commander in the Naval Reserve, and he served five and a half years in the naval uniform as an engineer. Four years of this service was in the aviation corps as a consulting radio engineer.

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## ARMY NEEDS 20% MORE DRY BATTERIES

Members of the Flashlight Case and Battery Industry Advisory Committee have been told that a 20 per cent increase over present production of dry cell batteries for military purposes will be needed to meet 1944 military requirements, the War Production Board reported this week.

The industry expects to maintain production of batteries for civilians at the present level, IAC members said. Facilities not adaptable for military production are used for the manufacture of civilian batteries.

A representative of the Standards Division of the Office of Price Administration, praised the dry cell battery industry for its efforts to maintain quality of its products during the war. He also outlined the work done by the OPA Price and Standards Divisions in their efforts to relate price and quality of over-age military batteries which are now being sold, some in re-assembled form, for civilian use.

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## WLB GRANTING PETRILLO REQUEST WILL HEAR AFM TUESDAY

Granting the request of the Petrillo AFM group, the War Labor Board will hold a public hearing in Washington next Tuesday, April 4th. At this time the musicians will have an opportunity to present their objections to the recent report of the New York Panel. The Petrillo organization objected to the report stating that it was contrary to law and fact and beyond the powers and jurisdiction of the Board.

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## BACKS DOWN ON FCC PROBE GAG; HEARINGS OFF UNTIL APRIL

Evidently the House Committee threw a scare into Attorney General Biddle when the Administration resorted to its usual tactics of gagging a witness - in this case Charles R. Denny, General FCC Counsel.

After more than an hour of futile questioning concerning Mr. Denny's position with regard to the removal from the air of Stefano Luotto, Italian language broadcaster at Station WHOM, New York City, a motion to cite the witness for contempt and compel him to reply was made last Wednesday by Representative Miller (R), of Missouri.

The next day the Attorney General, evidently sensing the temper of the Committee, and the anti-FCC wave that now seems to be sweeping over the Capital, backed down and permitted Mr. Denny to answer the questions in executive session.

The first question was:

"In the light of available information, is there any reason from the Commission's standpoint, why Stefano Luotto should not be permitted to broadcast?"

"The answer is no, there is not", Mr. Denny said. "And while on this point, I cannot speak for the Commission, I will say as its counsel that at this time I would not recommend revocation of the license of a station for employing him."

The other question, was:

"Has he (Luotto), to your knowledge, done anything that would justify his exclusion?"

"Yes, there was justification for that action, when taken", Mr. Denny replied, explaining that questions previously raised as to Mr. Luotto's 'attachment' to the United States had since been resolved in his favor and that no reason now existed for his further exclusion from the air.

According to the present plan there will be no more hearings by the House FCC Investigating Committee until after the Congressional Recess - April 12th.

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## DR. LOVETT LANDS JOB WITH PUERTO RICO UNIVERSITY

Dr. Robert M. Lovett, former Secretary of the Virgin Islands, who along with Dr. Goodwin Watson and William Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, whose pay was cut off by Congress for alleged subversive affiliations, has joined the English Department of the University of Puerto Rico at San Juan. Dr. Lovett was a former Professor of English in the University of Chicago. He was the honor guest at a farewell reception at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, which, according to dispatches from there, attracted the largest crowd ever assembled in these islands for any similar event. He received a testimonial from twenty-nine civic organizations.

According to Drew Pearson, the inside story of how Dr. Lovett finally was separated from the Government pay-roll was this:

"Lovett, one of the most controversial figures in the Government, was voted out of his job by Congress after an adverse report by the Dies Committee because he belonged to certain liberal organizations.

"However, Ickes refused to fire Lovett - until the other day. He kept him on the job in the Virgin Islands in order to give Lovett a chance to make a test case before the Court of Claims or the U. S. Supreme Court as to whether or not Congress has a right to interfere with the President's appointments of executive officers.

"Last week the House Appropriations Committee was all set to raise another rumpus with Ickes when they met behind closed doors. In fact, one of the first questions asked of Ickes was whether Lovett was still on his payroll.

"If you had asked me that question at 9 o'clock", replied Secretary Ickes, with a twinkle in his eye, "I would not have been able to tell you. But the first thing I did when I arrived at the office this morning was to look up Lovett's status. When I found he was still employed in the Virgin Islands, I immediately dictated a request for his resignation."

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## SMALL STATIONS NET \$14,536,000

The nation's small broadcast stations are prospering, according to a survey just completed by the Federal Communications Commission on stations of 1 to 1½ K.W. There were 160 of these operating last year, some with reduced power at night, and 11 were non-commercial.

Returns from the 125 which filed financial reports with the Commission show 1943 "net time sales" of \$14,536,000. Same stations reported only \$11,897,000 in 1942, an increase of 22%. Only 14 of the 125 making statements showed reduced time sales. All of the others are up. Forty-four reported sales increases of between \$25,000 and \$128,631 for the year. Of these stations, 93 have network affiliations.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES EARL RAY

The Court has reviewed the evidence presented by the parties and has concluded that the testimony of the witnesses is credible and that the facts are as stated in the findings of fact. The Court has also reviewed the legal issues presented and has concluded that the law is as stated in the conclusions of law. The Court has therefore entered its judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Court at the City of New York, this 10th day of June, 1968.

The Court has also reviewed the evidence presented by the parties and has concluded that the testimony of the witnesses is credible and that the facts are as stated in the findings of fact. The Court has also reviewed the legal issues presented and has concluded that the law is as stated in the conclusions of law. The Court has therefore entered its judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant.

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3/31/44

## ZENITH'S UNFILLED ORDERS CONTINUE TO EXCEED \$100,000,000

The Zenith Radio Corporation reports an estimated consolidated operating profit for the first nine months ended January 31st, 1944, of its current fiscal year, amounting to \$5,112,138 after depreciation, Excise Taxes and reserves, including reserves for voluntary price reduction on war contracts and renegotiation, but before provision for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes on this profit are estimated at \$3,452,921.

Reserves which have been established for renegotiation are considered adequate by the management. Any adjustments necessary should not greatly affect the net result reported herewith in view of the existing high Excess Profits Taxes.

"The Company is continuing to produce large quantities of war material. All branches of the Armed Forces are very complimentary in their appraisal of the Company's performance on its contracts, particularly in regard to its outstanding record in producing all items on schedule", Commander E. F. McDonald, President of the company, reports.

"Unfilled orders continue to exceed one hundred million dollars.

"The Company has, in close cooperation with the Armed Forces, continuously pioneered the development and manufacture of vital radionic war apparatus. It has been and is the largest producer of frequency meters (used to check the radio frequencies of transmitting and receiving stations) and many items in the field of communication; has been a leader in the development and production of radar and has developed and lately perfected several vital and advanced types of secret apparatus for which it will be the prime source of supply.

"Because of the great benefit to the war effort, through placing large numbers of hard of hearing persons in war plants, the Company has been able to secure sufficient materials to substantially increase production of its new Radionic Hearing Aid. It will be some time, however, before the current backlog of orders is filled.

"The Company's subsidiary, Wincharger Corporation of Sioux City, Iowa, producer of wind-driven electrical equipment for farms and electrical dynamotors for military and aviation, has been shipping at a rate of 50% above the previous year. In view of the substantial backlog of orders on hand, it is expected this increased rate of shipping will continue."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Though the Cincinnati Times-Star has its own station WKRC, it is dropping its column of radio gossip for the duration. This follows the lead of the Cincinnati Post affiliated with WCPO.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, which has no radio station connection still continues its radio page.

-----  
The Columbia Broadcasting System has asked the FCC for the go ahead signal for a powerful new 50 KW wartime international broadcast station at Delano, Calif., to be operated on 6120, 6170, 9650, 11830, 15270, 17830, 21520 and 21570 kilocycles.

-----  
The three notes of the famous NBC Chimes - the musical triad heard daily by countless millions of radio listeners are now sounding every fifteen minutes in the lobby of the NBC Building, Radio City. The actuating device, developed by NBC's Engineering Department, is operated by electronic means, which insure absolute pitch. Only the chimes sound on the quarter and half hour but they are followed on the hour by gong-like tones giving the exact time.

-----  
The number of Blue Network employees has increased from 324 to 832, including 134 in the armed services, Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President, told the members of the Akron Rotary Club last Wednesday, in outlining the Blue's growth since it was set up as an independent network in January, 1942.

-----  
Showing a marked upturn in year 'round sponsorship and a decline in seasonal cancellations, 119 of WOR's advertisers in 1943 remained on the air Summer and Winter although many of them were seasonal products. Of the 119 accounts, 77 of them used WOR for the entire 52 weeks of 1943.

-----  
In Washington, Charles Michelson, the veteran publicity director for the Democratic National Committee, gave a dinner for his successor, Paul Porter, former CBS counsel in Washington. After all the guests assembled and the small-talk was over, Mr. Michelson presented Porter to them. The new publicity director stared at the veteran Michelson, who had guided the Democratic National Committee through three presidential campaigns, then, according to Leonard Lyons, "I feel", Porter confessed, "as if I had just walked onto the podium at Carnegie Hall, and Kriesler gave me his fiddle and said, 'Play.'"

-----  
A suit for \$90,000 charging James C. Petrillo, as President of the American Federation of Musicians, with preventing Opera-on-Tours, Inc., from using transcribed music in its productions was filed in the New York Supreme Court this week.

It was learned the suit had been filed when the opera company sought a pretrial examination of Mr. Petrillo and Richard F. Walsh, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, who also was named as a defendant.



Permitted uses of Manila fibre in the manufacture of certain types of essential papers include the production of electrolytic condenser paper for the manufacture of electrical condensers or capacitors where such paper is required, but such paper must not be heavier than 18 pounds per ream in sheets measuring 24 x 36", the War Production Board's Pulp Allocation Office explained yesterday.

Roy Harris' Sixth Symphony, specially commissioned by the Blue Network, will be performed for the first time Saturday, April 15th, during the regular broadcast of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, sponsored by Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Company. Harris has devoted the past year to the composition of the symphony, based on Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

WCHS, Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va., has asked the FCC to reinstate its application for construction permit to install new transmitter, changes in directional antenna for night use, change frequency from 580 kc to 640 kc, increase power from 5 KW to 50 KW, and move transmitter.

Neil Dalton, Assistant to the President of the Courier-Journal & Times, Louisville, Ky., on Thursday joined the Office of War Information as Assistant Chief of the News Bureau, Domestic Branch. Mr. Dalton served as Managing Editor of the Louisville newspapers after ten years as city editor. Dowsley Clark, former Managing Editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, is Chief of the News Bureau. Announcement also was made that Herbert C. Plummer, Assistant Chief of the OWI News Bureau's general news desk, has been made general news chief.

Incandescent and fluorescent lamp manufacturers in the immediate future may expect to continue to use tungsten and molybdenum at the present rate, War Production Board officials have told members of the Incandescent and Fluorescent Lamp Industry Advisory Committee, WPB reported today. Very little change in the production of these metals is anticipated at present.

Frank R. Deakins, whose career parallels the development and expansion of the radio industry, has been named President of RCA Victor Company, Ltd., of Canada, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. Deakins rejoins the Canadian company in which he held the position of Executive Vice President from 1932 to 1934. He will direct the activities of more than 3,300 employees employed in the manufacture of radio and electronic equipment for the wartime needs of the Canadian government.

Mr. Deakins first became associated with the radio industry when he was with the General Electric Company. He rose to become the Sales Manager of the Radio Department. He joined RCA in 1930 as assistant to the President when RCA began to manufacture its own radio and electronic equipment.

He was made Manager of RCA's Engineering Products Division in 1931 and the next year joined RCA Victor, Ltd. of Canada as Executive Vice President. He returned to RCA Victor, Camden, in 1934 to become Manager of the Special Apparatus Division. Since the entry of the United States into the World War, Mr. Deakins has been Executive Assistant to the General Manager.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1616

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE  
JANUARY 1, 1907  
REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
MAY 1, 1905  
RELATIVE TO THE  
LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES  
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LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL STATES  
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LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL VILLAGES  
AND THE  
LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL CITIES

April 4, 1944

ONLY ABOUT A HUNDRED APPLY FOR FM; HALF NEWSPAPERS

With all the ballyhoo there has been about FM, only 115 companies or individuals had applied to the Federal Communications for FM licenses as of March 27th. No official count was given by the Commission as to how many of these applicants were affiliated with newspapers but from the best information this writer is able to obtain, they number about 56 or nearly one-half.

According to FCC figures, there are now 42 FM stations in operation of which only about 8 are connected with newspapers, if the writers data is correct in that respect. If the 115 pending applications were granted, there would then be 157 FM stations on the air, of which, according to our figures approximately 64, or a little over one-third would have newspaper affiliations.

The applications for FM licenses now pending before the FCC (an asterisk denoting those believed to have newspaper affiliation) are:

\*Amarillo Broadcasting Corporation, Amarillo, Texas, 45,100 kc.; \*American Broadcasting Corporation of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky (Lexington Herald), 45,100 kc.; The American Network Incorporated, New York, N. Y., 47,900 kc.; \*E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., New Bedford, Massachusetts (New Bedford Standard-Times), 45,700 kc.; Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, California, 43,700 kc.; Ash-backer Radio Corporation, Muskegon, Mich., 45,700 kc.; \*Ashland Broadcasting Company, Ashland, Kentucky (Ashland Independent), 46,100 kc.; Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Bethlehem, Pa., 48,500 kc.; Louis G. Baltimore, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md., 45,900 kc.; Blue Network Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 47,900 kc.; The Broadcasting Corp. of America, Riverside, Calif., 43,500 kc.; Capital Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C., 46,700 kc.; Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Indiana, 48,700 kc.; Central New York Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., 46,300 kc.; Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I., 47,500 kc.;

Also, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., 47,900 kc.; Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Hollywood, Calif., 43,100 kc.; Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Boston, Mass., 43,500 kc.; Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.: St. Louis, Mo., 45,900 kc.; \*Commodore Broadcasting Co., Inc., Springfield, Ill. (Decatur Newspapers, Inc.), also at \*Decatur, Ill., 46,900 and 46,500 kc., respectively; \*The Constitution Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta Constitution), Atlanta, 45,300 kc.; \*Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky., 45,700 kc.; \*Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Jewish Daily Forward); \*Drovers Journal Publishing Co. (Drovers Journal), both 48,700 kc.; \*Durham Radio Corp., Durham, N. C. (Durham Herald) kc not specified.





Also, Monroe B. England, Pittsfield, Mass., 45,700 kc.;  
 \*The Evening Star Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C., 47,100 kc.;  
 \*Federated Publications, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich. (Battle Creek Inquirer and News), 48,100 kc.; FM Development Foundation, Olney, Md. (Armstrong, Jansky & Bailey), 43,900 kc.; Frequency Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., 43,700 kc.; \*The Gazette Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 44,700 kc.; Gibraltar Service Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., 46,100 kc.; \*Globe-Democrat Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo., 44,700 kc.; Greater New York Broadcasting Corp., New York, N. Y., 48,700 kc.; \*Green Bay Newspaper Co., Green Bay, Wisc., kc not specified; \*Hampden-Hampshire Corp., Holyoke, Mass., 44,100 kc.; Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va., 46,100 kc.; Hawley Broadcasting Co., Reading, Penna., 46,500 kc.; \*Hildreth & Rogers Co., Lawrence, Mass. (Lawrence Eagle-Tribune), 44,900 kc.; James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit Mich., 46,500 kc.; \*Houston Printing Corporation, Houston, Texas (Houston Post), 46,500 kc.

Also, Illinois Broadcasting Corp., Quincy, Ill., 44,100 kc.;  
 \*Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., 45,300 kc.;  
 \*Keystone Broadcasting Corp., Harrisburg, Pa., 44,700 kc.; King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp.: Detroit, Mich., 47,300 kc., Grand Rapids, Mich., 46,900 kc.; \*KLZ Broadcasting Co., Denver, Colo., 43,500 kc.;  
 \*KRIC, Inc., Beaumont, Texas., 43,100 kc.; Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Calif., 43,500 kc.; Liberty Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., kc not specified; Maryland Broadcasting Co., Baltimore, Md., 48,900 kc.; Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., 47,700 kc.; Mercer Broadcasting Co., Ewing Township, N. J., 49,900 kc;  
 \*Montgomery Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala., 43,500 kc.;  
 The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md., 47,900 kc.; Nashville Radio Corp., Nashville, Tenn., 46,500 kc.

Also, National Broadcasting Co., Inc.: Chicago, Ill., 46,300 kc.; Washington, D. C., 44,300 kc., Cleveland, Ohio, 43,700 kc, Denver, Colo, 43,900 kc., San Francisco, Calif., 43,900 kc., Los Angeles, Calif., 44,100 kc., New York, N. Y., 45,100 kc; New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Newark, N. J., 49,100 kc., \*The New York Times Co., New York, N. Y., 45,500 kc.; \*News Syndicate, Inc., New York, N. Y., 47,900 kc.; North Jersey Broadcasting Co., Inc., Paterson, N.J., 49,900 kc.; Oak Park Realty and Amusement Co., Chicago, Ill., 47,900 kc., Onondaga Radio Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., 45,900 kc., The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I., 48,500 kc.

Also, \*Piedmont Publishing Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., 46,700 kc.; Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, Pa., 46,500 kc; Plaza Court Broadcasting Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., kc not specified; \*Portland Broadcasting System, Inc., Portland, Maine (Portland Express and Press-Herald), 47,100 kc.; \*The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis Mo., (St. Louis Globe-Democrat), 45,500 kc.; \*The Radio Voice of New Hampshire, Inc., Manchester, N. H., 43,500 kc.; Herman Radner, Dearborn, Mich., 49,500 kc.; \*Record Herald Co., Wausau, Wis.; Rockford Broadcasters, Inc., Rockford, Ill., 45,100 kc.; \*Rock Island Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill. (Rock Island Argus), 44,500 kc.; J. E. Rodman, Fresno, Calif., 44,100 kc., Saginaw Broadcasting Co., Saginaw, Mich., 45,500 kc.; \*Sharon Herald Broadcasting Co., Sharon, Pa., 45,900 kc.





Also, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., 44,300 kc.; Southland Industries, Inc., San Antonio, Texas., 44,500 kc.; Spartanburg Advertising Co., Spartanburg, S. C., 43,500 kc.; Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., 45,300 kc.; \*Star-Times Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., 44,700 kc.; The Sun Company of San Bernardino, California, San Bernardino, Calif., 44,100 kc.; Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., 44,500 kc.; \*Telegraph Herald, Dubuque, Iowa., 46,500 kc.; \*The Times Herald Co., Port Huron, Mich., 47,700 kc.; \*The Tribune Co., Tampa, Fla.; \*United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 48,500 kc.; The Valley Broadcasting Co., Steubenville, Ohio; WBNX Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 48,300 kc.; WDAS Broadcasting Station, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., 47,700 kc.; \*Westchester Broadcasting Corp., White Plains, N. Y., 49,900 kc.; \*WDEL, Inc., Wilmington, Del., 44,500 kc.; \*WFBM, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., 47,700 kc.; \*The WFMJ Broadcasting Co., Youngstown, Ohio (Youngstown Vindicator), 44,100 kc.; \*WGAL, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., 45,500 kc.; The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio., 45,500 kc.;

Also, WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich., 49,500 kc.; \*WICA, Inc., Ashtabula, Ohio (Ashtabula Star-Record), 48,900 kc.; WJIM, Inc., Lansing, Mich., 47,700 kc.; \*WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill. (Chicago Sun), 44,700 kc.; WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich., 45,300 kc.; \*WKY Radiophone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. (Oklahoma Publishing Co.), 44,500 kc.; WMCA, Inc., New York, N. Y., 48,300 kc.; \*WOKO, Inc., Albany, N. Y., 45,100 kc.; \*World Publishing Co., Omaha, Nebr. (Omaha World-Herald), 45,500 kc., and \*York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., 45,100 kc.

The list of FM stations at present operating (with an asterisk for those supposed to have newspaper affiliations) follows:

KHJ-FM, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Calif.; WTIC-FM, Travelers Broadcasting Service, Corp., Hartford, Conn.; WDRC-FM, WDRC, Inc., Hartford, Conn.; WWZR, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago Ill.; \*WGNB, WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; WBBM-FM, Columbia Broadcasting System, Chicago, Ill.; WDLN, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.; WMLL, Evansville-On-the-Air, Inc., Evansville, Ind.; WOWO-FM, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.; \*WSBF, South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.; \*WBRL, Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Baton Rouge, La.; WGTR, The Yankee Network, Boston, Mass.; WBZ-FM, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Boston, Mass.; \*WENA, Evening News Association, Detroit, Mich.; \*WLOU, John Lord Booth, Detroit, Mich.; KOZY, Commercial Radio Equipment Co., Kansas City, Mo.; WMTW, The Yankee Network, Mount Washington, N. H.; WNYC-FM, Municipal Broadcasting System, New York City; WGYN, Muzak Radio Broadcasting Station, Inc., New York City;

Also, WQXQ, Interstate Broadcasting Co., New York City; WHNF, Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York City; WABC-FM, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City; WBAM, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, New York City; WABF, Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York City.; WFMN, Edwin H. Armstrong, Alpine, N. J.; WBZA-FM, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Springfield, Mass.; WNBK-FM, Wylie B. Jones Adv. Agency, Binghamton, N. Y.; WBCA, Capitol Broadcasting Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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Also, WGFM, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; \*WHEF, WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; WHFM, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y.; WMIT, Gordon Gray, Clingman's Peak, N. C.; \*WELD, WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio; WIP-FM, Pennsylvania Broadcasting, Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; WFIL-FM, WFIL Broadcasting Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.; KYW-FM, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; WCAU-FM, WCAU Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; WPEN-FM, William Penn Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; WTNT, WWSW, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; KDKA-FM, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; WSM-FM, National Life & Accident Insurance Co., Nashville, Tenn.; and \*WMFM, The Journal Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

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### EFFECT OF RADIO NEWS ON NEWSPAPER AT PEAK DURING WAR

As graduation day approaches, Roy A. Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star, and President of the American Society of Editors says he has been receiving a good many questionnaires from students doing their final thesis.

"There is a great uniformity in these theses if these questionnaires are any gauge", Mr. Roberts said, writing in Editor & Publisher. "Most of them are on the subject or some phase of the subject of what the post-war newspaper is going to be like.

"A question that frequently bobs up in these graduation questionnaires is what effect will the increase of radio news and radio listening have on the newspapers after the war. Personally, I think the newspapers have felt the worst impact from the radio during the war. It is my hunch that when the all-absorbing global war news end, it is going to be difficult for radios to maintain as interesting or as many schedules as they have during the war. It is my hunch that many of the commentators, particularly those who are not well buttressed with solid backgrounds of news selection, will be seeking other outlets for their opinions and look back to the lush days when anybody's views went in wartime. Of course the radio will continue to present news and comment after the war, but I think the adjustment in the post-war period will be more severe on the radio than on the newspapers.

"War always unloosens the inventive imagination of man if nothing else does. The post-war newspapers, I believe, will see greater advances in mechanical equipment than we have had in the past twenty years - better presses, better ink, better cuts and always the possibility of the television newspaper."

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## FCC INVESTIGATION GROUP SELECTS SIRICA AS COUNSEL

John J. Sirica, Washington attorney, was appointed General Counsel for the House Special Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission. He succeeds Eugene L. Garey who resigned in February.

Mr. Sirica, a native of Waterbury, Conn., was born March 19, 1904, educated at Columbia Preparatory School and Emerson Institute, Washington, and was graduated with an LLB degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1926. He was in general practice until August 1, 1930, when he was named Assistant U. S. Attorney. On Jan. 15, 1934, he returned to private practice, specializing in trial work.

Chairman Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, at the time of announcing Mr. Sirica's appointment, said:

"Mr. Sirica has had wide experience as an attorney. His ability and integrity are well attested by the bench and bar of Washington. Two of the most essential qualities for this investigation, his fairness and ability, are recognized by all who know him. He has no alliances that should embarrass him from conducting a thorough and fair investigation."

It is understood that two members out of the five on the Committee felt that Harry S. Barger, chief investigator who had been acting general counsel, should have been given the appointment. Upon his appointment, Mr. Sirica said:

"My only interest is in getting the facts before the American people. I shall depend heavily on Mr. Barger, whom I have known for many years. I sincerely hope he'll see this through with me."

Mr. Sirica has figured prominently recently as attorney for Joseph V. Moreschi, General President of the International Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers Union of America. He also represented Achilles Persion, International Secretary-Treasurer, and John W. Garvey, general representative and organizer at the arraignment of the three this week on charges of conspiracy.

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Station KSLM, Salem, Oregon, became a fulltime Mutual network affiliate, effective with its joining the Don Lee-Mutual network on April 1st. KSLM operates on 1000 watts, 1390 kilocycles.

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THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D.C., June 1, 1964  
The Honorable Earl Warren, U.S. Supreme Court Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:  
I am writing to you in response to your letter of May 29, 1964, regarding the matter of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution. I am pleased to hear that you are considering the matter and I am sure that your decision will be based on the merits of the case.

I am sure that your decision will be based on the merits of the case and I am sure that your decision will be based on the merits of the case.

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I am sure that your decision will be based on the merits of the case and I am sure that your decision will be based on the merits of the case.

Yours very truly,  
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosed for you are two copies of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution. I am sure that your decision will be based on the merits of the case and I am sure that your decision will be based on the merits of the case.

Very truly yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover



## PROTEST RADIO ADVERTISING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Possibly suggested by the discussion of a holiday in the manufacturing of liquors, interest has apparently been awakened in legislation which would control liquor advertising by radio or otherwise.

Senator Green (D), of Rhode Island, presented a petition from a group of citizens from Wakefield, R. I., which read:

"Whereas the Dominion of Canada banned the advertising of alcoholic beverages as a war measure; and since such advertising is carried over the international border by radio and magazines from the United States, thereby hindering this protective measure of our neighbor and ally;

"And inasmuch as there are before the Congress of the United States two bills for the control of such advertising; the Johnson bill (S. 862) prohibiting advertising of alcoholic beverages by radio; and the Capper bill (S. 569) making it unlawful for any newspaper, periodical, newsreel, photographic film, or record advertising alcoholic beverages to be carried from one State to another;

"We ask that these bills be enacted into law."

Senator Capper (R), of Kansas, presented a petition of Mrs. J. J. Bollinger, Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winfield, Kans., which read in part as follows:

"We, the women of the W.C.T.U. of Winfield, over 100 members, wish to go on record as wanting to ask you to continue to do everything in your power to get through any of the bills on liquor legislation that will give us and our boys in camp a dryer and cleaner condition than we now have. We go on record as favoring the Sheppard bill, the Bryson bill, the Capper anti-advertising liquor bill, and any others designed to free us from this terrible situation."

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JOHN W. VANDERCOOK ELECTED PRESIDENT OF A.R.N.A.

John W. Vandercook, NBC news commentator, who expects to leave shortly as a member of NBC's London invasion team, has been elected President of the Association of Radio News Analysts. He succeeds Maj. George Fielding Eliot. Other officers elected were Maj. Eliot and Raymond Gram Swing, Vice Presidents; Cesar Saerchinger, Secretary and Quincy Howe, Treasurer. H. V. Kaltenborn was chosen Chairman of the Executive Board, which also includes H. R. Baukhage, Paul Schubert and William L. Shirer.

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## ASSERTS RADIO, FEARING POLITICIANS, GETS KICKED AROUND

Because radio shows fear, the politicians kick it around almost beyond belief, according to Frank C. Waldrop, who writes in the Washington Times-Herald:

"Radio has a weak heart for all its powerful voice in America. It has no independence, no freedom, and it lives in constant fear of its life. It dies a thousand deaths every presidential campaign year, in expectation of revenge from some offended politician or group of same."

"To get the story of Chairman James L. Fly and the treatment of the broadcasting industry, you have to read the hearings of the Congressional Committee which for more than a year has been investigating the Commission and which has developed some remarkable information.

"To begin with, it has shown that FCC Chairman James Lawrence Fly is operating the FCC unchecked and unrestrained in any serious way by his fellow Commissioners. It has shown, also, that the FCC operates not as a semijudicial body independent of the Administration and keeping peace among radio competitors, though it was designed to operate that way, but as an arm of the White House to smash independence in radio operation.

"In short, the FCC plays the Administration's game.

"Fly is just the man for such a game. He is smart, ruthless, and he is convinced that the private operators of radio stations should live only in the shadow of the FCC.

"He is by taste, training and commitment an advocate of the rule that the bureaucrats of government are more to be trusted than the owners of private property.

"Before he came to the FCC he was counsel for the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has done a steamroller job of crushing all competition by private power companies in its vicinity.

"In his administration of the FCC, Mr. Fly has taken the line that radio station operators are poor judges of what people ought to hear.

"Several times he has lectured against the kind and quality of programs, and he constantly harps on the undeniable legal fact that radio operators are allowed in business only by permission of the FCC.

"You'd have to read the hearings of the House inquiry into FCC affairs really to appreciate the gall and brass of the FCC bureaucrats in (a) keeping radio terrified of them and (b) punishing radio for not being sufficiently terrified of other bureaucrats.

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America, and it ends with the present day. The story is one of discovery, of exploration, and of the building of a new nation.

At first, the United States was a collection of small, separate states. Each state had its own laws, its own customs, and its own way of life. But as time went on, the states began to grow together. They began to share their ideas, their resources, and their power. And so, the United States was born.

Over the years, the United States has grown larger and more powerful. It has become a world leader in many ways. It has a large population, a strong economy, and a powerful military. But it has also faced many challenges. It has fought wars, it has experienced economic crises, and it has struggled with social problems. Yet, through it all, the United States has remained a nation of hope and opportunity.

Today, the United States is a country of many different people. There are people of many different races, religions, and cultures. But they all share a common love for the United States. They all want to live in a free and democratic society. And they all want to make the United States a better place for everyone.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement. It is a story of a nation that has overcome many difficulties and has built a great future for itself.

As we look back on the history of the United States, we can see how far it has come. We can see how much it has accomplished. And we can see how much more it has to do. The future of the United States is bright and full of promise.

Let us continue to work together to make the United States a better place for everyone. Let us continue to build a nation of hope and opportunity. Let us continue to make the United States a country that is proud to be the greatest of all.

The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has grown from a small collection of states into a great and powerful country. It is a story of a nation that has overcome many challenges and has built a great future for itself.

Let us continue to work together to make the United States a better place for everyone. Let us continue to build a nation of hope and opportunity. Let us continue to make the United States a country that is proud to be the greatest of all.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement. It is a story of a nation that has overcome many difficulties and has built a great future for itself.

Let us continue to work together to make the United States a better place for everyone. Let us continue to build a nation of hope and opportunity. Let us continue to make the United States a country that is proud to be the greatest of all.



"The supreme demonstration of the power FCC Chairman Fly & Co. exert is taking place now no longer merely in the hearing rooms of the FCC itself, but actually in the whole House of Representatives.

"This investigation aforesaid was started under the direction of Representative Eugene Cox of Georgia. Fly & Co. forced Cox to resign.

"They next forced the Chief Counsel of the Committee, Eugene Garey, to resign.

"And somehow they have persuaded the new Chairman of the Investigating Committee, Representative Lea, of California, to swing the Democratic majority of the Investigating Committee into line for new policies which make a farce of the investigation itself.

"And the whole House is letting them get away with it.

"This is a situation unprecedented, so far as we know, in the relations between Congress and an agency created by it.

"The FCC is, after all, nothing more than the creation of Congress. It can be unmade as quickly as it was made. The FCC's performance since 1934 sums up to harassing radio management, doing Administration hatchet work on the political front, and now moving toward reduction of radio to the last stages of regulation before outright censorship and Government ownership. It is doing the same in the fields of telephony and telegraphy.

"Congress had better act now to reverse that trend or one day the country will wake up with a muzzle on."

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#### MERCHANT MARINE NEEDS RADIO TELEGRAPHERS

The American Merchant Marine needs at least 500 first and second class commercial radio telegraphers, who are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, within the next three months, the War Shipping Administration announced yesterday.

Men who possess these qualifications should wire, collect, at once to U. S. Merchant Marine, Washington, D. C. Qualified men can also apply in person or by letter to any United States Employment Service office, or any Post Office of Recruitment and Manning Organization, War Shipping Administration.

As soon as a qualified man registers he will be placed on active pay status. All qualified registrants must attend a Navy school on wartime procedure, which will require from one to three weeks. Registrants will be paid while attending school.

WSA officials said qualified radio operators are urgently needed because most vessels will henceforth carry three civilian licensed operators instead of one.

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## T.B.A. VOTES IN TWELVE NEW MEMBERS

Twelve new memberships in the Television Broadcasters' Association were approved by members of the Board of Directors, at a meeting held at the TBA offices in New York City last Friday afternoon.

Accepted into the Association were active memberships from the National Broadcasting Company for television stations in New York, Washington and Chicago; the General Electric Company in Schenectady, the Philco Radio and Television Corporation of Chicago; the Don Lee Broadcasting Company of Los Angeles and the Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati.

Affiliate memberships voted included the North American Philips Co., Inc., of New York City; Time, Inc., New York City; RCA Victor Division, Camden, New Jersey; Capitol Radio and Engineering Institute of Washington, D. C., and the Midland Broadcasting Company of Kansas City.

Previously the Board had approved memberships from the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City; Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. for its New York station, and Television Productions, Inc., for its Hollywood station.

Announcement was also made of the appointment of a Publicity Committee for the Association. It is headed by Robert L. Gibson of General Electric and Paul Raibourn of Television Productions, Inc., and is composed of Will Baltin, Secretary-Treasurer of T.B.A.; John T. Williams of the National Broadcasting Co.; George Crandall of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Leonard Cramer of the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., and James Carmine of Philco Radio and Television Corporation.

The Engineering Committee is headed by F. J. Bingley of Philco and includes O. B. Hanson of NBC and Worthington Miner of CBS. Heading the Post-War Planning Committee is Paul Raibourn of Television Productions, Inc.

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## WOR RECORDING STUDIOS TO RELEASE PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

On April 7th, WOR Recording Studios will issue its first phonograph records under its own Feature label to sell at fifty cents.

The facilities of the WOR Recording Studios have been widely used by a large number of independent record companies. Future plans are now in the process of determination but there will be at least two releases a month for the immediate future.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

1894

The following is a list of the lands which have been surveyed and reported on by the Commission of the General Land Office, during the year ending June 30, 1894.

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The lands which have been surveyed and reported on by the Commission of the General Land Office, during the year ending June 30, 1894, are as follows:

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The lands which have been surveyed and reported on by the Commission of the General Land Office, during the year ending June 30, 1894, are as follows:

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The lands which have been surveyed and reported on by the Commission of the General Land Office, during the year ending June 30, 1894, are as follows:

The lands which have been surveyed and reported on by the Commission of the General Land Office, during the year ending June 30, 1894, are as follows:

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The lands which have been surveyed and reported on by the Commission of the General Land Office, during the year ending June 30, 1894, are as follows:

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The lands which have been surveyed and reported on by the Commission of the General Land Office, during the year ending June 30, 1894, are as follows:

The lands which have been surveyed and reported on by the Commission of the General Land Office, during the year ending June 30, 1894, are as follows:

1894



## WHAT INDUSTRY LEADERS ARE SAYING ABOUT TELEVISION

The Weekly Television News Letter carries these quotes:

Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network: "While we own no television station today, I am convinced that television will prove to be the greatest medium developed for entertainment and advertising."

O. B. Hanson, NBC: "I, as a broadcast engineer, looking towards the progress that may be expected in the next decade, visualize television as having the greatest potential possibilities for service to the public and the nation as a whole."

Allen B. DuMont, head of DuMont Laboratories and Television Broadcasters' Association President: "Advertisers and advertising men are already convinced that television advertising has real possibilities. They are now cutting their eye teeth on television advertising and will be ready so that telecasters will be assured of a source of income whereby to conduct their activities."

J. D. McLean, General Electric: "It takes no stress of the imagination to realize just how great the demand for television receiving sets will be...because it is evident the American people are television-conscious today and eager to buy television receivers tomorrow."

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## WINCHELL TO SUE REP. HOFFMAN FOR LIBEL

Following his broadcast last Sunday night, Walter Winchell announced that he would file a libel suit for \$250,000 against Representative Clare Hoffman (R.), of Michigan. The suit was to be filed in Federal court in Washington, D. C., yesterday, and was to be based on a letter from Representative Hoffman to the editor of the Marcellus (Mich.) News. "It's the first suit I've ever filed against anyone", the columnist declared.

Mr. Winchell quoted the letter as saying that Representative Hoffman, through his pressure in the House of Representatives, had had Winchell stripped of his Navy uniform, stripped of his duties and stripped of his pay."

In his broadcast over the Blue Network Sunday night, Mr. Winchell discussed 11 charges Representative Dies had made against him. After the broadcast, Mr. Winchell told newsmen that his sponsors had cut out two major parts of his talk, namely, that he be allowed to answer Dies' charges before a Congressional Committee, and he also wanted to speak of Congressional attacks on the Dies Committee.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Radio cabinets, regardless of material from which they are made, are included in definition of "electronic equipment" and are subject to manufacture and transfer restrictions under Limitation Order L-265 (Electronic Equipment) WPB has said.

The Balaban & Katz television station WBKB in Chicago has extended invitations to advertising agencies in the midwest area to make use of studio facilities for experimental work on commercial television programs. Both WRGB, the General Electric station in Schenectady, and W3XWV, the DuMont station in New York, are now presenting commercial experimental shows in the East.

In addition to the list of applications pending before the FCC in preceding pages of this issue the following have applied to the FCC for construction permits for new High Frequency (FM) broadcast stations: Rhea Howard, Wichita Falls, Texas, to be operated on 46,500 kilocycles, and Atlantic Coast Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C., to be operated on 47,700 kc., and Central Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa., to be operated on 46,100 kc.

Rex Diathermy Corp., of Brooklyn, N. Y., engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Rex Diathermy Machine, is charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint with misrepresenting in newspapers, radio continuities and by other means all in the Italian language, the curative properties of the device and with failing to reveal in advertisements that its use may result in injury to health.

A comprehensive Tube Substitution Directory which is claimed to be the most complete list of its kind ever offered, designed to help radio dealers and service men use available tubes in place of hard-to-get types in servicing civilian radio receivers, has just been published by the Radio Corporation of America, through its commercial engineering section in Harrison, N. J. More than 2,000 substitutions are suggested by RCA in this 16-page guide.

Effective May 1, George L. Moskovics, Sales Manager of the Columbia Pacific Network, moves to the New York office of the Radio Sales Division of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Charles E. Morin, formerly in charge of Columbia's San Francisco office and more recently representing the Columbia Pacific Network in New York, will assume Moskovics' post on the Coast.

The move is designed to improve service to Columbia's Pacific clients by placing at their disposal Morin's familiarity and experience with the East and Moskovics' knowledge of Western broadcasting, markets and merchandising.

An early morning service from the Italian battlefield will highlight the Blue Network's observance of Easter Sunday, along with special broadcasts for the season, on Sunday, April 9th. Picked up from a hillside near Naples, the service will be conducted in the open air with soldiers of the 5th Army, WACs and Protestant chaplains participating. It will be heard in this country from 7:30 to 8:00 A.M., EWT, over the Blue network.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1617



## ERIC JOHNSTON'S RISE MEANS FRIEND AT COURT FOR RADIO

It is apparently not generally known that Eric Johnston, progressive young president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who has come into such great prominence recently is connected with the radio and electric industry and has been for years. Mr. Johnston, who has even been mentioned for the presidency is the head of three large Western electric and sales manufacturing corporations - The Brown-Johnston Company, Zenith Radio distributors in Spokane, Wayne-Burnaby, electrical contractors, who work on jobs of a million dollars each, or better; and Columbia Electric and Manufacturing Company, manufacturers.

Mr. Johnston, talked of as a Senatorial possibility from Washington State and also as a key-note speaker at the Republican National Convention, has become the most prominent and active spokesman for American business, is a break for his own particular branch of it, of which the radio industry is an important part.

Mr. Johnston, who is only 45 years old, was the principal speaker before 1000 representatives of the electrical industry and other business executives who attended the 10th Annual Meeting of the Electric Institute of Washington, D. C., recently, the presiding officer of which was George F. Kindley, Vice-President of Edgar Morris, Zenith distributors in the Capital. Shortly after speaking there, Mr. Johnston revealed his plans to visit Russia next May on behalf of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and at the invitation of the Russian Government.

Addressing the Washington Electric Institute, Mr. Johnston said:

"I was very glad to hear Dr. William McClelland, Chairman of the Union Electric Company of Missouri, talk about free enterprise or what he calls 'individual' enterprise. It was a lionhearted man who, even as little as a year or so ago, stood on a public platform and talked about free enterprise. Those who did so did it in hushed tones and didn't wish to be quoted. But now we have a sudden - yest almost an alarming - conversion to free enterprise, or individual enterprise if you wish to call it that. Even Earl Browder is for free enterprise. I am not so sure whether these people have searched their souls or are watching the polls. I am not so sure whether they speak from conviction or from convenience. But even though everyone is for free enterprise today, I think that we should make certain distinctions.

"I am one of those who believes with every fiber of his being that our political freedoms, our unique individualism, our enrichment and expansion as a nation, are dependent upon the job of





preserving individual initiative in America. I do not hold that free enterprise is a goal in itself, but that free enterprise or individual enterprise is merely a means of attaining and preserving a manner of living which, with all of its faults, has given greater happiness, greater contentment, and higher standards than any other system that has so far been devised by man."

Mr. Johnston attaining such an important place in the National Capital is a case of making good in his home town because Washington, D. C. was his birthplace. His father owned a drug store here. At the age of one, the family moved to Montana and a year later to Spokane. While still attending grade school, he sold papers, later did some writing for the Spokane Spokesman-Review and studied law at the University of Seattle. In 1917 he was one of the six seniors at the University recommended by the school's president as officer candidate material for the Marine Corps. He was stationed for a while at Quantico as 2nd Lieutenant, later he went to Peking, China, where he served as Legation Guard and from there moved up as assistant to the Naval Attache. He left the Marine Corps in 1922.

Eric Johnston's entry and rise to prominence in the electrical field reads like a Horatio Alger story. His mother had purchased \$2500 of commercial paper in a company which sold vacuum cleaners and washers. Many purchasers of these machines defaulted in their payments which resulted in the machines being taken back and it was then that Mr. Johnston envisioned his first business opportunity. He took a job as door-to-door salesman and although he didn't make a single sale for the first two weeks, his perseverance was unflinching. The next week he sold four machines and success continued. By this time he had become enthusiastic over the possibilities which this new job offered, so much so that he bought an interest in the company. Later on, he borrowed money and purchased the largest electrical concern in Seattle and paid off the entire loan in a period of six years.

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WOULD END DAYLIGHT TIME; WASTES INSTEAD OF SAVES POWER

Station operators will no doubt be glad to learn that daylight wartime is to be brought to the attention of Congress after the Easter recess.

Representative Clarence Cannon (D), of Missouri, said he would redouble his efforts to abandon war time and put the nation back on standard time.

Charging that "only the golf players want daylight time", Representative Cannon said in an interview that he has had "letters from every State in the Union urging that daylight time be abolished."

"We went into the war time with the idea of saving electric power", he said. "Actually we are wasting it and at the same time undermining the health of the nation."

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"By getting up an hour earlier we use the same electric power, that we would have used at night, but we don't necessarily save it at night because no one yet has proved that people are going to bed an hour earlier."

Chairman Lea (D), of California, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, said a subcommittee studying Representative Cannon's bill, is making an investigation and that evidence to date is "10 to 1 in favor of retaining" war time.

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#### DEADLINE SUSPENDED ON MULTIPLE STATION OWNERSHIP

The Federal Communications Commission, except as provided below, has suspended the effective date of the multiple ownership of stations (Regulation 3.35).

"On or before May 31, 1944, all licensees to whom Regulation 3.35 is or may be applicable will be required to:

- "1. File an application which will effect compliance with Regulation 3.35; or
- "2. Submit a petition for extension of license for such period as may be necessary to complete negotiations for an orderly disposition or otherwise to comply with the terms of the Regulation, provided such petition sets forth:
  - a. The determination of the licensee to proceed in good faith as expeditiously as may be to effectuate compliance with the Regulation; and
  - b. A statement of the steps which petitioner proposes to take in order to effect his compliance with the Regulation, and the specific facts establishing due diligence in the effort to effect a compliance with the terms of the Regulation and the licensee's inability to comply therewith; or
- "3. Submit a petition for a hearing to determine the applicability of Regulation 3.35 to the petitioner, in which case the petition and the license renewal will be set for hearing.

"The license renewals of all affected licensees, who do not take one of the foregoing steps or who are unsuccessful in obtaining an extension of time under sub-paragraph 2 above, will be designated for hearing.

"The Commission will insist upon a speedy determination of any proceeding hereunder and will require an expeditious compliance with its final order thereon within such reasonable time as may be fixed in such final order.





"Upon compliance with Regulation 3.35 the Commission will issue appropriate certificates pursuant to the provisions of Section 123 of the Revenue Act of 1943."

The Commission stated further that upon the granting of applications for consent to assignment of licenses, or for consent to transfer of control of licensee corporations, filed for the purpose of effecting compliance with the Commission policy established in the multiple ownership rule (Section 3.35), the Commission will issue appropriate certificates pursuant to the provisions of Section 123 of the Revenue Act of 1943 relating to gain from sale or exchange of property necessary or appropriate to effectuate the policies of the Commission with respect to the ownership and control of radio broadcasting stations.

The provisions of the Revenue Act of 1943 referred to are as follows:

"(a) In General. Section 112 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(m) Gain from Sale or Exchange to Effectuate Policies of Federal Communications Commission. -- If the sale or exchange of property (including stock in a corporation) is certified by the Federal Communications Commission to be necessary or appropriate to effectuate the policies of the Commission with respect to the ownership and control of radio broadcasting stations, such sale or exchange shall, if the taxpayer so elects, be treated as an involuntary conversion of such property within the meaning of subsection (f) of this section. For the purposes of subsection (f) of this section as made applicable by the provisions of this subsection, stock of a corporation operating a radio broadcasting station, whether or not representing control of such corporation, shall be treated as property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted. The part of the gain, if any, upon such sale or exchange to which subsection (f) of this section is not applied shall nevertheless not be recognized, if the taxpayer so elects, to the extent that it is applied to reduce the basis for determining gain or loss upon sale or exchange of property, of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation under Section 23(1), remaining in the hands of the taxpayer immediately after the sale or exchange, or acquired in the same taxable year. The manner and amount of such reduction shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary. Any election made by the taxpayer under this subsection shall be made by a statement to that effect in his return for the taxable year in which the sale or exchange takes place (or, with respect to taxable years beginning before January 1, 1944, by a statement to that effect filed within six months after the date of the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1943 in such manner and form as may be prescribed by regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary) and such election shall be binding for the taxable year and all subsequent taxable years."

The Commission stated that it had received information that the Government of the United States was planning to send a large number of military personnel to the United States to assist in the reconstruction of the country. The Commission stated that it was not aware of any such plan and that it was not in a position to comment on the matter.

"(b) Taxable Years to Which Applicable. -- The amendments made by this section shall be applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1942."

In the consideration of individual applications under the provisions of the Multiple Ownership Rule, the Commission also stated it will examine the facts in each case. In determining whether or not an overlapping of signal strength results in a standard broadcast station rendering primary service to "a substantial portion of the primary service area of another broadcast station", within the meaning of Section 3.35, the Commission will give consideration to location of centers of population and distribution of population, location of main studios, areas and populations to which services of stations are directed as indicated by commercial business of stations, news broadcasts, sources of programs and talent, coverage claims and listening audience.

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PHILCO SALES UP 70% TO \$116,395,598

Even after voluntary price reductions totaling \$18,803,929 on Army and Navy work, sales of Philco Corporation last year set a new high record in the Company's history by a wide margin, and amounted to \$116,395,598, an increase of 70% over 1942 sales of \$68,505,979, according to the Company's Annual Report signed by John Ballantyne, President, and Larry E. Gubb, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

"We are pleased to announce that renegotiation conferences have been held for 1943 with the Price Adjustment Board of the Navy, and that earnings for 1943 reflect provision for final renegotiation of the Company's income for that year", the report states. Net income for 1943, after renegotiation and after all Federal and State income and excess profits taxes, was \$3,573,569, or \$2.60 per share as compared with \$2,209,992, or \$1.61 per share in 1942."

Throughout last year, the report states, it was the fixed policy of Philco Corporation to reduce prices on Army and Navy equipment as economies in purchasing and production were effected, so as to give the Government the benefit of increased efficiency. These voluntary price reductions totaled \$18,803,929 in 1943.

"All activities of the Company during the past year were directed to the support of the war effort", the report points out. "The principal products which Philco is manufacturing for the Army and Navy are radar equipment, radio communications equipment, walkie-talkie sets, quartz crystals, rocket projectiles for the 'bazooka', shells and fuzes, and industrial storage batteries. Demand for many of these war goods, which Philco is especially well qualified to engineer and produce, continued to increase during the year. The Company's over-all production increased steadily month by month in 1943, and the same situation has prevailed in the early months of 1944."



1. The Commission is authorized to investigate the activities of the "National Committee for the Abolition of the Death Penalty" and its branches in the United States and abroad. It is authorized to hold hearings and to receive evidence in connection with its investigation. It is authorized to make such reports as it may deem proper to the President and the Senate.

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"One of Philco's most important contributions to the war on the production front has been its research and engineering in those specialized fields of radar and electronics where there has been little or no prior experience in mass production techniques", the reports points out.

"It has been the Company's privilege to be concerned in a number of such projects of vital importance to the progress of the war. Working in close cooperation with the scientific branches of the Government and the Radiation Laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, complex equipments have been developed and refined from the laboratory stage to fully engineered standardized units, ready for mass production.

"Today, the Philco research laboratories are among the largest in the world devoted exclusively to radio and electronic engineering, employing 500 scientists, technicians, and research assistants and devoting in excess of \$2,000,000 a year to research and engineering."

"While Philco is preoccupied with the affairs of war production, it is mindful of the necessity of being prepared for peace", according to the report. "In this spirit, a Produce Development Committee is studying post-war markets and making plans to advance the Company's position after the war in the fields of radio, television, refrigeration, air conditioning and such other products as might fit logically into the Company's merchandising structure."

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#### McNUTT GETS NEW RADIO INFORMATION CHIEF

D. Thomas Curtin has been appointed to direct the radio activities in the Information Service of the War Manpower Commission, its Chairman, Paul V. McNutt, has announced.

Mr. Curtin is a graduate of Harvard University and a native of Boston. After early experience with The Boston Globe, he traveled extensively in Europe, studying conditions there. He was overseas when the last war began, working as reporter for The London Times and The Daily Mail until the war ended. His book on Germany, "The Land of Deepening Shadow", was a best seller after the last war. He returned to the United States, writing and lecturing on his war experiences and on conditions in Europe.

During the early 30's, Mr. Curtin wrote and produced network dramas. He continued his travels in 1938 and 1939, this time studying economic conditions in South America. Later he became public relations director for the McCann-Erickson Co., New York. Since 1942, Mr. Curtin has been with the Information Service of the U. S. Maritime Commission in Washington. His home is in Fairfax, Virginia.

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"It has been the Government's privilege to be concerned in a number of such projects of vital importance to the progress of the world. Working in close cooperation with the scientific community of the Government and the Russian Laboratory of the Institute of Technology, considerable assistance has been rendered and we are confident that our laboratory shall be fully equipped and ready for more productive work."

"Today, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization is the largest in the world devoted exclusively to economic and technical cooperation, employing 800 scientists, technicians, and engineers. Scientists are devoting in excess of \$8,000,000 a year to research and development."

"While Salvo is concerned with the threat of war, it is almost of the nature of being a 'peace' person," according to the report. "In this regard, Salvo is studying post-war work, a matter which is not the Agency's concern. After all, it is not the Agency's business to conduct research and development in connection with the post-war work of the United Nations."

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Mr. J. Thomas Jordan was then appointed as Director of the Information Service of the U.S. Bureau of the State Department. Mr. V. Webster, was assigned to the position of Assistant Director.

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## EASING FLY UPSTAIRS DISCOUNTED; FCC PROBE OFF MAYBE

The rumor that James L. Fly, Federal Communications Commission Chairman, was to be eased upstairs into a new Federal position was discounted in high official circles as simply another revival of an old report to that effect. More importance, however, was attached to the story that has been going the rounds to the effect that the House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission may be terminated after Congress reconvenes.

President Roosevelt has been trying to squelch this hearing from the very start. Working through Speaker Sam Rayburn, he has refused to allow witnesses to testify and with Representative Cox (D), of Georgia, and Eugene Garey, Committee Counsel, two of the moving spirits out of the way, it is believed the President will now make a supreme effort to end the investigation. It was pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt might be aided in this because of what was described as the poor showing the opposition has made.

"The Republicans on the Committee went off the deep end making charges which they couldn't prove", it was said. "Representative Miller (R), of Missouri, was particularly notable in this respect. He went entirely too far and Fly, who believe me is smart no matter what else you may say about him, demanding that Miller substantiate his charges, virtually chased him out of the room."

Chairman Fly being transferred from the FCC at this time was characterized as being more or less "a hope" of the broadcasters. It was pointed out that Mr. Fly represented the left wing of the Administration having done many things for the President and having the latter's confidence would probably stay right where he was. Furthermore, it was argued that Fly had the backing of Vice-President Wallace, who recently went out of his way to attend a testimonial dinner given to the FCC communications czar. Also the endorsement of Harry Hopkins. One observer remarked that the continued presence of Mr. Fly, after his appropriation had been cut \$2,000,000, his fight for Goodwin Watson and Dodd, alleged subversives, etc., was to Congress like waving a red flag at a bull.

"Mark my word, Fly will continue as FCC Chairman just the same", our informant assured us.

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According to a new Crossley, Inc. survey, comparison of set ownership figures in Greater New York, Lancaster, Pa., Waterbury, Conn., and Camden, N. J. with overall United States figures shows that the percentage of radio homes with two or more sets in each of these cities is much higher than the national standard.

The figures were obtained by the Crossley, Inc. personal interviewers in a continuing observation survey of radio homes in cities located in the WOR guaranteed area.

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The House of Representatives is a body of 435 members, elected by the people of the United States. It is the lower house of the United States Congress, the other being the Senate. The House is organized into a number of committees, which are responsible for the study and reporting on legislation. The House also has a number of other bodies, such as the House of Representatives Administration Committee, which is responsible for the management of the House's affairs.

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## SENATORS AND COMMENTATORS IN HOT FREE SPEECH DEBATE

It was give and take in the Town Meeting of the Air "Freedom of Speech on the Air" debate from the Taft Auditorium in Cincinnati last night (Thursday), participated in by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Senator Chan Gurney (R), of South Dakota, members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and Gilbert Seldes and H. V. Kaltenborn, CBS and NBC commentators respectively. George V. Denny, Jr., Moderator, had quite a job on his hands to keep everybody from talking at once.

Senator Wheeler led off by saying:

"At the recent hearings before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, it was contended that the broadcasting companies should have the right to place whomsoever they saw fit on the air - and to keep anyone off the air - and that this right should be supervised by no one. They contended this constituted free speech. Free speech for whom? Free speech for themselves. What they want is not free speech but controlled speech - controlled by them and them alone. They would become dictators of opinion - of what is good, what is bad for the American people to hear. \* \* \*

"Wave lengths or frequencies on which radio operates belong to all the people. They are licensed to individuals and corporations to be used in the public interest. Licensed by the Federal Communications Commission - an arm of the Congress. It is, then, for the Federal Communications Commission to review the administration of the use of these frequencies. This is in no way an abridgment of freedom of speech. On the contrary - it is a protection against the abuse of that freedom through maladministration by the broadcaster. The broadcaster is fully protected, in turn, against any unjust action the Federal Communications Commission might take through his power of appeal to the courts.

"No one can speak on the radio unless the station owner permits him to do so. This being true, Congress must see that when one side of any public controversy is aired, all sides are aired equally over identical facilities. \* \* \*

"As long as I am in the Senate I am going to raise my voice against any radio station being permitted to put on one side of the question and deny the other side the right to be heard. I am going to oppose the privilege of any radio station to put on a commentator to use innuendos or to lie about somebody and not give that person an opportunity to be heard. That is the most un-American thing that could possibly happen. If you permit it then you could very easily draw this country into a fascist dictatorship - and certainly I am opposed to that - and so are the American people."

Senator Gurney countered with:

"There is not enough actual time on the radio for each and every one of our 130 million people to state their ideas on every question over the radio, so let's be practical about it, and instead

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Author's address: Department of Psychology, University of York, YO1 5DD, UK

There are several things that are alleged to have been done by the Government. It has been alleged that it has been doing a lot of things.

of talking about freedom of speech, let's talk about fairness -- fairness from first, the actual operators of the radio stations of the country -- fairness of the listening public -- and fairness, yes, of the business world that uses radio as medium of advertising.

"It is my sincere judgment, first, that radio -- with a very, very few exceptions -- has handled their radio programs in a mighty fair, clean way. If they had not in, say, the ten year period just past, they would not now be on the air, for our American people have a way of doing away with any concern that does not treat them fairly. They just do not patronize that concern and it goes out of business.

"So, quickly, the complete answer is that radio as a whole has been fair or there would not now be radio, as we know it, in the good old U.S.A.

"I say definitely that the listening public will regulate radio in an American way. They will regulate it by the simple mechanical movement of turning off the dial if they don't like what is offered to them."

Mr. Selde said:

"A few months from now we will be enjoying the great American excitement of a presidential campaign. On the air you will hear the candidates and their partisans -- you will expect from them a one-sided story.

"On another kind of program you will get news about all the candidates, interpreted without partisanship.

"As far as the Columbia Broadcasting System goes, you will not get a third kind of program -- the program that colors the news in order to influence the election. If all the newscasters at CBS -- or for that matter all the officers of the company -- favor one candidate, you will never know it from any CBS broadcast, nor will you ever be compelled to listen to the political preferences of any sponsor of a news program. That is the accepted CBS policy -- and our news staff would consider it against their professional honor to use a news-analysis period for propaganda purposes.

"We think that a broadcasting system must make available to the public all significant points of view on questions of general interest. In order to do this, and play fair among opponents, we always set aside time for many-sided discussions of controversial subjects. This time is not for sale. We make it available under the only terms we know which prevent the man with a million dollars from blanketing a poorer opponent by the sheer power of money. Bias meets bias on equal terms."

Mr. Kaltenborn concluded with:

"To me freedom of the press and freedom of speech on the air are foundation stones of American political freedom. My instinct is to oppose all laws, edicts, rules or regulations which deny or cripple that freedom.







"Liberty sometimes degenerates into license. But I would rather admit occasional abuse than permit restrictive control. American students of free speech from Thomas Jefferson to Federal Communications Chairman Fly have agreed with this position.\* \* \*

"Having served the Columbia Broadcasting System for ten years as a commentator who expressed uncensored uncontrolled extemporaneous opinions over the Columbia network throughout that time, I know that C.B.S. cannot sterilize competent commentators. Paul White, Columbia's News Editor, has admitted as much. \* \* \*

"Obviously criticism should be expressed with proper restraint and by those who know whereof they speak. Two years ago in an effort to formulate and promote sound standards on the air a group of commentators organized the Association of Radio News Analysts. Last year we formulated a Code of Ethics which governs our members. It requires painstaking accuracy, sound judgment, good taste and the avoidance of sensationalism. \* \* \*

"May I add that a check is made not only by the network but by each station. It is made by the sponsor who pays for the time. He wants to please not offend. It is made by the Federal Communications Commission. It is made by the broadcaster's numerous critics, who are only too eager to catch him in some slip. Best of all it is made by millions of listeners whose continued loyalty is essential if any commentator is to remain on the air.

"Don't imagine that free speech means uncontrolled speech. And don't cripple by dogmatic law the well-tried system of self-control which has made our free radio the fearless champion of liberty and human rights."

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#### WQXR BANS SINGING COMMERCIALS

Station WQXR recently acquired by the New York Times, has announced that it would not accept any new advertising contracts calling for "singing commercials" or "singing jingles". For the last six months the station had barred such commercial announcements during the evening hours, the new policy being an extension of the ban to all operating hours.

According to the announcement, the station based its action on the belief that "singing commercials" were apt to create ill-will among listeners and ultimately work to the disadvantage of the advertiser. Existing contracts calling for "singing commercials" will expire within the next few months, it was said.

WQXR's statement emphasized that the new policy did not constitute a ban on all musical transcribed announcements. Where use of music in a so-called "spot announcement" conforms to the station's policy, it was explained, there would be no objection.

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:::  
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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The War Labor Board will hear arguments today (Friday) by the musicians and record manufacturers in the Petrillo case in a session which was postponed from April 4th. The hearing was granted in response to a protest on the part of the American Federation of Musicians against the recent report of the New York WLB panel which in effect found Petrillo's recording ban, in effect, a strike.

The installation of new electric connections, both urban and rural, has been curtailed to protect productive capacity required for the manufacture of radio and radar transformers for direct military use, the Office of War Utilities of the War Production Board has announced.

Radio and radar transformers are manufactured with the same facilities and labor as small distribution transformers for electric utilities. The Office of War Utilities recently imposed stringent controls over placement by utilities of purchase orders for all new transformers, sizes five KVA and smaller.

Also, transformers for military radio and radar equipment are made in the same plants as ballasts and transformers for fluorescent lighting equipment. Because of this situation, the increase in requirements for radio and radar transformers, estimated at 50 percent higher this year than in 1943, is conflicting with production of the products for lighting equipment, so that the lighting fixture ballast and transformer industry has voluntarily curtailed production of types and sizes not in general demand.

Loyola University, New Orleans, La., has asked the FCC for a construction permit for a new High Frequency Broadcast Station to be operated on 44,900 kilocycles.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered that its complaint against Thomas Leeming & Company, Inc., New York City, be dismissed. The complaint charged that the respondent disseminated, by means of newspapers, circulars and radio broadcasts, false and deceptive representations concerning the therapeutic properties of its medicinal preparation designated "Baume Ben-Gay", which it recommends for external application in the treatment of various painful conditions of the body.

The St. Lawrence Broadcasting Corporation of Ogdensburg, N.Y. has applied to the FCC for a new FM station construction permit.

The Industrial Instrument Industry Advisory Committee has notified War Production Board representatives that essential commitments of this industry directly and indirectly related to the specified urgent war programs could not be fulfilled unless consideration is accorded irreplaceable skilled technicians and experienced engineers in the industry, WPB said.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

35-10000-10000 NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1618



April 11, 1944

## PUBLISHERS PLAN FM SESSION; WILL SIZE UP TELEVISION

In a renewed effort to awaken their members to the possibilities of frequency modulation broadcasting, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will devote an entire session of its annual meeting in New York April 27th to a discussion of FM. Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice-President of General Electric, and Walter J. Damm, President of FM Broadcasters, Inc. have been invited to address the publishers. The General Electric Company will present a movie film on the subject of FM at this meeting.

The day following the FM meeting in New York April 28th, G.E. has invited the publishers to visit Schenectady to witness a special newspaper demonstration in the WRGB television studios, the call letters of which are the initials of Dr. Baker. Already 120 publishers have accepted the invitation.

They will leave New York the morning after the FM session on the Empire State Express arriving in Schenectady at noon. A majority will depart at 6 P.M. for their homes. A few have signified their intentions of remaining for the regular studio television program to be staged that night. The newspaper demonstration will be in the afternoon.

General Electric revealed at a luncheon given in New York last week that the New York Daily News has placed an order for post-war delivery of complete equipment for a 40,000-watt television station, to be located in the Daily News Building. A similar order was placed recently by the Chicago Tribune.

In an effort to stimulate television business, it was announced that General Electric will accept War Bond deposits of \$12,500 for a 40-kilowatt television station or \$5,000 for a 4-kilowatt station, plus additional sums for accessory equipment, to insure early delivery after the war.

G.E. engineers reported development of a new electronic tube, now being used in war applications, which will make possible radio relaying of television and FM radio programs. G.E. is also planning to install an experimental "two-way" television relay network between New York and Schenectady as soon as manpower and materials are available. This will involve four ultra-high frequency radio relay stations which is expected to be the basis for television relay networks throughout the country.

A number of designs for network beamed relay stations were displayed. They comprised high steel towers capped with micro-wave receiver-transmitter equipment in globe-shaped housings, installed to 60 100 miles apart cross country. The tower-top relay stations

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is done by conducting market research, which involves gathering information about the target market and its needs. The next step is to develop a concept for the new product, which is then refined through a series of iterations. The final step is to develop a business plan for the new product, which includes a detailed description of the product, the market, and the financial projections. The business plan is then used to secure funding for the new product.

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On 10/10/68, [redacted] advised that he had been contacted by [redacted] who was interested in purchasing a large quantity of [redacted] for use in the construction of a new building. [redacted] stated that he was currently negotiating with [redacted] and was seeking information regarding the availability of [redacted].

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would be unattended; turned on or off automatically, or by a signal sent from network headquarters. It was revealed that a two-way television network between New York and Schenectady would be the first such link established when materials and manpower are available.

It was also stated that there are now nine television stations operating in this country with 40 on file with the FCC and planned for post-war construction. It was the G.E. prediction that within five years after the war 100 television studios would be operating serving 67,000,000.

A five-week course in which practical information on television will be offered, began last week at the Dramatic Workshop of the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., New York. C. L. Menser, Vice President in Charge of NBC programs was the first lecturer.

The FM Broadcasters' Association Directors, like the Newspaper Publishers' Association, will meet in New York City April 25th to 27th.

A model high-power commercial FM broadcast station which will also serve as a laboratory for the Frequency Modulation art is on the post-war horizon. FM Development Foundation, a pre-Pearl Harbor organization composed of Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, FM inventor; FMBI Engineering Consultant C. M. Jansky, Jr., and the latter's partner, Stewart L. Bailey, proposes to spend \$150,000 for the erection of such a station at Olney, Md. It would use the 43,900 kilocycle frequency and would cover approximately 18,844 square miles including the Washington, D. C. area. According to Major Armstrong the Foundation, organized to carry on research and foster development of FM, will use the station for experimentation and to solve operational problems which might arise when "hundreds, or even thousands" of FM stations begin operating after the war.

Urging everybody interested in FM and FM promotion to read Ted Leitzell's article in the January issue of Radionics Magazine (110 East South Street, Oak Park, Illinois), the current FMBI Bulletin says:

"It is FM by an FM believer. For example, he says: 'It brings to radio a realism and fidelity of tone far beyond anything that has even been dreamed for other methods of sound transmission and reproduction, together with a freedom from noise, distortion and interference that has never been approached in the standard AM transmission. Imagine hearing music from an adjoining room so clearly that you cannot tell if it is a radio broadcast or the actual instruments. The music ceases, and there is absolute silence. The sky outside may be a pyrotechnic display of lightning; street cars and elevators may be making life miserable for listeners on other radios; but through your FM receiver there will be no whisper of alien sound.'"

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## PETRILLO APPEAL NOW UP TO WLB; DECISION DATE UNCERTAIN

Whether the knockout administered to James C. Petrillo, American Federation of Musicians' President by the New York War Labor Board panel is to be sustained or rejected, is now squarely up to the WLB itself. The Board having heard the arguments for and against the panel recommendations last Friday afternoon are expected to reach a decision within the next few weeks though no one would venture a guess as to the exact time.

Already Mr. Petrillo has served notice if the WLB backs up its panel - which in a majority of cases it has done in the past - the only thing besides the Supreme Court that could get his men back to work for RCA and CBS and their auxiliaries would be his own convention or an order from President Roosevelt. It was his contention that the dispute has nothing to do with the war and that if the War Labor Board hadn't "butted in", RCA and CBS would have signed long ago.

Two of the three members of the New York WLB panel recommended that the WLB exercise its power to end the strike; that no instance has been cited where employers have paid money to a union for the benefit of unemployed union members who are not employees of the paying employers. Also that radio has probably not decreased the employment of musicians.

Mr. Petrillo was there in person Friday afternoon and presented his case in his own particular way. With him, as is usual in his Washington appearances, was Joseph A. Padway, American Federal of Labor general counsel, acting as Chief Counsel for AFM and personal adviser to its cock-sure little president. Others in the AFM entourage were Leo Cluesmann, Secretary; Robert A. Wilson, associate to Mr. Padway; Henry A. Friedman, attorney; Clair E. Meeder, Assistant to the President; A. Rex Riccardi, another assistant; Harry J. Steeper, 1st assistant to the president; and Edward Canavan.

Those present for the transcription companies at the hearing were A. Walter Socolow, representing NBC, Associated Music Publishers, Inc., Lang-Worth Feature Programs, Inc., Standard Radio, and C. P. MacGregor; Robert P. Myers, RCA; Ralph F. Colin, Columbia Recording Corp.; C. Lloyd Egner, NBC Vice-President; Joseph H. McConnell, RCA Victor Division of RCA; James D. Wise, RCA and NBC; Milton Diamond and Jerome H. Adler of Decca Records, Inc.

WLB Chairman William H. Davis presided. With him were members Lloyd K. Garrison and Frank Morley, representing the public; George Batt, Reuben H. Horton and John McWilliams, representing industry; Matthew Woll, George Meany, Louis Lopez and John Brophy, representing labor.

Arthur S. Meyer, Chairman of the tripartite panel which held hearings on the dispute in New York, and Gilbert S. Fuller, industry member, were also present.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.



One of the highlights of the Friday session was when Mr. Petrillo declared that David Sarnoff, RCA President and William Paley, head of CBS, had offered him \$200,000 a year to abandon his fight for the special contracts. "They wanted to do through the back door what other companies are doing through the front door", Mr. Petrillo sarcastically commented.

Petrillo offered a compromise to the WLB in the form of agreeing to write the terms of trust to be thrown about the fund to be formed by the royalties in any manner acceptable to the Board.

Mr. Myers, for RCA, told the Board that the Musicians' Union included many thousands of players who, because of quality or the fact that they lived outside of the recording centers, never had worked for, or would work for, the recording companies.

"Here also", he said, "is a device under which a Union, instead of asking for increases for workers in future negotiations, could simply get an unlimited increase for itself and distribute the money to its members."

Mr. Petrillo interjected here his offer to write any acceptable formula safeguarding usage of the money, but Mr. Myers went on to argue that once such a formula were approved for the musicians it probably would enter into negotiations with numerous other unions and creep into other industries.

It was the opinion of one observer that the balance of control in the decision to be rendered by the WLB in this latest phase of the Petrillo case appeared to rest with Chairman Davis and Messrs. Garrison and Morley, the two Board members representing the public.

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WOR SILENT AS MARK OF RESPECT TO PERCY S. STRAUS

In one of the first instances of its kind in this country, Station WOR in New York remained closed until noon last Monday during the time of the funeral of Percy S. Straus, Chairman of the Board of R. H. Macy and Company, who died last week. Mr. Straus was a Director of WOR from January 1930 to October 1933.

"During these important years of WOR's growth his interest in the station's welfare and his encouragement in the forward steps taken by the management were of immeasurable help", a WOR news bulleting stated. "His influence has been a major contribution to WOR's progress and character."

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## SAYS SENATE SHOULD ACT OR SHELVE RADIO LEGISLATION

Showing impatience at the delay of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, is Chairman in considering the Wheeler-White radio bill, Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, said this week the Senate should either dispose of the bill or let it go over to the next session. Senator White said he hoped to have a conference with Senator Wheeler on the subject at an early date and he believed there was still about a 50-50 chance to get together on a bill which could be passed by the Senate this session. He would not venture a prediction as to whether or not the House would likewise be able to pass a bill at this late date. The general opinion seemed to be that it would not, which would mean no radio legislation this session.

Senator White was of the opinion that the Senate should complete its consideration of the White-Wheeler FCC bill which has to do with the domestic situation before undertaking an investigation of the international communications set-up and a merger overseas similar to the Western Union and Postal in this country. The Senate has already appropriated \$5,000 to begin the study of the international situation.

How soon or how actively domestic radio legislation will be considered when Congress reconvenes rests with Chairman Wheeler. Senator White, who in addition to being the ranking minority member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is also Acting Minority Leader of the Senate, gave every indication that he was ready to go ahead at once if Senator Wheeler would join him. Otherwise Mr. White said he would advise putting off the consideration of radio legislation - a highly controversial issue - until after election.

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## ARMY PLANS OWN STATION FOR OUR BOYS IN INDIA

American troops now fighting so desperately in India may soon be further encouraged by having their own radio station.

The Army special services branch has received permission from the Government of India to utilize three frequencies to broadcast to local areas, using non-commercial recordings of hit programs flown from the United States and soldier talent available in India.

Three daily news digests will be included in the ten-hour daily broadcasts, for which the first low-powered transmitters are being established. It is hoped to set up from six to ten local area broadcasts in India. A similar effort to supply radio entertainment for Americans in Egypt is under way.

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## ROCK ISLAND TRIES OUT TRAIN-RADIO; McDONALD A PIONEER

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific is the latest railroad to test out the possibilities of radio in conjunction with its signal system in increasing safety of train operation. Ernest A. Dahl, a radio engineer, has been appointed to direct the investigation and experiments. Immediate plans are for the development of radio communication between front and rear ends of trains, in yards between office and switching crews, and ultimately between dispatcher and train crews. Experiments in the use of radar for safety devices will be made.

Drew Pearson, who has been vigorously advocating train radio, in mentioning the fact that Ken G. Howard, Consultant of the Army Signal Corps had tried to interest the New York Central in radio equipment for operation of trains, brought to the surface another train-radio pioneer, E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith Radio Corporation, who writes:

"Karl Hassel and R. H. G. Mathews, who were the original Zenith Company before it became the Zenith Radio Corporation, started to interest the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in radio equipment in 1920 and did sell to them some radio apparatus which they used to advantage.

"I have before me our scrapbook which contains pictures taken in 1926 of the strangest train that ever left the New York Central Station in Chicago or probably any other city. That train was composed of a freight locomotive, a private car, and a caboose. In the private car and caboose were gathered railroad executives from all over the U.S. and Canada, newspaper men and radio men. The locomotive and the caboose were both equipped with radio transmitters and receivers. They operated on a frequency that was then considered shortwave, 115 meters, which sounds to us in these days like longwave.

"Mr. Gustafson, who is now our Vice President in charge of Engineering, was up in the cab of the locomotive with the engineer. When he came off that train he looked like a coal passer. Mr. Hassel, now one of our Directors, was the operator in the caboose.

"This strange train pulled out of the LaSalle Street depot early on the morning of July 5, 1926. When we reached the freight yards the locomotive was detached and between the locomotive, the private car, and the caboose there was placed a train of 125 freight cars.

"When this train was made up in the freight yard and we were ready to go, the engineer in the cab of the locomotive said by radio to the crowd in the caboose, 'I understand that there are a number of railroad men in the caboose and in the private car at the other end of my freight train. I also understand that there are a number of newspaper men and other non-railroad men. I just want to tell you that you are not on a passenger train now. Get ahold of something and hang on tight because that caboose won't start without



a terrific jerk. I am now opening my throttle. The locomotive is starting.' Almost thirty seconds elapsed before the caboose started to move and to me it felt more like a collision than the starting of a train. With all the engineer's warning, some of the newspaper fellows still went flat on the floor.

"This freight train then proceeded to Elkhart with all these observers on board. Constant communication was maintained between the cab and the caboose.

"This, I believe, was the first test ever made from locomotive to caboose, and thus in 1926 radio started on trains. While the railroad officials expressed great interest in the equipment, it was not adopted then, but it won't be long in the post-war period before you will see radio universally used by the railroads."

Throwing further light on the experimental use of radio-telephones for intertrain communication on the Belvidere-Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New Jersey, Representative Donald H. McLean (R), of New Jersey, included the following account from the Elizabeth Journal in his remarks in the House:

"Although train telephones making possible communication both ways between moving trains, between trains and wayside stations, and between the ends of trains are still in the experimental stage, tests in actual operation have indicated that they are feasible. Now, it appears, it is only a matter of time and further experimentation before the system can be put into general use.

"It is hard to visualize what this can mean toward safety of operation of both freight and passenger trains, as well as simplifying the work of operators and dispatchers as it is related to train movements. It will supplement block signals in safeguarding lives and railroad property.

"The initial installation for experimental purposes was made on the Belvidere-Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, running north from Trenton. Tests have proved the soundness of the plan, as applied to the freight-train service on the branch which is of considerable volume. Crews of freight trains and block operators in wayside towers talk to one another at any time it is necessary to transmit orders, reports, and other matters affecting train operation. In like manner the engineer in the locomotive can talk to the conductor of the train in the cabin car.

"Necessary equipment has been installed in 10 locomotives and 10 cabin cars and in a block station at Frenchtown, 30 miles north of Trenton, for testing and perfecting the system.

"Actually the train telephone is neither radio nor telephone. It incorporates certain features of both types of equipment and eliminates certain features of both. Radio wave bands are limited and use is prescribed and allotted, and transmission must be through paths universally provided by nature - ground and atmosphere. Wires between moving train and stations are impossible. Under the



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system worked out, on the other hand, transmission paths are restricted to railroad property.

"Rails offer a desirable communication transmission path. These, together with adjacent communication pole lines are used to make the necessary electrical contact."

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## WINCHELL FINALLY SUES HOFFMAN; PIPES DOWN ON DIES

After much threatening on both sides, Walter Winchell, commentator and columnist last Monday filed suit in the New York Federal Court against Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), of Michigan, for \$250,000 damages. The suit, however, was not for anything said over the air but a claim that the Congressman had written a letter to the editor of the Marcellus, (Mich.) News of March 16th, which held the columnist up to "public scorn, hatred, ridicule, contempt, shame and disgrace".

The complaint quoted a suggestion by Mr. Hoffman that the plaintiff be ousted from his position in the Naval Reserve, in which he has inactive status as lieutenant commander, and declared that the article created the impression that the columnist "was guilty of some improper, unbecoming and disgraceful conduct".

Mr. Winchell had previously quoted the letter as saying that Hoffman, through his pressure in the House of Representatives, had had Winchell stripped of his Navy uniform, stripped of his duties and stripped of his pay." He said the letter had been published "very recently, after Hoffman had demanded that the Secretary of the Navy give the House the facts in Winchell's Navy status", and had received those facts.

In the meantime, apparently there is a cooling off period in the name-calling between Walter Winchell and Representative Dies. Mr. Winchell made no further reference to Mr. Dies in his broadcast last Sunday night. Mr. Dies has been in Texas during the Easter Congressional recess. In his absence, Dies Committee investigators are going over the recordings of Mr. Winchell for the past two years. It is believed this may be a forerunner of a study of the broadcasts of other commentators by the Dies Committee.

All this is probably the calm before another storm as it is expected Representative Dies will summon not only Walter Winchell to appear before his Committee after Congress reconvenes but Winchell's sponsor, Andrew Jergens, of Jergens Lotion, Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, and others.

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## GEORGE C. FURNESS OF FAMOUS OLD EVEREADY HOUR IS DEAD

Supervisor of the Eveready Hour, the first commercial radio program to use a network, George C. Furness, an official of the National Carbon Company, died in New York City Monday after a short illness. Mr. Furness, a native of New Hampshire, was 60 years old. He is survived by a daughter, Betty Furness, screen and radio actress, and a widow, the former Margaret Rogers.

On his graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1906, Mr. Furness joined the Metallurgical Division of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

In 1913 he was transferred to the corporation's Eveready Division in New York, for which, ten years later, he supervised the Eveready Hour radio program which first went on the air on July 26, 1923. This program was the first sponsored broadcast to enlist a network of stations.

During these early years of radio, Mr. Furness took a prominent part in the meetings of broadcasters and Government officials designed to clarify the confusion that existed during the organization of the industry. To the Eveready Hour have been credited the introduction of several ideas which have become a permanent part of broadcasting technique.

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## JOINT ARMY-NAVY ELECTRONICS AGENCY TO BE DISSOLVED

An agreement for liquidation of the Army-Navy Electronics Production Agency is to be announced by Chairman Ramspect of the House Committee investigating the Civil Service. It is estimated that a saving of approximately \$5,000,000 a year will result with vastly improved conditions.

The ANEPA was established as a joint operation of the War and Navy Departments October 23, 1942, to attempt to clarify the situation then existing in the production of procurement of electronic equipment. This agency has had in excess of 1,000 employees, including Army and Navy officers but most are civilians.

Owing to the close association of this agency with the war program and the necessity of making certain that no action was taken adverse to the conduct of the war constant conferences were held by the Ramspect Committee with representatives of the War and Navy Departments, who finally were convinced that ANEPA was no longer required. The functions of ANEPA will be redistributed to appropriate services of the two departments and to the War Production Board. It was specifically charged that ANEPA was duplicating the work of Army and Navy expeditors and to a large extent overlapping the functions of the WPB.

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1. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY

2. The information is being furnished to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is to be kept confidential and is not to be disclosed to any other person without the express written consent of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

3. The information is being furnished to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is to be kept confidential and is not to be disclosed to any other person without the express written consent of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

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 : : : TRADE NOTES : : :  
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The Institute of Radio Engineers, Washington section, met last night (Monday). S. Young White of the General Communication Company in Boston, discussed "High Precision Tunable Receiver Design - 50 to 500 Megacycles."

Leon Pearson, for the past 10 years associated with the "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column conducted by his brother, Drew Pearson, has resigned to cover the State Department for International News Service. He will continue to conduct his column and a radio program over WWDC in Washington.

O. F. (Jerry) Achtenhagen, for the past two years General Manager of the Philco Training School, Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased the Radio and Appliance Distributing Company of Denver, Colo., a long-established Philco distributor serving the Colorado area, it was announced by Thomas A. Kennally, Vice-President in Charge of Sales for Philco Corporation.

Television Station WCBW, New York, owned and operated by the Columbia Broadcasting System, will resume a limited production of "live" television programs beginning on Friday, May 5th. Temporarily at least, these productions will be limited to two hours a week, replacing the Friday evening transmission of motion picture film.

Organization of an International Division of the Blue Network Company and the appointment of Donald Withycomb as Manager recently took place. The International Division will be responsible for the coordination of all foreign broadcasting activities of the Blue Network, especially as they relate to the exchange of programs with foreign companies.

R.C.A. Communications, Inc. has opened its thirteenth New York City branch office. It is located at 24 State Street and the office call is "SS".

The Hartford Times has purchased a well known land-mark, the Heublein Tower on Talcott Mountain for use of its Station WTHT. The 400-acre property includes, in addition to the tower and main buildings, a number of outbuildings, lookouts, a pavilion, etc. The purchase price was about \$70,000.

The tower, constructed of steel and concrete, rises 65 feet from the mountaintop, which is about 1,000 feet above sea level.

The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp. of Hartford, Conn., which operates WTIC, has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for a commercial television station.

The Audience Promotion Dept., a Division of the Mutual network's Department of Sales Promotion and Research, has inaugurated a regular weekly newsletter, edited by Harold Coulter, which

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The first of the two programs, "Radio Exchange," was broadcast on 10:15 a.m. (Monday). A. Edgar White of the Radio Exchange, who was in charge of the program, announced that the program was being broadcast on 10:15 a.m. (Monday).

Each program, for the first 10 years, consisted of 15 minutes of "Radio Exchange" and 15 minutes of "Radio Exchange." The program was broadcast on 10:15 a.m. (Monday).

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contains information vital to the efficient operation of the promotional activities of Mutual affiliates throughout the country.

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 Station KRNT, Des Moines, will be the origination point for the Victory Party broadcast of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, in achievement of its 1944 goal of 75,000 members. Station WMT, Cedar Rapids; WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota; KMA, Shenandoah, Iowa; and KGLO, Mason City, Iowa, will also carry the half-hour program on April 12. Township meetings throughout the State coincide with the broadcast.

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 In tribute to the invaluable service it has rendered to the American people through 60 years of peace and war, the Metropolitan Opera Association was presented with a silver plaque by the Blue Network on Saturday, April 8th. Making the presentation, broadcast over the Blue during the Opera Forum Quiz feature, was Mark Woods, President of the Blue. George A Sloan, President of the Metropolitan Opera Association, accepted it.

The plaque carried the following legend: "Diamond Jubilee, Metropolitan Opera House, to convey our congratulations on this historic occasion and in appreciation of twelve years of association through which the Metropolitan Operas have been broadcast over the Blue Network to the nation. Presented by the Blue Network."

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 Dr. J. M. Coopersmith, Director of the Music Library and Copyright Division of Mutual, has just returned from a three months study of the musical resources of the Dominican Republic. In recognition of his services to the Republic, he was decorated with the order of Juan Pablo Duarte, the country's highest honor.

Dr. Coopersmith visited 22 cities of the Republic, carried with him portable recording equipment and was able to make 78 records of the folk music of the country.

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 Speaking before the northern New Jersey council of labor-management committees, Dan D. Halpin of RCA Victor said Vitamin M is a key ingredient of the manpower, music, and morale production triumvirate which is doing an effective job in helping industry meet the nation's urgent call for weapons of victory. About 2500 plants, navy yards and shipbuilding yards throughout the country are now providing their workers with industrial music over internal broadcasting systems, he said.

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 Ninety-six affiliates are cooperating with the Blue Network in the national advertising campaign launched in January by running the advertisements in their local newspapers, according to Keith Kiggins, Vice-President in Charge of Stations.

The first advertisement released to magazines and newspapers in January marked the beginning of a continuous, year-round campaign, representing the largest amount ever expended by the Blue in advertising. The three advertisements which have appeared lay the foundation for the basic theme and purpose of the drive - to promote radio broadcasting as a whole; secondly, the importance of the Blue Network in the entire picture; and finally, to promote each affiliate to the listeners in its area.

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THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO THAT I LIKE AS MUCH AS I DO. I LIKE THEM  
BECAUSE THEY ARE SO DIFFERENT. I LIKE THEM BECAUSE THEY ARE SO  
SIMILAR. I LIKE THEM BECAUSE THEY ARE SO DIFFERENT.

On 11-14-64, the following information was received from the Iowa Department of Transportation, Bureau of Highway Planning and Construction, regarding the proposed construction of a new highway interchange at the intersection of Highway 16 and Highway 17, near the town of Keosauqua, Iowa. The proposed interchange is to be constructed on the east side of Highway 16, just east of the town of Keosauqua. The interchange is to be a full interchange, with two lanes in each direction. The estimated cost of the interchange is \$1,000,000. The project is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1965. The Iowa Department of Transportation is currently in the process of obtaining the necessary permits for the project. The project is expected to improve traffic flow and safety at the intersection of Highway 16 and Highway 17.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
APR 15 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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## RID FILM SEEN AS FCC PROPAGANDA THAT MISSED THE BOAT

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer motion picture "Patrolling the Ether" extolling the work of the Radio Intelligence Division of the Federal Communications Commission in tracking down espionage transmitters which was introduced with such a great ballyhoo by Chairman James L. Fly, really was greeted behind the scenes with quite a laugh. Said to be obviously propaganda for the FCC and its Radio Intelligence Division, the picture was presented about three weeks after the Senate had upheld the House cut of \$1,654,857 in the appropriations of the RID, virtually wrecking it. In addition, the Senate slashed a half a million more from the regular FCC budget.

"The tardy appearance of the film was a lucky break at that" a high official commented. "If members of Congress had seen 'Patrolling the Ether', they would probably have lopped even more off the FCC appropriation."

However that may be, the film had the distinction of being the first motion picture to have its premiere by means of television, Chairman Fly making a special trip to New York where, as he spoke from the NBC television studios of WNBT, he was televised, and the program carried over the country's first television network.

"It is a pleasure to visit with you this evening on NBC's television network", Mr. Fly said. "We continue to marvel at the progress of science and the skill of American engineers who make possible the presentation of this program in your homes, not only in the immediate vicinity of New York City but also in Philadelphia where Station WPTZ of the Philco organization is rebroadcasting this program and in the Schenectady-Albany-Troy area where Station WRGB of the General Electric Company is carrying the program. The transmission of such programs through the air on this first television network is the forerunner of a permanent and indeed better nationwide television service to which we all may look forward.

"One of the greatest potential dangers threatening a nation in time of war is the deadly work of the enemy spy within the gates.

"Always a menace in past wars, the Fifth Columnist of today has become dangerous to an extent hitherto impossible because he is now able to arm himself with a new and powerful weapon - the radio.

"A spy without the means of smuggling out his information is useless. With such means he can be more destructive than whole regiments. He can sink convoys. He can betray troop movements. He can lead enemy bombers to their target.





"In radio, the spy has a veritable death ray - a magic wave which is instantaneous, invisible, silent. It is true that in World War One the radio had already been invented, but the transmitting equipment was cumbersome and conspicuous. Today, the spy can use short wave transmitters which are so compact they can be hidden in hotel rooms, garages, or automobiles without attracting attention. Yet some of them are so powerful they can throw a signal across the Atlantic.

"I have said that this new weapon of espionage is silent and so it is except for certain radio detectives equipped with sensitive devices and using scientific techniques. Such radio detectives are employed by your government in the armed services and the Radio Intelligence Division of the Federal Communications Commission. The manner in which these men maintain a relentless, never-ending, around-the-clock surveillance of the air waves to safeguard America from clandestine radio transmission will be dramatized for you in the MGM motion picture 'Patrolling The Ether' which you are about to see.

"The science of radio detection as developed by these men has made it possible for the Federal Communications Commission to hold enemy transmissions in this nation almost to zero.

"As the result of radio patrolling, the Axis agents found North America unhealthful. They then began to operate in South America. But they soon found that even there they were not safe from the surveillance of the American Government's listening network. The RID receivers can pick up radio signals thousands of miles away. Every suspicious signal from South America was promptly reported to the nation in which it originated. In many cases the State Department asked the FCC to send men down to lead the South American authorities to the exact location of the espionage transmitter. As a result of this cooperation the Brazilian authorities were able to round up more than 200 Axis agents in Brazil alone. Brazil and other South American nations were so impressed with the effectiveness of our work that they invited us to send men there to assist them in setting up their own radio intelligence services.

"Today, the Western hemisphere is in large part free of espionage communication.

"The methods so successfully employed by the FCC in frustrating espionage radio during this war were developed in its day-by-day work of running down all types of illegal or improper operation of radio stations and of various types of interferences from such devices as X-Ray machines, diathermy machines, high tension wires. Some of these noises can handicap or obliterate vital communications two thousand miles away.

"To give this nation the protection it needs from illegal operation or espionage communication, the FCC has set up monitoring stations or listening posts from coast to coast and in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska, and has supplemented them with mobile units that can speed promptly to the source of any suspicious signal.



"Up to date, the FCC's Radio Intelligence Division has furnished emergency bearings to some 400 aircraft - many of them military planes.

"This picture, 'Patrolling The Ether' is one of the important public services being rendered by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in the production of their 'Crime Does Not Pay' series. It was made with the cooperation and approval of the Federal Communications Commission. The incidents depicted in the film are, of course, fictional. When the full story of the RID - the Radio Intelligence Division - can be told after the war it will be found that truth is indeed stranger than fiction. The methods of operation shown in this picture are technically correct."

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#### FCC DEFERMENT BAN REAFFIRMED EXCEPT INTERNATIONAL

At the same time that Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, issued the new list of critical activities in which men in the 18-to-26 group may be deferred, the Board of War Communications Inter-Agency Committee on Occupational Deferments reaffirmed its previous decision, i.e., that exceptions to the ban on deferment of men in this age group in the communications industry should be limited to men in the critical occupations employed by international radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and cable carriers at points outside the continental United States.

FCC Commissioner E. K. Jett, Chairman of the Inter-Agency Committee, gave out the following supplementary statement on need for deferments for men in critical occupations in the Common Carrier Communications Industry:

"On March 30, the Inter-Agency Committee on Occupational Deferments decided that of all men in critical occupations in the communications industry only those under 26 years of age employed in international communications outside the United States met the first criterion established by the Committee. In view of the serious effect that this decision will have on international as well as domestic communications services, and in view of the new criteria introduced by the Office of Defense Transportation and accepted for application to the railroad industry, reconsideration of deferments of men in the critical occupations in the communications industry is respectfully requested.

"Although the Board of War Communications is convinced that there is no justification for blanket deferment of men under 26, it proposes for the common carrier communications industry that deferment be considered after screening individual cases for:

"Men in critical occupations as defined in Local Board Memorandum No. 115 with a minimum of 3 years' service who move war traffic, install essential equipment or protect the continuity of service, and whose withdrawal from such employment in a particular



... I have been thinking about you very much, and I hope  
you are well. I am well at present, but I am not  
very happy. I am feeling very lonely and I miss you  
very much.

It is a very interesting and important document, and it is a very good example of the way in which the British Government has been handling the situation in the Middle East. The document is a very good example of the way in which the British Government has been handling the situation in the Middle East. The document is a very good example of the way in which the British Government has been handling the situation in the Middle East.

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location would result in a serious diminution in the availability or quality of war communications service.

"The application of this definition reduces the number of men in the United States in critical occupations for whom deferments would be requested, as follows: (1) of 31 men under 26 in critical occupations employed in the United States by the international carriers, 20 men meet the requirements of the proposed definition; (2) of 2167 men under 26 employed by the two major domestic carriers, the Bell System and Western Union, 777 men meet the proposed requirements for occupational deferment. It will be noted that the 3-year experience limitation which is part of this definition is superimposed on the requirement that the men be employed in an occupation listed as 'critical' in Local Board Memorandum No. 115.

"In view of these facts and in view of the high standard of qualifications required in the proposed definition, it is believed that this request is reasonable and should be granted.

"The Inter-Agency Committee has, we think, properly defined the critical activities in the railroad industry in terms of 'personnel engaged in railway and motor transport service directly related to the movement of war freight necessary to support the immediate war objectives, the withdrawal of whom would decrease the safety, speed, and volume of the movement so as to affect adversely such war objectives'. The movement of war freight by the railroads and the movement of war traffic by the communications industry are similar in many important respects. The point need not be labored that the communications networks of this country and throughout the world are carrying huge volumes of war traffic. \* \* \*

"With respect to the essentiality of the traffic, it should be noted that at present 60 percent of all traffic carried over international circuits between the United States and Europe is government traffic. In addition, many of the facilities used by our armed forces are manned and maintained by civilian personnel employed by these carriers. For example, certain cable circuits though keyed by the military are actually kept in operation by technicians employed by the companies. The same is true with respect to a number of trans-Atlantic radiotelephone and radiotelegraph circuits. The situation with respect to the use of leased domestic wire facilities by the military and other war agencies, including private-line teletype, teletypewriter exchange and leased line telephone services, is equally important to that of international services furnished to the Armed Forces by the U. S. carriers engaged in international communications.

"Of the twenty occupations in the communications industry included in the critical list only three are related to the actual movement of traffic; the remaining 17 occupations involve the construction, installation, testing and repair of communications facilities. In my statement of March 30, I mentioned several reasons why the withdrawal of men in these occupations would have a serious effect on vital communications services. I therefore wish to take this opportunity to emphasize two points:



"First, voice communications are of an instantaneous demand nature. Record communications, while not of an instantaneous nature, must be effected within a very short-time interval to meet the needs of essential users. Should any breakdown in facilities occur, men employed in critical occupations must be ready at a moment's notice to switch channels and make repairs so that delays are minimized. The delivery of communications must be prompt or else the entire value of the service is negated. Electricians, engineers, and testing and regulating technicians together with the men directly engaged in transmission form a combination that cannot be separated; the work of one cannot be done without the other.

"Secondly, I wish to invite your attention to the fact that many of the construction programs in the communications industry are directly related to the most important types of war activities. To meet these and similar needs the industry must prepare in advance. Losses of men in critical occupations now engaged in construction, installation and actual and preventative maintenance of communication facilities would jeopardize the performance of the necessary work to be done.

"In the interest of equitable treatment for all essential industries and in the interest of preventing serious breakdowns in the transmission of essential war traffic, it is felt that the industry should be permitted on an individual basis to seek deferments for men in critical occupations directly engaged in the movement of communications traffic regardless of whether they are employed within or outside the United States. We therefore request adoption of the proposed definition of men in critical occupations for whom deferments may be granted."

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#### EDWARD R. PLACE JOINS RCA DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

Edward R. Place, former assistant to the Director General of the War Production Drive, has joined the staff of the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. Place has had wide experience in the newspaper, advertising and publicity fields. He formerly was Radio Editor of "The Providence Journal", Managing Editor of "Labor Management News", Editor and Publisher of "Playtime" magazine, and columnist on the old "Boston Transcript". In 1935, he was Publicity Director in New England for N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

Mr. Place was born on May 5, 1902, at Fall River, Mass. Graduated from Brown University in the class of '24, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and nominated for the Rhodes Scholarship.

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The first of these is the fact that the United States has a long and distinguished record of support for the principles of self-determination and independence. This record is reflected in the many treaties and agreements which the United States has entered into with other nations. It is also reflected in the many instances in which the United States has intervened in the affairs of other nations in order to bring about a more just and equitable order. The second of these is the fact that the United States has a strong and powerful military and naval force. This force is one of the most powerful in the world, and it is one of the main reasons why the United States is able to maintain its position as a world power. The third of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing economy. This economy is one of the most powerful in the world, and it is one of the main reasons why the United States is able to maintain its position as a world power.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population. This population is one of the most powerful in the world, and it is one of the main reasons why the United States is able to maintain its position as a world power. The fifth of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing influence in the world. This influence is one of the most powerful in the world, and it is one of the main reasons why the United States is able to maintain its position as a world power. The sixth of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing cultural influence in the world. This influence is one of the most powerful in the world, and it is one of the main reasons why the United States is able to maintain its position as a world power.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing technological influence in the world. This influence is one of the most powerful in the world, and it is one of the main reasons why the United States is able to maintain its position as a world power. The eighth of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing political influence in the world. This influence is one of the most powerful in the world, and it is one of the main reasons why the United States is able to maintain its position as a world power. The ninth of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing economic influence in the world. This influence is one of the most powerful in the world, and it is one of the main reasons why the United States is able to maintain its position as a world power.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America is a country of many different peoples and cultures. It is a country of many different languages and religions. It is a country of many different customs and traditions. It is a country of many different ways of life. It is a country of many different dreams and aspirations. It is a country of many different hopes and fears. It is a country of many different loves and hates. It is a country of many different joys and sorrows. It is a country of many different triumphs and defeats. It is a country of many different successes and failures. It is a country of many different achievements and setbacks. It is a country of many different accomplishments and disappointments. It is a country of many different victories and losses. It is a country of many different triumphs and defeats. It is a country of many different successes and failures. It is a country of many different achievements and setbacks. It is a country of many different accomplishments and disappointments. It is a country of many different victories and losses.

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# RYAN GOES TO NAB WITHOUT CEREMONY; FETZER SUCCEEDS HIM

J. Harold Ryan will take on his new duties Monday, April 17th, as President of the National Association of Broadcasters, in the same unostentatious manner as he has carried on his two years' work as Assistant Director of Censorship in charge of broadcasting. Likewise there will be no formalities or fireworks when John E. Fetzer, owner of Station WKZO at Kalamazoo, succeeds Mr. Ryan at Censorship.

It was a coincidence that last Thursday when Mr. Ryan went down to the Union Station in Washington to meet a member of his family that he bumped into Mr. Fetzer who was just arriving to take up his new duties.

Perhaps what Byron Price, Director of Censorship, said when accepting Mr. Ryan's resignation, is the best appraisal of the latter's official service.

"Mr. Ryan came to us in the first difficult days just after Pearl Harbor, organized and Broadcasting Division, and has given unsparingly ever since of his time and rare ability. Great credit is due him for this patriotic effort to make voluntary censorship of radio a success."

Mr. Fetzer has served since 1938 as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters. He was reelected for another term at a recent district meeting in Indianapolis.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Fetzer studied at Purdue University, the National Radio Institute, Emmanuel College, the University of Michigan, and the University of Wisconsin. He holds degrees in liberal arts and engineering and has devoted his time since 1918 to research in radio engineering, construction of transmitting and receiving equipment, as well as to management of his own station, WKZO. The latter is a 5000-watt station, serving both Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids.

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## STORAGE BATTERY MANUFACTURERS WANT RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

The nation's electric storage battery manufacturers, through their representatives on the Battery Industry Advisory Committee, have requested the War Production Board to lift restrictions on the production of batteries by plants located in critical labor areas, WPB reports.

Members of the industry committee, according to WPB, have indicated that they have sufficient manpower and facilities now available, plus adequate supplies of raw materials, to step up production to a point equal to the permissible production figure allowed plants located in less critical labor areas. Plants located in these labor areas are permitted to produce up to 110 percent of their base period. WPB has taken the request under advisement.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed purchase of land for the proposed construction of a new road through the Indian Reservation at Fort Belknap, Montana.

I am sorry to hear that the proposed purchase of land for the proposed construction of a new road through the Indian Reservation at Fort Belknap, Montana, is not being considered by the Department of the Interior.

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I am sorry to hear that the proposed purchase of land for the proposed construction of a new road through the Indian Reservation at Fort Belknap, Montana, is not being considered by the Department of the Interior.

Yours very truly,

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

The Secretary of the Army is requested to consider the proposed purchase of land for the proposed construction of a new road through the Indian Reservation at Fort Belknap, Montana.

I am sorry to hear that the proposed purchase of land for the proposed construction of a new road through the Indian Reservation at Fort Belknap, Montana, is not being considered by the Department of the Interior.

Yours very truly,

## OWI SAYS 32,000 WOMEN ARE NEEDED FOR RADIO AND RADAR

Employment of women in nearly every type of job - in industry, on the farm, in military services and in local activities - must be stepped up sharply before Summer if war production demands and home front needs are to be met, the Office of War Information said in a report on womanpower.

Information for the report was obtained from the War Manpower Commission, the War, Navy and Labor Departments, Federal Security Agency, Federal Works Agency, and Bureau of the Census.

Women now hold one out of every three war jobs in the United States, but the number at work must be increased by one and a half to two million by midyear.

Approximately 32,000 women are needed in the radio and radar industry, OWI states, and 8,100 women could be placed in radar alone in Chicago, where radar workers are being actively recruited.

Radar and other electrical industries will provide the greatest number of new jobs for women, but the opportunities are limited to a few localities. One radar plant would place women in 90 percent of its jobs.

WMC records do not show what proportion of the part-time workers are women but reports that first-line war industries are using them in increasing numbers. The Women's Bureau has found a few plants where some women were working part-time in making aircraft, gun and torpedo parts, carbine rifles, radio tubes and equipment, life rafts and life boats, textiles and many other war products.

More women were hired than quit in ordnance and industries making machinery including electrical. Women hired to make engines and turbines numbered 7.48 out of every 100 on the job, compared to 4.01 who quit. Women hired for communications equipment were 5.47; the smaller number of 4.46 stopped work. To make tanks 10.23 women were hired and 5.94 quit.

Although many industries still pay women beginners less than men starting in the same job, the principle of "equal pay" has been considerably advanced since the beginning of the war program. Both Government and unions advocate "equal pay for equal work".

The National War Labor Board reports that since it announced its policy of equal pay in November, 1942, more than 2,250 firms have reported voluntary equalization of rates for men and women doing work in equal quantity and quality. These voluntary applications of the equal pay principle have increased the rates of approximately 59,500 women workers.

No figures are available as to the number of women workers who have been affected by the Board's decisions in cases involving

RECEIVED THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the investigation conducted by the Bureau of the Army, Washington, D.C., on the subject of the activities of the Japanese military in the Philippines during the period from 1941 to 1944.

2. The investigation was conducted by the Bureau of the Army, Washington, D.C., and the results are summarized in this report.

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the equal pay issue. A recent unanimous decision directed a West Coast aluminum concern to establish rates on the basis of job content, irrespective of the sex of the worker. Decisions have profited women in automotive, lumber, electrical and steel industries among others.

Last year the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers reported it had signed 150 agreements with employers providing equal pay in more than 800 plants. The United Rubber Workers late in 1943 had negotiated 142 contracts and the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers had signed 50 contracts, all containing equal pay clauses. American Federation of Labor unions also have reported definite and widespread progress in obtaining wage adjustments for women.

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#### PEARSON AGAIN BLASTS REP. COX IN FCC PROBE AFTERMATH

Winner in a \$1,350,000 libel suit brought by John Monroe, who figured in a House Military Affairs Committee investigation, and continuing to hold the national spotlight as the challenger of Vivien Kellems, war contractor who advised business men not to pay their taxes, Drew Pearson, commentator and columnist again turned his attention to Representative Cox, of Georgia, another of his enemies. Mr. Pearson wrote in the Washington Post:

"The Merry-Go-Round recently told how Eugene Garey, ousted Federal Communications Commission Investigating Committee, lived in a fancy suite in the Mayflower Hotel here for eight months at the taxpayers' expense, with the knowledge and approval of the Committee's former Chairman, anti-New Deal Representative Gene Cox of Georgia.

"Here's a second installment to the story:

"Just before Cox resigned the chairmanship under pressure he stole another march on the taxpayers by boosting the salary of his niece, Mildred Cox, a committee stenographer and record clerk, from \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year.

"Miss Cox, one of six relatives whom the Georgia Congressman has planted on the Federal Payroll, is continuing in her job at the increased salary under the new Chairman, Representative Clarence F. Lea, of California. Thus Cox, though ousted, has his own personal observer right on the inside to see what is happening.

"Congressman Cox has been famed, ever since he came to Congress, for the army of his kinfolk who ride the gravy train. It is a singular event when a Cox relative is taken off the payroll. But this phenomenon has now happened. Post Office Department records show that last November a brother, Robin Cox, was replaced as Acting Postmaster of Donalsonville, Ga.

Figure 1 consists of two scatter plots. The left plot shows a positive correlation between the number of children and the number of mothers, with a regression line. The right plot shows a negative correlation between the number of children and the number of mothers, with a regression line.

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"With this omission here's the latest rollicall on the Cox clan:

"Grace Cox, wife, clerk to the Congressman, \$3,120 a year; Rosa Robinson, sister, Cox's secretary, \$3,380; J. Chaney Robinson, brother-in-law, Assistant House disbursing clerk, \$3,120; Mildred Cox, niece, \$3,000 a year; Charles M. Cox, nephew, Agricultural Adjustment Administration official, 5,600; Mrs. Jim Hoggard, sister, Postmistress of Camilla, Ga., \$2,550; Representative Cox \$10,000. Total annual take of Cox and his kin, \$30,770.

"Note: In addition Cox aroused widespread comment and criticism when he received a check for \$2,500 from a Georgia radio station in connection with lobbying activities before the FCC."

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#### FCC HEAD TO HOLD ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS IN SOUTH

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission is on his way South for round-table discussions with broadcasters. Tonight (Friday) Mr. Fly will meet with the broadcasters in the Asheville, N. C., area.

On Monday night (April 17th), Chairman Fly will foregather with the broadcasters in the Jacksonville, Florida, area. Problems of mutual interest will be discussed.

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#### RADAR CREDITED WITH WIPING OUT DARKNESS IN BATTLE

Alexander P. Seversky writes in the New York Times:

"The main scientific factor in wiping out the differential between daylight and darkness in aerial combat, of course, has been electronics, especially radar. It provides electrical instead of optical detection of targets, thus canceling out fog, clouds, darkness and other visibility elements as barriers; and, of course, it is far more accurate than visual instruments. Even in the daytime and in good weather, cloud masses often block visibility. Thus the radar method becomes more desirable and, indeed is being used right around the clock.

"Battleships today depend on the instantaneous radar mechanism rather than visual means for determining the position of a target and the direction in which it is moving. But in the air radar is even more important than on the surface because speeds are so great.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of the State of New York, for the year 1900:

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)

## 7072172 1972



"Two airplanes flying in opposite directions at maximum speed sometimes pass each other with a speed greater than that of sound. Fire control, to do any good, must therefore be both instantaneous and continuous, which is possible with electronic devices though it was virtually impossible with visual instruments.

"Aerial warfare, in addition, has been revolutionized by the fact that now, through electronic control, artillery concentration in the air has become feasible; that is to say, many guns of many planes can focus their fire on the same moving target, just as naval artillery does on the sea."

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## 12,000 "WORLD WORDS" TO BE GUIDE TO ANNOUNCERS

"World Words", CBS guide book containing 12,000 recommended pronunciations of names and places in the war is expected off the presses this month. (Columbia University Press, \$3.00).

The book is the work of W. Cabell Greet, CBS Speech Consultant and Associate Professor at Barnard College, Columbia University, and is to be presented to all CBS announcers in New York and copies are to be sent to the network's affiliated stations, as well as to the British Broadcasting Corporation and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

"World Words" is an accumulation of the 4,400 words in Professor Greet's CBS book, "War Words" and 48 subsequent mimeographed bulletins issued to CBS announcers since "War Words" was published in February 1943. In "World Words" about 12,000 pronunciations include battle fields, air force objectives, likely places of attack during coming months, and names of important persons.

"Pronunciations for two-thirds or three-quarters of these cannot be found in any other volume of easy access", says the preface of the book. To insure as accurate pronunciations as possible, Professor Greet conferred with several hundred professors, consular agents and foreign correspondents. In all, the book runs over 400 pages.

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Another unit in the worldwide link-up of United States Army radio stations was obtained with acquisition of Station 12M in Auckland, New Zealand. Programs from America will be broadcast for the entertainment of troops in that area.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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The Spring meeting of the Stations Planning and Advisory Committee of the Blue Network will be held Friday, April 21st, at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Mark Woods, President of the Blue, announced. Plans for the future will be discussed by the members of the Committee, representing the 181 affiliates of the Blue, with Blue executives.

Carleton D. Smith, of NBC, Carl J. Burkland, of CBS, and Kenneth H. Berkley of the Blue Network, are among the nominees for contributor representation on the Board of Trustees of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C.

Beginning this week, WOR is using sustaining news periods through the day for promotion messages for WOR's special and regular programs. It is believed this is the first time that news periods have been utilized to carry thirty-second announcements of the station's shows.

The Tower Realty Co., Baltimore, Md., have asked the FCC for a construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (78000-84000 kilocycles).

C. W. Sharpe, formerly Comptroller of Columbia Pictures Corporation, has been appointed assistant to John H. MacDonald, NBC Vice President in Charge of Finance. Mr. Sharpe joined the staff of Price, Waterhouse and Company in 1925 as Junior Accountant, resigning in 1934 to become Chief Accountant for Columbia Pictures. He was made Assistant Comptroller in 1936 and Comptroller in 1943.

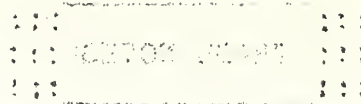
New York's Municipal Station WNYC has been authorized to reinstate its mobile relay broadcast station WNYG. The mobile station is used for outside pickups and as a standby for emergency for studio-to-transmitter transmission.

Ed Norton, Chairman of the Board of Station WAPI, CBS affiliate in Birmingham, Ala., has been elected to membership of the General Education Board, Rockefeller endowed organization promoting "education within the United States of America without distinction of race, sex or creed".

E. F. Pepper, Stockton, Calif., has applied to the FCC for construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast station to be operated on 45,900 kilocycles.

Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, West Coast industrialist and Zenith radio distributor, having made an unprecedented record for being nominated for various high offices is now being spoken of to fill the unexpired term of Senator Bone of Washington, recently appointed U. S. Judge.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1620



April 18, 1944

## WHEELER HINTS LEGAL COMEBACK AT COMMENTATORS "WHO LIE"

Due to the fact that Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, is Chairman of the Interstate Committee, which passes on all radio legislation in the Senate, and is co-author of the Wheeler-White Radio Bill, he is acknowledged to be the most powerful figure in Congress, just as Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, would be if the Republicans were in the saddle. The Senate Committee, largely dominated by Senator Wheeler, is at the moment rewriting the White-Wheeler bill. This new legislation may have a great bearing on the future of the broadcasting industry. Therefore it is important particularly at this time to know what Senator Wheeler is thinking about.

The Senator isn't much on interviews but his views on free speech were expressed in the debate on the "Freedom of Speech on the Air" in "America's Town Meeting" broadcast over the Blue Net recently. The others participating were Senator Chan Gurney (R), of South Dakota; H. V. Kaltenborn and Gilbert Seldes, NBC and CBS commentators respectively. George V. Denny, as usual, acted as Moderator.

The prepared statements of the speakers were pretty widely printed at the time but now the verbatim report of the questions and answers following the debate, which was the best part of the show, have just come to hand. Here are some spirited exchanges which show how Senator Wheeler's mind was working on that particular night:

Mr. Kaltenborn: What I'm afraid of is that this man - Senator Wheeler, who has had a couple of unhappy experiences with reference to not getting as much time as he wanted - that he should, because of that unhappy experience, feel that freedom of speech is so imperiled that something has got to be done in order to hold it down. That's why I oppose the kind of restrictive law which I believe he has in mind. (Applause.)

Senator Wheeler: To show you how wrong Mr. Kaltenborn is, I've never complained because I haven't had time on the air. As a matter of fact, I've been offered time many times and refused it. What I do object to is some fellow getting on the air and going out and getting under a Washington date line and making an absolutely false statement about some private individual or some public official, and no one being given an opportunity to answer on that man's time. (Applause). After all, some of these commentators that are on the air are on because of the fact that they've got a pretty voice and that's all. (Applause.)

Mr. Kaltenborn: Senator, I'm afraid you don't know quite as much about the radio business, as you know about the Senate's business, because commentators are notoriously not selected for their

*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]*

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voices, and many of them don't have very good voices. I could name several, but I hate, of course, to reflect even to that extent upon one of my fellows. No, it's not because a commentator has a good voice that he gets on the air or stays on the air. It's because he has information, background, experience, and the ability to summarize a tremendously complicated situation in a few crisp, clear, eloquent sentences. (Applause.)

Senator Wheeler: Of course, I'd expect that from Mr. Kaltenborn - a radio commentator - and I'm not reflecting upon him; but I do make the statement that there are a lot of commentators in this country who overnight become experts on foreign policy, who had never been in a foreign country. They don't know what's going on in Washington, and yet they're constantly giving out information as to what is going on in Washington without knowing the first thing about it. (Applause.)

Senator Gurney: I would like to ask Senator Wheeler if he thinks the only way to correct this is to pass a law about it.

Senator Wheeler: No, of course not. As a matter of fact, what ought to happen is that these radio chains and radio broadcasting companies ought to regulate themselves, but when they don't do it, the only thing to do to protect the public is to pass a law. \* \* \*

Senator Wheeler: Now I agree that, generally, the chain broadcasting companies - Columbia and National and Mutual - have afforded most people an opportunity on the main subjects - an opportunity to be heard. And the Blue, too, yes, that's right. All of them have, so far as I know, generally speaking. But that isn't true of all the broadcasting stations in the country. Now when you pass a law, you don't pass a law because the majority of the people are bad. You pass a law because a small minority are bad. You have to pass laws to protect majorities against the small minorities. (Applause.) The majority of the people of this country aren't criminal but you have to pass laws against stealing, you have to pass laws against murder, you have to pass laws against a lot of other things because a small minority of the people of this country do not act decently in accordance with the best interests of the public. (Applause.)

Mr. Kaltenborn: I wonder whether the Senator (Wheeler) really means to make the analogy stick that because many people, or some people, want to steal, we must have a law against stealing. Well, he draws from that the conclusion that because a few people might, on occasion, abuse the privilege of free speech over the air, therefore we should cripple and hamper free speech for those who don't abuse it by restrictive regulations. (Applause.)

Senator Wheeler: As a matter of fact, no one is restricting anybody over the air. All you're saying is - and all I propose to say is - that when somebody goes on the air and lies about somebody and makes a false statement, that the man who's lied about or falsified about shall have an opportunity to go on the air and talk to that same audience and correct the false statements that have been made against him. Is there anything wrong about free speech there? (Applause.)



Mr. Kaltenborn: Well, many people say that they have been lied about when the truth has been told about them. (Applause and cheers) There are other means - libel laws, slander laws - which enable a man to recover if we lie about him. Believe me, we're mighty careful not to do that particular thing - that is, those of us who have a sense of responsibility. I don't see why we, all of us, should be restricted and held down and prevented from doing a good job for the American listener, merely because, occasionally, some public official feels offended by something that is said about him. (Applause.)

Senator Wheeler: Why should Mr. Kaltenborn object, if he goes on and makes a false statement about somebody, that that person should have the right, in the American way, to answer that proposition? (Applause.) Now you can say that he has a right to go in and sue him for libel. Where's he going to sue Mr. Kaltenborn if he lies about somebody out here in this audience? Are you going to New York City and sue him? Are you going down here and sue this station? What chance has some poor individual? He tries to put it on public officials. I'm not interested in public officials. I am interested in the average American citizen of this country, whether he's rich or poor - that no commentator has the right to go on and lie about him unless he has a chance to be answered. (Applause.)

Man in Audience: Senator Wheeler. If radio is to be controlled by law, what will prevent the majority power party in Congress from propagandizing the people to the way of thinking of their party?

Senator Wheeler: The best answer to it is this, if we're going to provide in the law - at least I want to provide in the law - if one party in power goes in and propagandizes the people that the opposite party shall have a right to answer them. That's the very thing that I'm contending for - in the law - that both sides shall be heard.

Man in Audience: Mr. Kaltenborn. Will the complaints of the American people always be heard by uncontrolled networks?

Mr. Kaltenborn: I know of no instance where any complaint by any large portion of the American people has failed to receive its proper place on the air.

Man in Audience: Senator Wheeler. Who is to determine when someone has been lied about on the air? (Laughter and applause.)

Senator Wheeler: Well, I want to say that that's an exceedingly good question and an exceedingly difficult one to answer, but somebody's got to judge. I can give you concrete examples where even the President of the United States has said that one commentator was a liar and everybody else in the Senate admits that he was. I can also call attention to numerous statements in recent years that have been made by commentators about public men, about private men, that were absolutely contrary to the facts and absolutely false. Mr. Kaltenborn says that the American people will be the judges and they will cut the broadcasting station off. Well, let us analyze that.



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the reader, dated 1945. The letter is written in a personal, conversational style, and discusses the author's experiences during the war. The author mentions that he was a member of the 101st Airborne Division and that he was one of the first to land on D-Day. He describes the challenges of the invasion and the sacrifices made by the soldiers.

2. The second part of the document is a collection of photographs and documents. These include a photograph of the author in uniform, a photograph of the author with his family, and a photograph of the author with his friends. There are also several documents, including a letter from the author to his mother, a letter from the author to his father, and a letter from the author to his sister.

3. The third part of the document is a collection of letters and documents. These include a letter from the author to his mother, a letter from the author to his father, and a letter from the author to his sister. There are also several documents, including a letter from the author to his mother, a letter from the author to his father, and a letter from the author to his sister.

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You are probably familiar with Mr. Brinkley out in Kansas, and with Mr. Baker out in Iowa, and with Mr. Schuler, out in Los Angeles. Each one of them carried on propaganda for themselves for their own selfish reasons and to make money out of selling their own particular product. Now, they were doing a good business and making money because they were using that radio and that wave length which belongs not to that broadcasting station, not to Mr. Kaltenborn, but it belongs to you people out here in the audience. They have a duty to perform to use that wave length in the public interest. When they're not using it in the public interest, they are doing a disservice to the people of the United States. (Applause.)

Senator Wheeler: What is the public interest? Mr. Kaltenborn and these radio stations - they want to say what is in the public interest. The very thing that they are, down in Washington now, asking Congress to do is to stop the Radio Commission from saying when they're operating in the public interest. That's what they're asking for and that's what I'm opposed to. (Applause.)

Senator Gurney: I don't believe the broadcasters are, down in Washington, asking for that kind of a law, stated by Mr. Wheeler. I believe the broadcasters and the listening public are down there because the Supreme Court has decided a radio question entirely contrary to the intent of Congress when the law was passed. In other words, the Supreme Court lately has given to the Federal Communications Commission more power to regulate business practices of broadcasters than was originally intended by Congress.

Senator Wheeler: Well, I can't let that statement go unchallenged because Mr. Trammell, of the National Broadcasting Company, and the President of the Columbia Broadcasting System both testified before my Committee that they wanted no regulation of any kind whatsoever. All they wanted was to have a radio commission that would say whether or not this station was interfering with some other station. That's what they wanted. They have opposed the provision which I have suggested to be put in the bill - that the radio commission should have the power when they renewed a license to say whether or not that station had been operating in the public interest. They are opposed to it.

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#### NEW OWI OVERSEAS POSTS INCLUDING RADIO ABOUT FILLED

Recruitment of men and women by the Office of War Information for important missions overseas in view of impending military operations is now about two-thirds of current requirements, Elmer Davis, Director of OWI, has announced. As military operations advance, it may be necessary, Mr. Davis added, to increase this overseas staff for disseminating information overseas even beyond present estimates.

Actions for appointment of 337 of the 450 persons needed for work in connection with the overseas propaganda program have been started, Mr. Davis said, and many more applications are on file.



The response to an appeal for the additional personnel, issued on February 23, 1944, by representatives of the Newspaper and Radio Advisory Committees of the Domestic Branch of OWI, has included 3,953 letters of inquiry from persons interested in overseas assignment. To date, 2,221 applications have been received.

Appointments which have been recommended include: 12 administrative officers and assistants; 59 information specialists of various grades; 16 language specialists; 94 news men; 39 radio program specialists; 69 Morse Code operators, and 48 radio engineers.

Assisting OWI's Overseas Branch in meeting its new obligations was a special committee of representatives of the Newspaper and Radio Advisory Committees, Domestic Branch, Representing broadcasting, newspaper and advertising professions, they are :

Earl Gammons, Columbia Broadcasting System; Kenneth Berkeley, Blue Network, Charles Barry; Blue Network; Lewis Allen Weiss, Station KHJ, Los Angeles; Carlton Smith, National Broadcasting Company; William Brooks, NBC; Paul West, President, Association of National Advertisers; A. F. Jones, Managing Editor, Washington Post; B. M. McKelway, Associate Editor, Washington Evening Star; Mark Ethridge, Publisher, Louisville Courier-Journal; Palmer Hoyt, Publisher, Portland Oregonian; Fred Gaertner, Jr., Managing Editor, Detroit News; Wilbur Forrest, Assistant Editor, New York Herald-Tribune; H. D. Paulson, Editor, Fargo Forum; Paul Bellamy, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Mason Britton, Executive Vice President, McGraw-Hill Publications; and T. S. Repplier, General Manager, War Advertising Council.

The new personnel will be engaged in preparing material for distribution in enemy and enemy-occupied territory, and will work in close cooperation with the armed forces. Those going overseas will be stationed either in combat areas or in bases serving these areas. None of the newsmen going abroad will work as war correspondents and they are not "covering" the invasion, Mr. Davis said. Their mission, he explained, is propagandizing the enemy, and bolstering the morale of the people in enemy-occupied countries. Their duties include the writing and distribution of leaflets, publishing newspapers in liberated areas until normal conditions have been re-established, and preparing and broadcasting radio programs. Capacity to speak, read and write foreign languages fluently is an asset some of the new personnel will utilize in their work.

Most of the new OWI personnel will be assigned to the European areas, but some will go to the Mediterranean area, and others to Far Eastern theatres of military operations. A few will be stationed in the New York and San Francisco offices, some replacing previously trained personnel which is now being assigned to overseas tasks. Nearly all of those being appointed will be trained for eventual overseas work.

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## LEE STATION MAKES ACROSS-CONTINENT TELEVISION HISTORY

The first time in history of television that such a network has been set up, the Thomas S. Lee Television station W6XAO in Hollywood participated. This was when the across-the-continent preview of the new M-G-M motion picture "Patrolling the Ether", showing the wartime work of the Federal Communications Commission tracking down espionage transmitters, was telecast originating in WNBT in New York. Other stations which picked up the picture a la television were WRGB, Schenectady, WPTZ, Philadelphia, WTZR, Chicago, and KTSL, Hollywood.

Presentation of the film via television was thus made simultaneously across the nation in Los Angeles, New York, Schenectady, Philadelphia and Chicago on what was virtually a nationwide television network created solely for the New York premiere.

Bernard H. Linden, inspector in charge of the 11th District, Federal Communications Commission, which serves Los Angeles, addressed Thomas S. Lee lookers at the same time that James L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC, was addressing the audience in New York. Inspector Linden read a copy of Mr. Fly's speech to the Los Angeles public.

Test pattern transmission started on W6XAO in Hollywood at 7:00 P.M. PWT. The program was heard at 8:00 P.M. PWT, according to Harry R. Lubcke, Director of the station.

The "Patrolling the Ether" picture will not be released to the public until later in the month.

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## WBBM MAY HAVE ITS OWN CONGRESSMAN NEXT SESSION

If the Republican tide runs as strong in the Fall elections in Illinois as it did in the recent primaries, Les Atlass, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System and head of WBBM, Chicago, will have to get out his silk hat to call on Representative Charles H. Garland in Washington. Mr. Garland, Sales Manager of WBBM, swamped his opponent for the 7th Illinois District Congressional nomination by a 3 to 1 vote.

An old timer in the radio business, Mr. Garland is likewise no novice in Republican politics in which field he has been actively engaged for the past 12 years. He has been Mayor of Des Plaines, Ill., since 1940 and was Alderman during 1937-40. He is Vice-President of the Illinois Municipal League.

Joining WBBM in 1925 as an announcer and program director, Mr. Garland in 1929 transferred to the sales staff, when the station became a CBS affiliate.

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## FCC COUNSEL PROTESTS TIME SPENT IN ANSWERING CONGRESS

It seems only a short time ago that Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was protesting because he hadn't been given an opportunity to present his side of the case to the House Committee investigating the FCC. Chief Counsel Denny, of the FCC, on the other hand, complained to the Committee yesterday (Monday) that 3,710 $\frac{1}{2}$  man-days have been spent by Commission employees in answering questions propounded by the Congressional group.

"We have done this despite the fact that we have no appropriation nor special staff to do this work", Mr. Denny said in danying that the FCC has refused to cooperate with the investigation.

"Have you kept count", Committee Investigator Harry S. Barger asked, "of the number of hours your force has spent in resisting efforts of the Committee's staff to get vital information?"

Mr. Denny had told the Committee that 10 pieces of evidence - one an asserted threat emanating from the White House against a Commissioner - were not available Monday.

The threat letter was referred to by Mr. Barger as "probably from the White House, stating what would happen to Commissioner (T.A.M.) Craven" if he gave testimony before the Committee damaging to the FCC. Mr. Denny gave no assurance that the letter would be produced.

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## IOWANS FAVOR MOVING CLOCKS BACK AFTER THE WAR

Iowans are not enthusiastic about "war time", 43% considering it "less convenient" and only 17% regarding it as "more convenient", THE IOWA POLL shows. While 40% of the total voted war time "just the same" in convenience compared with central standard time, only 23% approve keeping clocks set ahead after the war.

The farmers showed greatest disfavor, 61% voting it "less convenient", 30% finding no difference, and only 9% finding it "more convenient". Farmers' chief objections were that livestock habits are regulated by the sun, not by the clock and that they cannot begin field work early because of dew.

Though an important objective of setting clocks ahead was to save electric light, 76% did not think that the arrangement resulted in any saving, 17% thought it did and 7% had no opinion.

A bill was recently introduced in Congress to repeal war time. In the 1943 Iowa legislature, a bill to restore standard time passed the House by a vote of 80 to 23 but died in a sifting committee.

The Iowa Poll is conducted by the Des Moines Sunday Register under the same ownership as KRNT and KSO, Des Moines, WMT, Cedar Rapids-Waterloo and affiliated with WNAX, Yankton-Sioux City. These polls are now being reprinted in other newspapers and in Washington, D.C. in particular are attracting much attention.

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## DENVER AND RIO GRANDE JOINS RAILROADS TESTING 2-WAY RADIO

The Denver & Rio Grande Western tried out radio last Sunday on a 70 car freight train between Denver and Salt Lake City with apparently satisfactory results. The engineer in the locomotive was almost a half a mile from the trainmen in the caboose but were kept in constant communication with each other.

Trainmen said such a system installed on all trains would save time and money. R. H. Pardew of Grand Junction, brakeman, cited this as just one example: occasionally an emergency application of air is applied by the conductor, in the caboose, when a flagman is accidentally left behind after a switching operation. A "break" in the train sometimes occurs as a result, with a broken drawbar and knuckle and several hours' delay as the result.

"With two-way radio", explained E. H. Musgrove, the railroad's electronics expert from Denver, "the engineer can be notified at once, no rear-end braking is necessary, and time and equipment are saved."

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## 2500 WAR PLANTS SOUND EQUIPPED; 650 BROADCASTING MUSIC

A group of plant broadcasting system directors from war plants in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania gathered at RCA Victor's Camden headquarters for a two-day conference to discuss newly-developed internal broadcasting techniques that are being utilized to produce an effective blending of manpower, music, and morale.

Discussing the rapid growth of plant broadcasting in the United States, David J. Finn, Sales Manager of RCA's Industrial and Sound Department, told visiting plant broadcast directors that some 2,500 industrial plants are now equipped with sound systems and that more than 650 are broadcasting music.

"A new vitamin has been added to the war worker's diet", said Dan H. Halpin, Manager of RCA's Industrial Music Service. "It's Vitamin M - for music."

The conference was rounded out with a motion picture film entitled "Manpower, Music and Morale", open forum discussions and inspections of industrial sound installations in Camden and Philadelphia.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America is a country of many people and many things. It is a country of great freedom and great opportunity. It is a country where every man, woman and child has the right to live and work and to be happy.

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## SAFEGUARD AUDIENCE GOODWILL AND CONFIDENCE, SAYS MULLEN

Frank E. Mullen, Vice President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, has urged all NBC officials to "maintain ethical standards of program content and commercial copy in order to retain now and in the future the goodwill and confidence of the listening audience."

Pointing out that "the National Broadcasting Company has always endeavored to maintain the highest possible standards", Mr. Mullen added that "it is more imperative than ever that these standards be maintained and strengthened, not only in respect to network programs but likewise national spot and local announcements."

Mr. Mullen instructed the Continuity Acceptance Department "to follow without deviation the acceptance policies of the company and without being arbitrary or unreasonable about it to insist that the copy which we put on the air conform to all of our standards of good taste, proper programming and ethical advertising."

One source of criticism, he said, "is the spot announcement which oftentimes, due to time limits, does not permit inclusion of proper qualification of claims made."

"While we must make every effort", he continued, "to maintain harmonious relations with our clients and the advertising agencies, these relationships will be improved and not impaired if we insist on proper commercial copy with due attention to the proprieties, matters of good taste, and the elimination of unwarranted or doubtful claims."

Concluding the memorandum, Mr. Mullen said, "We must constantly improve our broadcasting practices to retain now and in the future the complete goodwill and confidence of the listening audience, and the acceptance by them of not only the programs that we send them but also the products which our clients sell."

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## NEW RMA MEMBERS DOUBLE ITS ROSTER

Fourteen new member companies of the Radio Manufacturers' Association have brought the membership total to the 200 mark, virtually doubling the Association's membership during the last two years. The new members are:

Continental Electric Company, Geneva, Ill.; Electronic Corporation of America, New York, N. Y.; Electronic Specialty Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Harvey-Wells Communications, Inc., Southbridge, Mass.; Industrial and Commercial Electronics, Belmont, Calif.; Kegron Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Kuthe Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J.; Libbey Glass, Division of Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio; Meissner Manufacturing Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Packard Manufacturing Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.; Precision Specialties, Los Angeles, Calif.; Telicon Corp., New York, N.Y.; The Ward Products Corp., Cleveland, Ohio and Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y.

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## MAKE LIFE MISERABLE FOR GERMAN ERSATZ RADIO LISTENERS

Hollanders, according to the Netherlands Information Bureau, so frequently disturb the German system of providing an "ersatz" radio service over telephone connections to subscribers that reception is often impossible. The German newspaper in Holland, Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlander, disclosed that the police have imposed a number of heavy fines for disturbances of the system, which was extended following the confiscation last May of all privately-owned radio sets in occupied Holland.

"Investigation proved that many inhabitants of Utrecht, for instance, established a connection with the relay system which badly damaged transmitters and the entire transmission of programs sent from Utrecht were disturbed", the newspaper said.

This manner of disseminating "news" and music consists of piping a service from German-controlled Netherlands and German transmitting stations to the subscriber's home through his telephone connection. Resourceful patriots could disturb it in a number of ways, such as overloading the line, shortcircuiting transmission wires, or by creating static.

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## KEN-RAD TUBE CORPORATION SEEKS TO END ARMY CONTROL

The Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation, whose two plants at Owensboro, Ky., were placed under armed control last Friday by order of President Roosevelt, filed suit in Federal Court at Louisville asking an injunction to restrain the Army from operating the plants, the Associated Press reports.

Earlier, Col. Carroll Badeau, who was assigned by the War Department to take charge of the plants, said he had been told by Roy Burlew, company president, that the Ken-Rad management had "not receded from its position".

Army control was ordered by the President after the Ken-Rad firm refused to comply with a War Labor Board order issued last July allowing the 3,200 workers a wage boost of 3 cents an hour retro-active to Sept. 4, 1942. The company says it cannot afford to pay the increase.

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On the few occasions President Roosevelt has been persuaded to talk campaign, Marquis Childs writes in the Washington Post, Mr. Roosevelt has mentioned eight weeks at the most with all campaigning to be confined to the radio.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, will be among those to assist in dedicating the plaque to be placed in the Capitol May 24th to observe the 100th anniversary of the birth of telegraph.

Dean Carl W. Ackerman of Columbia University School of Journalism in his annual report wrote:

"The future of journalism is in the air, literally, not figuratively. Scientific developments, in aviation and electronics, via the airways and the airwaves, will have such a profound influence upon the press, radio, television, facsimile and other instrumentalities of communication after this war that they will determine the extent and the content of public education in politics, social and economic relationships and foreign affairs."

RCA's new radio program, "The Music America Loves Best", Saturday nights over the Blue network, is serving not only as institutional advertising vehicle, but also as a continuous promotion for Victor and Bluebird phonograph records through its recording artists. The program name itself is the title of Victor's famous catalogue, "The Music America Loves Best".

Mutual gross billings for the month of March reached the all time figure of \$1,807,031, an increase of 91.9 percent over the figure reached in March, 1943, when the billings totalled \$941,533.

Cumulative gross billings for the months of Jan., Feb. and March, 1944, totalled \$5,173,169, which represents an increase of 87.4 percent over the figure for the same period in 1943, which was \$2,759,722.

Ben Feiner, Jr., for the past six months Assistant in Charge of Program Planning for CBS' Shortwave Department, is transferring to the network's Television Department as General Programming Assistant and director-writer. Mr. Feiner will be succeeded by Dan Russell, formerly CBS Shortwave Production Supervisor and later with the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Approximately 40,000 hand-wound portable phonographs, which the United States Government will sell as surplus commodities, were given specific dollars-and-cents prices at wholesale and retail levels by the Office of Price Administration.

For the sale of a Model No. 64 Special (with Swiss Motor), a consumer may be charged a maximum price of \$14.25, and for the sale of Model R (rebuilt with American Motor), \$12.75. At wholesale the maximum prices are set at \$8.50 f.o.b. sellers point of shipment for a Model No. 64 Special, and \$7.00 f.o.b. sellers point of shipment for a Model R. These prices are in line with the level of prices in effect during March, 1942, for comparable phonographs.

The provision also requires the retailer to attach a tag to the phonograph showing the model number and ceiling price.

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CONFIDENTIAL

The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past. It is being provided to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

On 10/10/68, the confidential source advised that he had been contacted by an individual who claimed to be a member of the [redacted] and who was seeking assistance in obtaining a passport for travel to [redacted]. The individual stated that he was currently residing in [redacted] and was planning to travel to [redacted] in the near future.

The confidential source stated that he had advised the individual that he would attempt to obtain the passport for him, but that he would need to provide some form of identification and a letter of recommendation from a local official. The individual agreed to provide the necessary documents and the confidential source promised to attempt to obtain the passport for him.

The confidential source stated that he had been contacted by the individual again on 10/15/68, and that the individual had provided him with the necessary documents. The confidential source stated that he had been successful in obtaining the passport for the individual and that he had provided it to him on 10/18/68.

The confidential source stated that he had been contacted by the individual again on 10/20/68, and that the individual had provided him with a letter of recommendation from a local official. The confidential source stated that he had been successful in obtaining the passport for the individual and that he had provided it to him on 10/22/68.

The confidential source stated that he had been contacted by the individual again on 10/25/68, and that the individual had provided him with a letter of recommendation from a local official. The confidential source stated that he had been successful in obtaining the passport for the individual and that he had provided it to him on 10/27/68.



# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

(new)  
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
JUN 2 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1621



# BROADCASTERS GAVE \$200,000,000 TIME TO 1943 WAR EFFORT

The value of radio's contribution to the war effort in 1943, as estimated by the National Association of Broadcasters, was \$202,150,500. The NAB calculation follows:

| <u>Government Agency</u>                        | <u>Network<br/>Spot &amp; Special<br/>Assignment</u> | <u>Station<br/>Contribution</u> | <u>Total</u>  |
|---|--|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Treasury Department.....                        | \$ 26,323,900  | \$23,374,500                    | \$ 49,698,400 |
| Department of Agriculture - WFA.                | 12,281,200   | 9,905,900                       | 22,187,100    |
| War Production Board.....                       | 8,429,100  | 1,147,700                       | 9,576,800     |
| War Department.....                             | 8,385,400  | 4,733,900                       | 13,119,300    |
| War Manpower Commission.....                    | 6,282,200  | 5,737,000                       | 12,019,200    |
| Office of Price Administration..                | 4,501,000  | 6,099,300                       | 10,600,300    |
| Navy Department.....                            | 4,466,700  | 3,332,400                       | 7,799,100     |
| Office of Economic Stabilization                | 4,371,400  | 2,179,400                       | 6,550,800     |
| Federal Security Agency (Public<br>Health)..... | 3,216,600  | 4,288,200                       | 7,504,800     |
| American Red Cross.....                         | 3,181,200  | 5,721,200                       | 8,902,400     |
| Office of Defense Transportation                | 2,748,000  | 3,907,900                       | 6,655,900     |
| National War Fund.....                          | 2,102,300  | 4,620,600                       | 6,722,900     |
| Petroleum Administration for War                | 1,910,200  | 633,400                         | 2,543,600     |
| Rubber Administration.....                      | 819,300  | 53,500                          | 872,800       |
| United Service Organizations<br>(Books).....    | 546,800  | 801,400                         | 1,348,200     |
| Social Security Board.....                      | 417,000  | 1,209,500                       | 1,626,500     |
| War Shipping Administration.....                | 389,700  | 2,044,600                       | 2,434,300     |
| Office of Civilian Defense.....                 | 202,400  | 1,033,100                       | 1,235,500     |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation.                | 75,300   | 78,400                          | 153,700       |
| Office of Lend-Lease<br>Administration.....     | 37,400   | .....                           | 37,400        |
| *Miscellaneous Campaigns.....                   | 14,957,400   | 15,604,100                      | 30,561,500    |
| Total.....                                      | \$105,644,500  | \$96,506,000                    | \$202,150,500 |

\*Campaigns not emanating from any particular government agency.

The figures above are estimates of gross values (one time rates before discounts and commissions). Network originations were calculated from OWI allocation schedules and utilized the OWI estimates of net values based on 1942 revenue. Station originations were estimated from monthly war effort report submitted by stations to NAB.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text follows in several paragraphs]

Very respectfully,  
[Illegible Signature]

ENCLOSURE



## COHEN RESIGNS AS OWI RADIO CHIEF; SUCCEEDED BY LUDLAM

George W. Healy, Jr., Director of the Domestic Branch, Office of War Information, Wednesday announced the resignation of Philip H. Cohen as Chief of the Domestic Radio Bureau. When he assumed the position of Chief in November, 1943, after more than two years' service with OWI and its predecessor, Office of Facts and Figures, Mr. Cohen did so with the understanding that he would accept for a term of six months.

The new Chief of the Domestic Radio Bureau will be George P. Ludlam who for the past four months has been Deputy Chief in charge of the Bureau's New York office. Mr. Ludlam came to the Radio Bureau in February, 1943, as Chief of the Bureau's Special Assignment Division. He transferred the main work of that Division to New York in September and assumed the additional duties of Deputy Chief two months later.

The new Chief came to OWI after 14 years in radio, including experience as a free lance writer and producer, as head of his own program building agency and as a member of NBC's Program Department.

Jack Mullen, former Vice President of Benton & Bowles, who is now Chief of the Radio Bureau's Editorial and Production Division, will for the present assume additional duties as Deputy Chief in charge of the New York office.

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## RYAN, NEW NAB PRESIDENT, URGES WARTIME STAFF TO DO UTMOST

At his first official meeting with the staff of the National Association of Broadcasters last Monday, Harold Ryan, President, urged the headquarters personnel to give to the NAB membership the best of services in their power and present capacities in the many important problems confronting broadcasting. The meeting was marked by a brief discussion to staff functions which are scheduled for review by the NAB Board of Directors in Washington, May 8-10.

The NAB executive personnel is as follows:

C. E. Arney, Secretary-Treasurer; Willard D. Egolf, Assistant to the President; Lewis H. Avery, Director of the Department of Broadcast Advertising; Robert Bartley, War Director; Paul F. Peter, Director of Research; Howard Frazier, Director of Engineering; Arthur Stringer, Director of Promotion and Circulation and Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity, New York City.

All are serving now in virtually full time war capacities.

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[illegible]

The new Chief of the Domestic Security Staff is  
Sgt. E. J. Leland and for the past four months has been working  
in the office of the Bureau's New York office. Mr. Leland came to the  
Bureau from the Bureau's New York office, as Chief of the Bureau's  
Domestic Security Division. He transferred the main work of that Division  
to New York in September and assumed the additional duties of  
Deputy Chief of the Bureau.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

At the time of the meeting, the following persons were present: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI; Mr. Clegg, Mr. Glavin, Mr. Ladd, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Rosen, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Carson, Mr. Egan, Mr. Gurnea, Mr. Hendon, Mr. Pennington, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Nease, Mr. Gandy, Mr. Clegg, Mr. Glavin, Mr. Ladd, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Rosen, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Carson, Mr. Egan, Mr. Gurnea, Mr. Hendon, Mr. Pennington, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Nease, Mr. Gandy.

[illegible]

1. The Coordinator of Literature Activities, New York City.  
2. The Director of Promotion and Circulation and formerly  
Arthur Springer, Division of Promotion and Circulation and formerly  
Editor, Division of Manuscripts, Division of Public Affairs.  
3. The Director of Publications, Robert H. Wiley, Vice President of the  
National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C.  
4. The Director of the Division of Manuscripts, Robert H. Wiley, Vice President of the  
National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C.  
5. The Director of the Division of Manuscripts, Robert H. Wiley, Vice President of the  
National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C.

• A little more than half (50%) of those in the 18-24 age group are in the labor force.

## 350 - 200 TO 500-WATT STATIONS INCREASE BUSINESS 24%

Business is exceptionally good for the 200 to 500-watt broadcasting stations. The Federal Communications Commission states that 358 out of the 435 stations in the 200-500 watt bracket have filed revenue reports for the year ended December 31, 1943, reporting "net time sales" amounting to \$22,230,000, and the same stations reported \$17,922,000 for the year 1942, an increase of \$4,308,000, or 24%.

Fifty-six of the 358 stations, the FCC reports, showed a decrease in net time sales and the remaining 302 showed increases ranging from \$58 to \$85,182, and may be grouped as follows:

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| 56         | stations reporting decreases of \$71 to \$10,948     |
| 15         | stations reporting increases of \$58 to \$1,000      |
| 69         | stations reporting increases of \$1,000 to \$5,000   |
| 74         | stations reporting increases of \$5,000 to \$10,000  |
| 93         | stations reporting increases of \$10,000 to \$25,000 |
| 40         | stations reporting increases of \$25,000 to \$50,000 |
| 11         | stations reporting increases of \$50,000 to \$85,182 |
| <u>358</u> | total stations                                       |

Two hundred and sixty of the 431 commercial stations serve as outlets for the four major networks as follows:

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Blue                | 64 stations         |
| Blue and Mutual     | 24 stations         |
| Columbia            | 28 stations         |
| Mutual              | 105 stations        |
| National            | 35 stations         |
| National and Mutual | 4 stations          |
| Total               | <u>260</u> stations |

The FCC advises further that of the 435 standard broadcast stations with power of 200 to 500 watts, 9 operated with reduced power at night. One of these stations was located in Alaska, one in Puerto Rico, two in Hawaii, two in the District of Columbia, and 429 were in 46 of the States. There are no stations operating with this power in the States of Rhode Island and Vermont. Included in the 435 stations are 4 non-commercial stations. Seventeen of these stations operate on regional frequencies and 418 on local frequencies, and may be grouped as follows:

| Number of Stations | Power          | Time      |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 4                  | 500w           | Unlimited |
| 6                  | 500w           | Part Time |
| 4                  | 500w           | Limited   |
| 397                | 250w           | Unlimited |
| 1                  | 250w           | Limited   |
| 13                 | 250w           | Part Time |
| 9                  | 100w-N- 500w-D | Unlimited |
| <u>1</u>           | 200w           | Part Time |
| 435                |                |           |

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1. 1990年12月15日，在北京市召开的“中国环境与发展”会议上，江泽民总书记发表了重要讲话，指出：“中国的环境问题，已经到了非解决不可的时候了。我们决不能走一些发达国家走过的老路，决不能走先污染后治理的老路。我们必须在经济发展的同时，把环境保护放在突出的位置，实行可持续发展战略。”

[illegible][illegible]



## NO CIVILIAN RADIO SETS BEFORE 1945; CHICAGO RMA PLANS

Action to press the war radio program, now increased one-third over 1943; measures to meet present manpower difficulties and new services for RMA members, including a wide industry-publicity promotion project, were arranged at the two-day RMA "Spring Conference" in New York City.

The stepped-up electronic program was canvassed and opinion was general that it would require the entire effort and resources of the industry throughout 1944 with no prospect of any civilian production, except limited replacement tubes and parts, before 1945.

The program for the annual RMA industry meeting in Chicago, June 6 and 7, the second annual RMA War Conference and its twentieth annual convention, also was approved by the Association's Board of Directors. President Paul Galvin, who has served virtually three years, appointed a Committee to nominate his successor

Addition of seven Directors to the Association's governing board, two more each to represent the Set and also the Transmitter Division, and three additional Directors from the Parts Division also was arranged at the New York meeting by the Board of Directors following the large increase in RMA membership, almost doubled during the past two years.

War production will be the keynote of the Chicago meeting, including all RMA Divisions and Committees, streamlined to meet war conditions. There will be no exhibits or meetings for jobbers or dealers, and no banquet or other social features.

The industry publicity-promotion project submitted by the RMA Advertising Committee and for which a substantial appropriation was made by the Association's governing board, will give wide publicity to many industry interests, including public information on the vital part played by the industry in the war program, promoting employment and morale, and also inform the public regarding postwar radio products which will be available, to stimulate postwar sales. The project will correct erroneous impressions that "magical" radio developments will be available immediately on "V Day".

The Contract Terminations Committee, with Vice Chairman Ray F. Sparrow presiding, held a meeting at the New York Conference and appointed a subcommittee to present RMA recommendations on termination procedure to various Government officials. The Committee endorsed the pending plan for overall, horizontal company settlements which has been recommended to Congress by a subcommittee of the Baruch agency.

The RMA Board at the New York Conference also authorized an industry survey on postwar employment. Manufacturers soon will receive a brief questionnaire prepared by the Employment and Personnel Committee, headed by Chairman A. H. Gardner of Buffalo.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1960. At the same time, the population of rural areas has decreased from about 100 million in 1900 to about 50 million in 1960. This has led to a concentration of the population in urban areas, which has had a number of important consequences for the development of the United States.

The survey and questionnaire will develop estimates on postwar employment, both for present and new employees, with comparative data for 1940, and develop information on both men and women workers who will probably retain their present jobs and also on former employees now in the armed services. Information on reemployment of discharged servicemen, also on seniority procedures, was received by the RMA Committee and will be distributed in the near future to RMA members.

Postwar industry production statistics on sets, tubes, transmitting equipment and parts also were planned by the Industry Statistics Committee.

Other RMA services planned at the New York meetings included a survey on distribution costs, now being completed by the Distribution Costs Committee. Information on postwar financing of sales by manufacturers, distributors and dealers through financing organizations, is another project to be taken up.

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#### CBS TELEVISION STATION STAFF ENLARGED

WCBW, New York City television station of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has taken on new life and its staff has been greatly enlarged.

Frances Buss returns in the triple capacity of Assistant Director of Programs, Researcher, and Mistress of Ceremonies on the forthcoming "live" shows, scheduled to begin Friday, May 5th. She was formerly with CBS television as a director and emcee.

Paul Belanger and Elwell Cobb join WCBW as writer, and technician-Floor Manager respectively. Mr. Belanger for several recent months was a producer for WMAL, Washington. Previously he was with the Overseas Branch of the OWI as director in charge of French Broadcasts. Mr. Cobb was with the Display Stage Lighting Company, New York.

Harold Doane joins WCBW as Assistant Supervisor of Motion Picture News Film and Television Technician. For the past three years he was producer-director for Spotlight Productions, Inc.

Howard Hayes, formerly of WAIU, Columbus, Ohio, is the new television technician.

Two new technician's assistants are Robert White and Edward Leftwich. Both were recently in CBS' Construction and Building Operations Department.

Frances Harrison is Production Assistant and Researcher. Previously she has been on the production staff of the Theater Guild. Amy Chandler of CBS Casting Division will be assistant in casting for WCBW.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

The total area of land owned by the United States in the State of California is approximately 100,000,000 acres.

The land is owned by the United States in several different ways, including:

- 1. Land owned by the United States in fee simple.
- 2. Land owned by the United States in trust for the benefit of the people of the State of California.
- 3. Land owned by the United States in trust for the benefit of the people of the United States.

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### LAND OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

The total area of land owned by the United States in the State of California is approximately 100,000,000 acres.

The land is owned by the United States in several different ways, including:

- 1. Land owned by the United States in fee simple.
- 2. Land owned by the United States in trust for the benefit of the people of the State of California.
- 3. Land owned by the United States in trust for the benefit of the people of the United States.

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## A.F.M. PUTS HEX ON WJJD; PETRILLO REBUKED BY GREEN

A strike ordered by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, to force Station WJJD, Chicago, to hire additional musicians has resulted in a sharp rebuke to Mr. Petrillo from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Ralph L. Atlass, President of WJJD, deciding to go direct to headquarters, had telegraphed Mr. Green asking him how he could reconcile the musicians' walkout with the no-strike guarantee. Mr. Green replied:

"Regret to learn of strike of musicians employed in your radio station. Such strike cannot be authorized by the American Federation of Labor. It is in violation of the no-strike pledge. Grievances should be taken up for settlement through agencies created for settling controversies which may arise between employer and employee. Will call upon officers of the musicians' international union to instruct musicians to return to work and settle grievance as herein suggested."

Here is the statement of Mr. Atlass regarding the strike:

"On Tuesday, April 11, we were informed by one of our musicians that all musicians employed by our station were being directed by their Union not to report for work after April 13th. There had been no strike threat, or no strike vote by our musicians. There is now no dispute over pay or working conditions. Our men now receive a minimum of \$75.00 per week for a maximum five-hour, five-day week. They now work, exclusive of turning records, an average of less than 7½ hours per week per man. The Union is now demanding that we employ twenty men to do the same work that is now being done by ten. Chicago is a critical manpower area. We consider this demand an unpatriotic waste of manpower. It is economically impossible.

"We regret that the Chicago Federation of Musicians has seen fit to call a strike that was not voted by their members in our employ, a strike called when no dispute over wages or working conditions exists, a 'make work' strike aimed to force the employment of twice as many men to do the same work as is now being done by the present staff that is now working less than 25 hours a week. This demand has not been made of other Chicago stations whose contracts have expired. The station requested conciliation by governmental authority. The Union has refused the services of the U. S. Conciliator.

"We cannot in good conscience accept such an unprecedented, unpatriotic demand. We shall continue to endeavor to operate to the best of our ability in the public interest under such handicaps as we may be forced to meet."

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be distributed outside of your office.

The records of the [redacted] indicate that [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

It is noted that [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted]. The records also indicate that [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information.

The records of the [redacted] indicate that [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted]. It is noted that [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be distributed outside of your office.

The records of the [redacted] indicate that [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted]. It is noted that [redacted] was [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] and [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted].

In a front page story in the New York Times this (Friday) morning, Jack Gould writes:

"In what was said to be the first criticism by a prominent labor figure of Mr. Petrillo's tactics in increasing the number of employed musicians, Mr. Green declared flatly that the wartime walkout, which was called last week at Station WJJD, Chicago, constituted a violation of the AFL no-strike pledge.

"William J. Friedman, counsel to Mr. Atlass, expressed the belief that the union was seeking an increase in the number of men because apparently there was no governmental barrier to such a move, whereas straight wage demands were subject to review by the War Labor Board.

"Mr. Friedman said the union had decreed that Station WIND, Gary, Ind., also owned by Mr. Atlass, had been warned not to feed 'live' music to WJJD under pain of having its staff musicians go on strike. Mr. Atlass recently sold WJJD to Marshall Field, publisher of The Chicago Sun, but the transaction has not been confirmed formally by the Federal Communications Commission.

"Mr. Petrillo denied that the union sought the employment of ten extra men, claiming jobs for only three were sought. He explained that WJJD had enjoyed for some years a 'concession' rate of pay scales because it was an independent station which, he said, contended that it needed time to become established. The station was now a proved success, he added, and the union believed it was entitled to withdraw the 'concession' rate.

"The three extra men, Mr. Petrillo indicated, would be installed at the station as 'pancake turners', the union jargon for those who put on and take off transcriptions played on turntables. According to Mr. Petrillo, the union has now made it an established policy that all 'pancake turners' be union members, though originally the practice was confined to Chicago.

"Meanwhile, another musicians' dispute occurred at Station KSTP, St. Paul-Minneapolis. Stanley E. Hubbard, president of the station, issued a statement asserting that 'we are tired of being sandbagged by the musicians' union in agreeing to hire men we do not need.'"

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#### RADIO REPAIR SERVICES NOT UTILIZING WPB ADVANTAGES

Repair services for many domestic appliances are being greatly handicapped, the War Production Board said this week because many electrical and mechanical repair shops are not taking advantage of a WPB regulation designed especially to aid them in more readily obtaining parts and materials for their operations. These items of civilian equipment include radios, refrigerators, washing machines and other electrical appliances, etc.



1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

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THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF THE YEAR

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.



Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 9-A provides that these shops may purchase in each calendar quarter up to twenty tons of carbon and alloy steel, 500 pounds of copper base alloy and brass mill and foundry products, and 200 pounds of aluminum in specified forms and shapes. In addition, electrical contractors, electricians, and repairmen of electrical appliances, radios and household refrigerators may purchase in a calendar quarter up to \$150 of copper wire, or one-eighth of what they used in making repairs during 1941. Under this regulation, a repairman may also buy as much other material and repair parts as he needs for his maintenance and repair work.

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#### RADIO AND RADAR MICA REQUIREMENTS CAUSE APPREHENSION

Needs of radio and radar production will lead to a serious shortage of high-grademica unless workers can be found, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said today (Friday). Requirements for 1944 will be higher than in 1943 and, it is feared, will be greater than the supply. The main reliance will be on imports but domestic operations in North Carolina, New England and elsewhere in the United States must be stepped up. A few hundred additional workers, said Mr. McNutt, would fill the single shift labor needs of the more productive mines, but the location of the mines is making recruitment difficult.

Forty per cent of the total additional workers needed, said Mr. McNutt, are for the North Carolina mines. The special mica recruitment program which has been under way for a number of months in that State is largely responsible for the present relatively satisfactory conditions but operations could be expanded considerably if the labor needs were met.

The greatest increase in labor needs for the mica mines is in New England where, WMC has found, second and third shifts could be added if the men were available. The majority of the New England mines are producing below capacity. Mr. McNutt said that recruitment of workers has been complicated by the isolated location of the mines and resulting conditions. WMC is negotiating with the State Department and War Department to bring in workers from Newfoundland for underground work in the larger New England mines, this source of labor being resorted to only after all other methods of obtaining the workers through normal channels have failed.

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Says Variety: "Transcribed show was cut for a sponsor at WOR, N.Y. Into the studio marched 15 musicians, a chorus of 12, two announcers, the president and v.p. of the sponsor company and its advertising manager. All this for a 15-second jingle show."

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# CHARGES WHITE HOUSE, FCC PLAYED POLITICS WITH LICENSE

Eugene L. Garey, of New York, former counsel of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission still nursing bruises from his recent contact with Chairman James L. Fly and others on the Commission who opposed him, told the National Economic Council at luncheon in New York the following story:

"Two groups in Watertown, N.Y. applied for a radio station license. Black River Broadcasts, Inc. got the FCC okay. B.R.B. spent \$16,000 erecting a tower and constructing a studio.

"The White House forwarded to the FCC a letter from a Watertown citizen. . . pointed out that several of the Black River stockholders were Republicans", said Mr. Garey. He quoted the letter:

"What will that mean to the future of the Democratic Party in northern New York? Your seaway and utility program has been fought from the very start by these same birds to whom you are now giving this radio station. . ."

"And the next day after this letter was received by the FCC December 3, 1936, the Black River people had their permit revoked", Mr. Garey declared.

"A license has since been given to the rival applicant, the Watertown Broadcasting Company, of whom the FCC examiners had first reported 'the record does not justify a finding that the applicant is legally qualified'", Mr. Garey concluded.

Mr. Garey said further : "The nefarious activities of the FCC have kept the broadcasting industry in constant fear of its life. Mr. Fly will tolerate no investigation of his stewardship and he resents the very idea of any accountability to Congress, whose creature he is. The FCC's performance sums up to harassing radio management, doing administrative hatchet work on the political front and now moving toward reduction of radio to the last stages or regulation before outright censorship and Government ownership."

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## SIDNEY HILLMAN HIRES CIO 4TH TERM RADIO MAN

Going into the campaign to elect President Roosevelt for President in earnest, Sidney Hillman, National Chairman, has appointed Emil Corwin to handle the radio activities of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Mr. Corwin resigned from the Department of Agriculture, where he was in charge of special radio activities, to accept the CIO post. He is a veteran newspaperman, having worked for the Springfield Republican, the United Press and the Newspaper Enterprise Association in New York and Cleveland. He also served with the Press division of the National Broadcasting Co. and Blue Net.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission is due back Monday after his 10-day early Spring vacation in the South when he will take part in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the invention of the telegraph at the Capitol in Washington.

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 In the divorce case of Col. Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, Judge Bruce Young of Forth Worth was quoted as saying that, while it was not in the record, he was informed Colonel Roosevelt would deed his share of the community property to his former wife in trust for the children. Included in the property is the 1300-acre Dutch Branch ranch, and capital stock in the Alamo Broadcasting Co., Tarrant Broadcasting Co., Fort Worth Broadcasting Co., and Texas State Network.

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 The House of Representatives passed and sent to the White House a bill (S. 1676) to pay Sergt. Major Richard Shaker, USMC, \$85 for a radio stolen at Quantico, Va.

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 The all-important subject of employment will be discussed by James S. Knowlson, former Assistant Director of the War Production Board, during the Opera Victory Rally to be broadcast from the Chicago Opera House on Saturday, April 22, at 4:20 P.M. EWT over the Blue Network. The speaker, who is Chairman of the Board of Stewart Warner Corporation and former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, will have as his topic "Employment and Lasting Peace".

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 Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. and Subsidiaries -  
 Thirteen weeks to April 1: Net income, \$1,165,347, equivalent to 68 cents each on 1,717,076 shares of common stock, compared with \$1,031,671, or 60 cents a share in the thirteen weeks to April 3, 1943. In the two periods, Federal income and excess profits taxes were, respectively \$2,280,000, after a post-war refund of \$186,000 and \$1,240,000, after a credit of \$70,000.

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 WOR and the Mutual network will present a regular series of international symphonic concerts featuring the world-famed Mexican Symphony Orchestra of 100 pieces, every Sunday evening, from 9 to 10 P.M., beginning Sunday, April 30th. The concerts, to be heard throughout the Summer here and in Mexico, will be conducted by Carlos Chavez, founder and organizer of the sixteen-year-old Mexican Symphony.

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 The War Department Wednesday took over four Indiana and Kentucky feeder plants of the Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation at Owensboro, Ky. The parent plant was seized last Friday on orders from President Roosevelt after the company defied a War Labor Board order for payment of retroactive wage increases. The four plants seized Wednesday are located at Bowling Green, Ky., and Tell City, Huntingburg and Rockport, Ind.



Consolidated net income of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and subsidiaries aggregated \$5,528,939 in 1943, compared with \$2,142,545 in 1942, an improvement of \$3,386,394, or 158 per cent, Sosthenes Behn, President, disclosed Thursday in his annual report to stockholders. The improvement, Mr. Behn said, was due mainly to an increase of \$2,734,025 in the net income of the corporation's manufacturing subsidiary in this country and to the higher United States dollar value of the net income of Argentine subsidiaries.

Station KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., has been granted a construction permit by the FCC subject to policy of January 26, 1944, to move transmitter to intersection of Rodeo Road and Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and install new antenna.

The first series of recorded programs sent from the South African Broadcasting Corp., to the United States has arrived at the WOR Recording Studios, New York. The series - 13 episodes in the life of the Union of South Africa's Premier, Jan Christiaan Smuts - was recorded in the Johannesburg studios, then the recordings were packed in seven crates and flown to New York.

Minister from the Union of South Africa, Dr. S. F. N. Gie and Mrs. Gie, will meet representatives of the radio and press tonight in New York (Friday) where a brief synopsis of the series will be presented.

South Bend Broadcasting Corp., South Bend, Ind., has been granted a construction permit for a new station to operate on 1490 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to Commission's policy of January 26, 1944.

J. B. McGeachy, BBC commentator, was heard in/a series of news commentaries on WOR which began last Sunday (April 16) direct from London at 1:20 P.M. and are especially prepared for WOR by the BBC. They will be heard every Sunday at 1:20 for five minutes.

Mr. McGeachy declined the Rhodes Scholarship for a career in journalism. For three years he served as correspondent and commentator in Washington, D. C. for the Winnipeg Free Press and the Associated Papers of Canada. He is a contributor to The New York Times and The Manchester Guardian.

Immediately following the world premier broadcast of the Roy Harris Sixth Symphony by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, on Saturday, April 15, over the Blue Network, the Office of War Information made arrangements to beam the new work throughout the world.

Commissioned by the Blue Network as a service to the advancement of American culture, the Sixth Symphony, based on Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, will be heard throughout the Americas, Europe, and wherever an American fighting force is gathered.

The British Broadcast Company has also made arrangements to air the new symphony to its wide-spread audience, and the Society of Composers of the Soviet Union plans to perform it soon.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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(index)*

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
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RECEIVED  
APR 27 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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April 25, 1944

## "WASHINGTON POST" TO HAVE STATION IN NATIONAL CAPITAL

Following the present trend for newspapers to acquire broadcasting stations and the example most recently set by the New York Times, The Washington Post, the publisher of which is Eugene Meyer, is to have its own station. This was made known when the Post announced that subject to the approval of the Federal Communications Commission it had agreed to purchase all of the capital stock of the WINX Broadcasting Co., owner and operator of Station WINX, Washington.

WINX was started about three years ago by Lawrence J. Heller, a Washington attorney, who since then has been operating it. As was the case of WQXR, purchased by the New York Times, WINX is one of the smaller stations of the city. With a frequency of 1340, it operates on 250 watts power. With the exception of WWDC, another station started about the same time also on 250 watts, the wattage of the other local broadcasting stations is considerably higher and no doubt the plan will be to step up the power of WINX considerably. The other Washington stations are WTOP, CBS, 50,000 watts; WMAL, Blue, 5000 watts; WOL, MBS, 1000 watts; and WRC, NBC, 1000 watts.

There are four newspapers in Washington, the Star, Post, Times-Herald and the News. The Star for many years has had an interest in WMAL and sometime ago acquired the station outright. The Post, therefore, is the second paper to enter the field still leaving the News, which is a Scripps-Howard paper, and the Times-Herald, owned by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson of the famous Patterson-McCormick newspaper family, without radio stations.

WINX has no network affiliation but it is probably Mr. Meyer's idea to develop it as a strong local station for which there is unquestionably an opportunity. Also there is every reason to believe that Mr. Meyer will lose no time filing an FM application and will watch the development of television closely. It is likewise reasonable to suppose there may be a change of call letters to WPOS or something like that.

Mr. Meyer has made a big success of the Post which was badly run down when he took it over and it is safe to say he will do the same with his newly acquired broadcasting station.

Mr. Meyer, the latest publisher to enter the ranks of the broadcasters, was born in Los Angeles in 1875. After making a success in the business world, he entered the Government service in 1917. He served first on the Council of National Defense and later with the War Industries Board; also a member of the National Commission on War Savings. President Wilson appointed him a Director of the War

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1. The first of these is the fact that the station is located in a highly strategic area, being situated on the main highway between the city of Moscow and the city of Leningrad. This makes it a very important link in the communication chain between the two cities, and it is therefore a very important link in the communication chain between the two cities.

[illegible]

himself feel and to discuss his ideas with me. I  
like to hear of them as if they were his own. I have  
often said to my friends, "I am not a philosopher."

[illegible]



Finance Corporation in 1918, to which he was elected Managing Director, and he was reappointed by Presidents Harding and Coolidge. He was appointed by President Hoover and designated Governor of the Federal Reserve Board in 1930, also served as Chairman of the Board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He was appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the National Defense Mediation Board in 1941.

Mr. Meyer last week was the first of those named on a Committee of seven members selected by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson to aid him in "laying down the strategy and policies which will guide the nation's economy through the readjustment and reconversion period". Among the others appointed were Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Philip Murray, President of CIO, and William Green, President of American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Meyer should also be a welcome addition to the broadcasters due to the fact that he is undoubtedly in the good graces of the Federal Communications Commission, having defended Chairman James L. Fly and the Commission in the Washington Post in several instances when brickbats were being thrown at them from other directions, notably during the House investigation of the FCC when Mr. Meyer and the Post editorials almost more than anything else forced the resignation of Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, who started the investigation. The Post also stood by the FCC in defending Dr. Goodwin Watson et al.

As has been the case in his successful development of the Washington Post, it is believed Mr. Meyer will be materially assisted in building up WINX by his wife, Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, who has contributed several series of articles to the Washington Post that have attracted national attention. Before her marriage, Mrs. Meyer had the distinction of being the first woman ever to be employed on the editorial staff of the famous old New York Sun.

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#### PHILCO 55% AHEAD OF 1ST QUARTER LAST YEAR

Sales of Philco Corporation in the first quarter of 1944 were 55% ahead of the corresponding period last year, John Ballantyne, President, stated following the annual meeting of stockholders last Friday. Output in the month of March set a new high record in the Company's history by a wide margin.

Mr. Ballantyne also announced that the final renegotiation agreement with the Navy Price Adjustment Board covering 1943 war production had been formally signed last Thursday. Philco is one of the first large companies in the United States to complete 1943 renegotiation.

Shareholders approved the proposed amendment to the Company's incentive compensation plan, and also authorized contributions to the Company's profit-sharing plan, both of which had been recommended by the Board of Directors.

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1. The first of these was the "New York Times" which, in 1964, published a story by Walter L. Reuther, Jr. in which he stated that the "New York Times" had been "infiltrated" by the KKK. This story was widely reprinted and led to a number of investigations into the matter. The "New York Times" denied the charges and the matter was dropped.

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## WOULD AMEND CONSTITUTION TO SAFEGUARD PRESS AND RADIO

So apprehensive were the members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting in Washington last week that they not only passed resolutions calling for worldwide freedom of the press and radio and to insure unrestricted use of communications but one of their number proposed a new constitutional amendment to further safeguard press and radio freedom.

David Lawrence, newspaper columnist, in an address to the editors proposed the new amendment to protect more explicitly the freedom of the press, radio, television or any other medium of public expression. Mr. Lawrence said the present constitutional clause has been nullified by the courts.

Mr. Lawrence suggested this language for an amendment:

"The grant, sale or lease of any facilities, licenses or privileges by the United States to the press, to radio broadcasting, to television, or to any other medium of public expression shall not vest in the Congress or in any executive agency or in the several States the power to limit, restrict or regulate the contents of any printed publication, radio program or creative work emanating from any medium of public expression except as any of these media may offend against the common law governing fraud, obscenity or libel, or except as acts of treason are committed and punishable under Article III, Section 3."

Mr. Lawrence asserted that under the postal power "the rights of the press have been gradually curtailed by a process of judicial attrition that has escaped general notice."

He said, no doubt referring among other things to the "radio program content" decision that the most recent Supreme Court decisions "have utterly disregarded the abuses in delegation of legislative power and have tended to support executive agencies in their unqualified rights to prescribe their own standards or yardsticks for the interpretation of congressional acts."

The resolution on communications urged international agreements permitting direct communication between all nations wherever feasible, eliminating conventions and customs hampering use of scientific advances in communications, removing restrictions imposed for commercial or political advantage, and giving correspondents of all nations equitable use of available facilities.

The resolution on maintenance of union membership as a threat to freedom of the press was the only one not approved by a unanimous vote. An objection was raised that the question was one for individual papers, but a motion for indefinite postponement was lost and the resolution was adopted by vote of 67 to 26.

The resolution said the society "regards the enforced maintenance of membership clause in labor union contracts as applying



the members of the American Society of International Law, who met in Washington last week and who have set to work on a new code of international law, and on the other hand, the members of the American Society of International Law, who met in Washington last week and who have set to work on a new code of international law.

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and many independent groups have been formed, all  
to promote a full-fledged liberalism, a social, economic and political  
system based on the principles of liberty, justice and equality.

"It said, no doubt reflecting among other things the fact that the program was a success, that the most to come from the program was the fact that the program was a success."

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6 copies sent Bureau<sup>b</sup> via telegraph and first collection of \$100  
July 28 - 2nd collection received July 31 sample distributed to Congressmen



to news and editorial employees as a threat to unbiased reporting of the news and as such affirms it to be repugnant to a basic principle of free American journalism."

Lowell Mellett, former presidential secretary, now writing a column in the Washington Star and other newspapers, also turned his attention to the press and radio freedom which incidentally defends Walter Winchell, press and radio commentator who in turn is one of the most aggressive defenders of President Roosevelt.

"This is not only the anniversary week of Paul Revere's ride", Mr. Mellett wrote, addressing the American Society of Editors, "but this is a moment when freedom of the press is actually in danger. The newspapers of the country, it seems to me, have been slow to recognize the danger, having in mind how sensitive they normally are on the subject. This can be accounted for only by the fact that the threat is all wrapped around a chap whom some of them do not like, one Walter Winchell.

"I've read somewhere that a lot of people didn't like Paul Revere either. In any case, Paul Revere did a great job in his day, and Walter Winchell is doing a great job in his, for one of America's important freedoms.

"I've never been one to worry much about the freedom of the press in this country, but if the ineffable Mr. Dies of Texas gets away with his present effort to throttle the Winchells of journalism - along with the advertisers who pay the freight - the day is not far away when the editors of the land really will have to equip themselves with fifes and drums if they want to be heard.

"Make no mistake about it, Martin Dies and his methods have ceased to be funny. We know that in Washington. A complacent Congress is in a fair way to let him set up his own government - government by nuisance. Through this complacency on the part of some and connivance on the part of others, he has come to have the power to coerce."

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#### FIGHT RESUMPTION OF CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

The American Communications Association (CIO) Union of Telegraph Workers this week made public a protest to the Board of War Communications against a Western Union Telegraph Co. request for permission to resume transmission of congratulatory telegrams.

The protest was echoed in a letter by Representative Vito Marcantonio (AL, N. Y.), to Board Chairman James L. Fly.

Joseph P. Selly, President of the Union, said the telegraph company's wartime service would be impeded if the request, pending before the Federal Communications Commission, is granted.

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# RIGHTS OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION

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## FCC COUNSEL DENIES POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN RADIO ACTION

There was a sharp retort by Charles R. Denny, General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission to the charge made by Eugene L. Garey, in New York, former counsel of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, that the White House and the FCC had played politics in granting a license to a Watertown, N.Y., station. Mr. Denny's reply was backed up by a similar testimony from Miss Fanny Neyman, FCC attorney.

Mr. Denny stated that with respect to the application of the Black River Valley Broadcasts, Inc. (WNNY) for a Watertown station:

"Former Committee Counsel Garey has painted an engaging picture of political chicanery."

Mr. Garey had charged that the FCC illegally revoked one permit for a radio station at Watertown and granted a competing application when it learned that the initial permit had been given to opponents of water-power policies of the administration.

Transfer of the permit actually was made, Mr. Denny testified, because FCC had made "a bad mistake of law" and wanted to correct it.

An application to build the station, made by the Watertown Broadcasting Corp. in 1936, was denied, Mr. Denny stated, on the sole ground that the Commission's record did not show that two officers of the corporation were United States citizens. When both officers actually were found to be citizens, Mr. Denny explained, the Commission granted an application for rehearing by the Watertown Corp. to correct the FCC's "error of law".

Black River Broadcasts, Inc., to which a permit for the station originally had been granted, was asked to allow its case to be reconsidered at the rehearing, Mr. Denny said, but "elected to resort to a series of petitions and to litigation."

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## NEW INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF TELEVISION DISCLOSED

Disclosure of potentialities of television as a new and effective aid to industry after the war enlivened a meeting in Detroit at which Ralph R. Beal, Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of RCA Laboratories, told members of the Engineering Society of Detroit of the imminent expansion of "radio sight".

Mr. Beal envisaged television as the coming "eyes" of factories, the "means of coordinating activities in giant manufacturing plants, such as those in Detroit, and the means also of peering into places and situations that might be inaccessible or extremely hazardous to man."



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REFUGEE WORK PERMIT TO ENTER, STAYS, DEPARTURES, ETC.

...the situation that might be impossible or extremely difficult."



"Television cameras at strategic points can be connected by wire to receivers where production experts, foremen and supervisors can follow the flow of fabricated or raw materials and watch the progress of the work", the speaker said. "Such setups will be particularly valuable in mass production assembly lines, and they may be extended to include loading platforms and shipping rooms."

According to Mr. Beal, television cameras may be used in connection with chemical reaction chambers, making visible to the operator without personal risk the chain of events occurring in complicated chemical production units. He said specially-built cameras may be used in furnaces to observe steps in the formation of alloys.

"In addition", Mr. Beal declared, "television equipment may facilitate port movements of ships. The cameras located fore and aft, and on port and starboard sides of vessels, could lessen the hazards of docking and insure safety in crowded shipping lanes.

"We likewise foresee the use of television in metropolitan traffic control and along congested motor routes."

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#### NEWS-RADIO GROUP PLANS TO DISSOLVE

Its purpose accomplished with the decision in January of the Federal Communications Commission to take no stand on joint ownership of newspapers and radio, the Newspaper-Radio Committee is expected to disband today (Tuesday) at a meeting to be held in New York where this week the members of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers are foregathering.

The Committee represents newspapers owning radio stations or interested in applying for licenses to operate stations on April 20, 1941, following action of the FCC in March of that year to half all issuance of licenses to persons owning a majority interest in any newspaper until the question of joint ownership of radio and newspapers could be considered.

The announced purposes of the Committee were to gather evidence of the performance of newspapers controlling radio stations, provide counsel and perhaps to propose legislation in the field. Unless a decision is made to perpetuate the Committee to propose such legislation, the steering committee plans to vote to disband.

Members of the steering committee are Harold Hough, Chairman, Ft. Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram; Walter J. Damm, Vice-Chairman, President of FM Broadcasters, Inc., Milwaukee Journal; Dean Fitzer, Treasurer, Kansas City Star; Gardner Cowles, Jr., Des Moines (Ia) Register and Tribune; John E. Person, Williamsport (Pa.) Sun; Col. Harry M. Ayers, Anniston (Ala.) Star; A. H. Kirchhofer, Buffalo News; Maj. E. M. Stoer, Hearst Newspapers, and Truman Green, Tampa (Fla.) Tribune.

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"The Commission is of the opinion that the information received from the various sources is of such a nature as to indicate that the situation in the area is not as serious as it was reported to be. It is recommended that the Commission continue to monitor the situation and report to the Council as soon as it is possible to do so."

According to Mr. [Name], the Commission members may be faced in the future with a situation which may require them to take action in order to prevent a further escalation of the situation. It is recommended that the Commission continue to monitor the situation and report to the Council as soon as it is possible to do so."

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#### THE COMMISSION'S VIEW ON THE SITUATION

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## WLB HITS PETRILLO KSTP STRIKE; ALSO BACKS WJJD

As in the WJJD strike in Chicago, James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, ran afoul of both the War Labor Board and his own American Federation of Labor in calling a similar strike on Station KSTP in St. Paul. It is believed there may be real trouble ahead for him in these cases due to the fact that the Government was so prompt in backing up William Green, AFL president's rebuke to Mr. Petrillo in calling off the strikes at both WJJD and KSTP.

The latest move in connection with the two strikes was Monday when the War Labor Board sent telegrams to the St. Paul musicians union that the strike on KSTP "must be terminated immediately".

"This strike is contrary to the national policy and is in violation of the no-strike pledge of your organization. You are directed to take such steps as may be necessary to terminate the strike and restore station KSTP to normal operation."

The dispute arose two weeks ago over the number of musicians to be employed by KSTP at its Radio City studios in Minneapolis, the union maintaining that eight should be used while Stanley Hubbard, president of the station, held that six men were ample. Mr. Hubbard issued a statement in which he said:

"To carry out our firm determination of supporting the war effort 100 per cent, we would rather suffer the inconvenience of this strike than be forced to employ men we do not need at a time when the Government is scraping the bottom of the barrel in search of manpower."

As was the case with Ralph Atlass, President of WJJD, Chicago, Mr. Hubbard had previously received a telegram from William Green, President of AFL, saying the St. Paul strike was contrary to the wartime no-strike pledge and assuring him that he would "exercise all possible effort to get the men back to work".

In the meantime, WJJD has been certified to the War Labor Board by Secretary of Labor Perkins and the United States Conciliation Board. Prior to this the Labor Board addressed the following telegram to the secretary of the Chicago Musicians Union:

"This work stoppage is in violation of labor's pledge to the President and the national policy of the government that there shall be no strikes for the duration of the war. You are directed to convey to your members the request of the National War Labor Board that they return to their jobs immediately and follow the orderly procedures set up by the government for the disposition of labor disputes in war times."

The musicians, Mr. Atlass said, were taken off the job when the station refused to meet union demands that it hire ten more men. Since the strike, office girls have performed the work of the musicians, which consists of playing recording discs.







It was said at the War Labor Board in Washington that the WJJD case was at present being considered by the "New Cases Committee" which might recommend that the WLB hold a hearing on the dispute in Chicago or that the Board retain the case in Washington. Then the question would be considered as to whether the case would be heard by a three-man panel or if those involved in the dispute could agree on a single officer. Following this, each side would be instructed to send in its arguments.

It was also said the proceeding would be the same in the case of KSTP which was said "to be in the process of certification".

Ownership of the stock of WJJD was transferred last month, subject to approval of the Federal Communications Commission, from Ralph Atlass, his brother, H. Leslie Atlass, Vice President of Columbia Broadcasting System, and Philip K. Wrigley, to Marshall Field, Chicago and New York newspaper publisher. The FCC has not yet passed on the deal but is expected to do so at an early date.

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#### MULLEN TELLS D.A.R. CONTROLLED RADIO WILL POSE PROBLEMS

Because broadcasting does not observe political frontiers, America must contemplate and appraise the kind of international broadcasting we are to have after this war, Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice President and General Manager, said in an address before the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Hotel Commodore.

"It is almost obvious", Mr. Mullen said, "that a controlled radio in other lands will present problems in the interchange of news, information and education between the countries of the world. While we cannot pretend to advise others as to the political systems they should follow, or as to what kind of a broadcasting operation they should conduct, it is self evident that an unrestricted interchange of freely expressed opinion is necessary if we are to have a democratic world, wherein the citizens of every land enjoy the priceless freedoms that we possess."

Compared to the problems of war, he added, the problems of peace will be even more tangled and perplexing.

"In our land", he said, "radio broadcasting is an instrument of democracy as are the other freedoms: of speech, of press and of worship."

"Nowhere in the world where radio is enslaved will you find free speech or a free press. The three stand or fall together, together with freedom of religious worship and of peaceable assembly. In each country seized by the dictators of Europe, the capture and control of radio facilities has been the first act of aggression. Suppression of the other freedoms has followed swiftly and inevitably."



4/25/44

Conceding that the broadcasting industry as a form of enterprise licensed by the government is subject to a certain amount of government control, Mr. Mullen warned that "broadcasting in this country must never be allowed to become either the voice or the tool of Government. It must remain the voice of the people."

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#### RADIO INSTITUTE OPENS MAY 5 AT OHIO STATE

"Radio - Sword and Ploughshare!" is the theme chosen for the fifteenth annual Institute for Education by Radio, to be held May 5-8 in Columbus, under the sponsorship of Ohio State University.

Dr. I. Keith Tyler of Ohio State is Director of the Institute, established in 1930 by the University, "to provide an annual meeting for joint discussion by broadcasters, educators, and civic leaders of the problems of educational broadcasting."

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, will be the speaker at the annual dinner the evening of May 7th.

The conference program includes general and special sessions, emphasizing the role of radio in the war and in the peace; work-study groups; and round-tables.

General sessions include a symposium on "How Free is Radio?", H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC commentator, presiding, with representatives of Canadian and U. S. Chains, the Federal Communications Commission, and other agencies participating. There will also be symposiums on "Combat Reporting", "Radio's Role in Understanding", with discussions of labor, race and international relations; and a closing summary session on "Radio and Postwar Problems".

Two special sessions are scheduled, one on "Regional Station International Broadcasting", the other on "Morale on the Fighting Fronts". In the first of these the British Broadcasting Corporation in London will originate program material for WLW Cincinnati. The Institute audience will hear the entire procedure, including preliminary cueing on the transatlantic channels, the program material from Cincinnati and the material from London.

The night before the Institute opening, on May 4, America's Town Meeting of the Air will originate from Columbus, on "Does Youth Want Social Security from the Cradle to the Grave?" George V. Denny, Jr., will be moderator of this broadcast and will also preside at a pre-conference meeting on "Developing Democracy through Radio Discussions", a cooperative venture of local radio stations and the schools.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Pat Campbell, Director of Stations Relations and Public Relations for the Don Lee Broadcasting System, will take over the duties of Executive Assistant to Willet H. Brown, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of the network, effective May 1st. Mr. Campbell has been affiliated with Don Lee since October 1, 1943, when he came to the network as Public Relations Director. He organized the West Coast offices of the World Broadcasting System and until joining Don Lee had direct charge of all World Broadcasting activities in the 11 Western States.

Effective May 1, 1944, Stations WEST, Easton, Pa., and WAZL, Hazelton, Pa., will join the NBC network as Basic Supplementary outlets.

Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, in an address before the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, predicted as great an advance for television in the post-war world as there has been for the automotive industry. Mr. McClintock foresaw widespread use of television not only in the home but in theatres, schools, business offices and in churches.

Allen Campbell, of Station WXYZ, Detroit, was elected Chairman of the Stations Planning and Advisory Committee of the Blue Network at a meeting held in New York City. Henry Johnston, of Station WSGN, Birmingham, Ala., Secretary of the Committee, was elected to the new post of Vice-Chairman.

Plans for the future were discussed by members of the Committee, representing the 181 Blue affiliates, with network executives including Mark Woods, President, and Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President.

Station WAYX, Waycross, Georgia, has joined the Mutual network as a full time outlet. Service will begin to WAYX following installation of line facilities. It operates on 250 watts, 1230 kc. Mutual also announced institution of full time service to WCNC, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, effective May 1.

The Blue Network has just had printed "A Tribute to Journalists and Commentators" by Raymond Gram Swing, winner of the Alfred I. duPont 1943 Radio Award for a commentator.

George P. Adair, recently appointed Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, has been named a member of the Radio Technical Planning Board, replacing E. K. Jett, who became a Commissioner of the FCC a short time ago.

Thomas J. Curran, New York County Republican, said that because of travel restrictions, candidates will probably make greater use of radio this year than in any past campaign.

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Members of the NBC Station Planning and Advisory Committee have concluded a two day session in New York conferring with Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and other network officials.

Mr. Trammell discussed with members of the Committee plans for coverage of the Republican and Democratic conventions, and William Brooks, Manager of the News and Special Events Department, outlined plans for NBC's coverage of the invasion, pointing out the probable necessity of cancelling commercial programs when the invasion gets under way.

Creation of the Edward L. Bernays Radio Award of \$1,000 to be given the person making the greatest contribution during 1944 to democracy through the medium of radio is announced by Ohio State University.

"However foggy and unsound his views, Vice-President Wallace is generally conceded to be more than averagely high-minded", Frank R. Kent, columnist writes. "Yet recently he performed in a way extremely typical of the ordinary politician seeking to hold on to his job. In an unprecedented attempt to reach the widest possible audience, he personally sent cards to all radio stations asking if they wanted free records of the speech he was to deliver to the American Business Congress in New York last Friday. About 570 of the 800 stations accepted. Not all of these used these records but many did."

Richard Hooper, RCA representative in the Middle West, told members of the Advertisers Club of Cincinnati recently, that television's output in the first five years after production starts is estimated at 2,500,000 sets annually, and will reach 3,500,000 sets annually after that. He said it was estimated that 80 per cent of American families will own television sets in a 10-year period (Radio-Television Weekly).

Station WSPR, WSPR, Inc., Springfield, Mass., was recently granted a construction permit by the FCC, subject to January 26 policy, to increase daytime power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt, employing directional antenna.

Restrictions on the use of metal in fluorescent lighting fixtures were further relaxed recently by the War Production Board. Order L-78, as amended and effective April 21st, removes former prohibitions on the use of metal to close the ends of reflectors, and in shields, louvers, and baffles.

Prohibition of manufacture of certain types of fixtures except upon specific WPB authorization has been extended to include several types formerly permitted. Prohibited types of fixtures are those designed for: (1) one tube of any wattage, unless the fixture is an industrial portable or an industrial attachable model; (2) a continuous row of single tubes of any wattage; (3) two tubes rated 30 watts per tube or less, unless the fixture is an industrial portable or an industrial attachable model; (4) three or more tubes rated 30 watts per tube or less; (5) five or more rows of tubes of any wattage in either an individual fixture or in a continuous row section.

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1. The above information was obtained from a review of the files of the FBI, New York Office, and the files of the FBI, New York Office, and the files of the FBI, New York Office.

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of Nevada:

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

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*add*  
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

GENERAL LIBRARY

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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— *Chlorophyll *a** (mg/g dry weight) =  $\frac{12.7}{1000} \times \text{OD}_{680} \times \frac{1}{\text{volume}}$

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher for the 10 trials condition than for the 5 trials condition. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, adds to the journal's prestige and makes it a must-read for all psychologists.

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April 28, 1944

# NUMBER OF 100 WATTS FALLING OFF; TIME SALES INCREASE

A survey just made by the Federal Communications Commission reveals that during the year 1943 there were 39 standard broadcast stations operating with 100 watt power compared with 152 stations operating with this power and 3 stations operating with 50 watt power during the year 1938. Five of the 39 are non-commercial stations. These stations were located as follows:

| Location           | Number of stations |      | Location             | Number of Stations |          |
|--------------------|--------------------|------|----------------------|--------------------|----------|
|                    | 1938               | 1943 |                      | 1938               | 1943     |
| Alabama            | 4                  | 1    | Nebraska             | 1                  | 0        |
| Alaska             | 1                  | 0    | New Hampshire        | 1                  | 0        |
| Arizona            | 1                  | 0    | New Jersey           | 2                  | 0        |
| Arkansas           | 5                  | 0    | New Mexico           | 4                  | 3        |
| California         | 12                 | 4    | New York <u>1/</u>   | 8                  | 2        |
| Colorado           | 5                  | 1    | North Carolina       | 5                  | 0        |
| Connecticut        | 3                  | 0    | North Dakota         | 2                  | 0        |
| Delaware           | 1                  | 0    | Ohio                 | 5                  | 0        |
| Dist. of Columbia  | 1                  | 0    | Oklahoma             | 6                  | 1        |
| Florida            | 4                  | 0    | Oregon               | 5                  | 2        |
| Georgia            | 3                  | 1    | Pennsylvania         | 10                 | 4        |
| Illinois           | 8                  | 2    | Puerto Rico          | 1                  | 0        |
| Indiana            | 4                  | 1    | South Carolina       | 2                  | 0        |
| Iowa               | 3                  | 1    | South Dakota         | 4                  | 1        |
| Kansas             | 5                  | 2    | Tennessee            | 2                  | 0        |
| Louisiana          | 3                  | 0    | Texas                | 8                  | 5        |
| Maine              | 2                  | 2    | Utah                 | 2                  | 1        |
| Michigan <u>1/</u> | 5                  | 0    | Vermont              | 1                  | 0        |
| Minnesota          | 2                  | 0    | Virginia             | 2                  | 1        |
| Mississippi        | 2                  | 0    | Washington <u>1/</u> | 6                  | 0        |
| Missouri           | 2                  | 0    | West Virginia        | 2                  | 1        |
| Montana            | 1                  | 1    | Wisconsin            | <u>4</u>           | <u>0</u> |
| Total              |                    |      |                      | 155                | 39       |

1/ Includes one 50-watt station.

This is a decrease of 76% in the number of stations operating with this power at the end of 1943 compared with the number operating with power of 50 to 100 watts at the close of 1938.

Thirty-four of the 39 stations were licensed prior to 1938, 5 of which are non-commercial.

Twenty-nine of these stations have filed revenue reports for the year ended December 31, 1943, reporting net time sales





amounting to \$861,000, and the same stations reported \$708,000 for the year 1942, an increase of 21.5%.

Eight of the 29 commercial stations showed a decrease in net time sales and the remaining 21 showed increases ranging from \$22 to \$60,934, and may be grouped as follows:

|   |
|---|
| 8 stations reporting decreases of \$3 to \$5,091          |
| 5 stations reporting increases of \$22 to \$1,000         |
| 8 stations reporting increases of \$1,000 to \$5,000      |
| 5 stations reporting increases of \$5,000 to \$10,000     |
| <u>3</u> stations reporting increases of \$10,000 or more |

29 total stations

Twelve of the 34 commercial stations serve as outlets for the major networks as follows:

|          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| Blue     | 1 station         |
| Columbia | 2 stations        |
| Mutual   | 7 stations        |
| National | <u>2</u> stations |

Total 12 stations

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#### WOULD PUT CONGRESS ON THE AIR

A resolution was received by Representative Will Rogers, Jr. (D), of California, passed by the Santa Monica Bay District Central Labor Council which urged the enactment of necessary measures to establish a nationwide broadcast of the proceedings of Congress.

The arguments advanced in favor of the resolution were:

"The affairs of Congress and of Government in general are vital to every citizen; and

"No present method exists to provide full information to the average citizen about the real happenings in our Congress; and

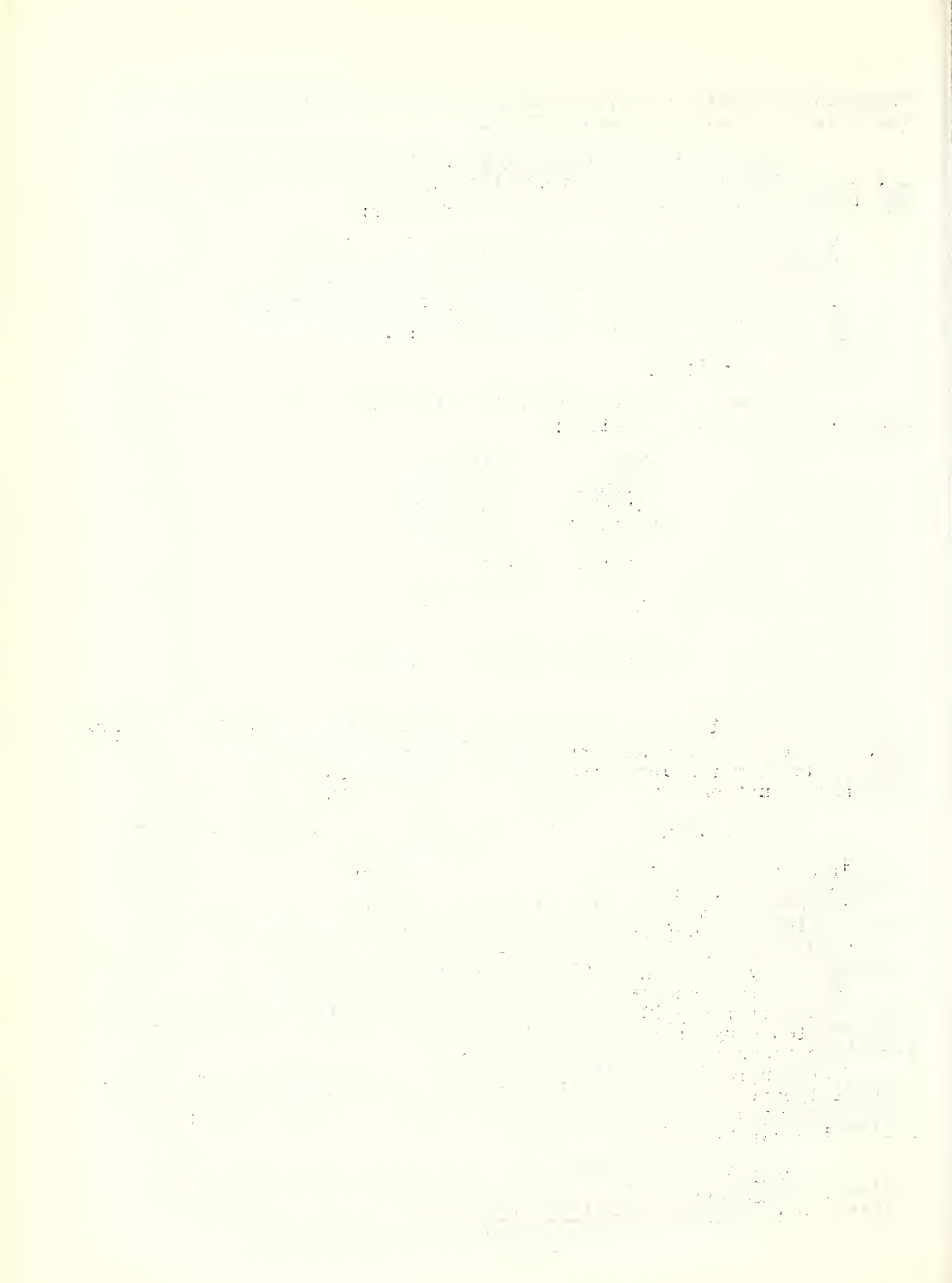
"Radio is the simplest and most effective medium for communicating with every American in every part of the country; and

"New Zealand adopted a program of short-wave broadcasts of the proceedings of its parliament, and has successfully demonstrated that full knowledge by citizens of the affairs of government stimulates and strengthens the democratic system; and

"Our Congress could lease radio time from one or more networks, several important and powerful stations, or broadcast by short wave all important debates, excepting such matters as might jeopardize national security during this war.

Copies of the resolution were sent to Vice President Wallace, to members of Congress and Representative Rogers had it printed in the Congressional Record.

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# McKELLAR ABUSE RAISES QUESTION OF COMMENTATORS' RIGHTS

There has been a growing demand from Capitol Hill for the right of a member of Congress to reply in a commentator's time to an attack made over the radio. The abuse heaped upon Commentator Drew Pearson by Senator McKellar (D), of Tennessee last Tuesday, the like of which this writer has never heard in Washington from Roosevelt to Roosevelt, however, raises the question as to what the commentator's rights are when he is so viciously assailed.

Senator McKellar, as is invariably the case in such exchanges, spoke in the Senate where the sky is the limit.

Senator McKellar worked himself up to such a pitch abusing Drew Pearson that it became laughable. In fact laughter frequently punctuated the debate (See Congressional Record April 25, pp. 3751-56).

Denying an allegation made by Mr. Pearson that he had drawn a knife on a Senator in a row on the Senate floor, also that he had numerous members of his family on the Government payroll, and that he was stronger in regard to patronage than any other Senator, Senator McKellar began what was captioned in the Congressional Record as a "personal statement about a lying human skunk". That was only the beginning. Among the other references were "ignorant, blundering, lying ass who makes a living by jumping on Senators and other public men", "ignorant liar, a pusillanimous liar, a peewee liar, even if he is a paid liar", a revolving liar", and "it is remarkable when a man is a liar, a natural-born liar, a day-and-night liar - it's remarkable how he can lie."

As to his ever pulling a knife on a Senator, Mr. McKellar said that statement is "a willful, deliberate, malicious, dishonest, intensely cowardly, low, degrading, filthy lie." And, of course, Senator McKellar is protected from any legal comebacks. Mr. Pearson in a reply either over the radio or in his newspaper columns would be restricted by the libel laws. It is the old story of a Congressman being able to say what he wants to say and the radio commentator and newspaper writer being personally accountable and therefore having to watch his step. The Congressman, as always, doesn't have to be hampered by facts and can make any charge he pleases and get away with it.

Also Mr. Pearson was subjected to further attacks in another quarter in connection with the censorship investigation that was prompted by the airing of excerpts from the private correspondence of Miss Vivien Kellems, Connecticut businesswoman, with a German engineer in Argentina. Pearson read them on his radio program and Representative Coffee (D), of Washington, spread them in the Congressional Record.

In connection with this, Senator Reed (R), of Kansas, said "We're going to hear some plain and fancy lying and I may ask the Committee to get a lie detector."

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the year. This part is divided into two sections: (a) a summary of the work done during the year, and (b) a detailed account of the work done during the year.

3. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. This part is divided into two sections: (a) a summary of the work done during the year, and (b) a detailed account of the work done during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. This part is divided into two sections: (a) a summary of the work done during the year, and (b) a detailed account of the work done during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. This part is divided into two sections: (a) a summary of the work done during the year, and (b) a detailed account of the work done during the year.



Walter Winchell came back into the Capitol Hill picture when Representative Rankin (D), of Mississippi, blocked an attempt by Representative Martin J. Kennedy (D), of New York, to insert in the Congressional Record Winchell's April 2 radio reply to Chairman Martin Dies (D), of Texas. Mr. Kennedy sought to place Winchell's reply and a speech by New York State Democratic Chairman James A. Farley in the Record but Rankin protested that Mr. Farley would not be accorded proper treatment by having his speech linked with a Winchell "scavenger broadcast".

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#### CBS TO SCRAP TELEVISION INVESTMENT TO KEEP UP-TO-DATE

At a luncheon given by the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York Thursday, Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President, declared that CBS will support post-war television improvements at a cost of scrapping its pre-war investment and advocated earliest possible support of known opportunities for improvement in television, at the same time acknowledging that such a stand will create problems which Government, manufacturer, broadcaster and the public must face. "But", the announcement stated, "we see even more clearly the serious predicament which delay would create."

To facilitate an early FCC decision in favor of the higher frequencies required for improved television, a report made by Mr. Kesten urges immediate concentration of effort by all television laboratories to complete experiments on which "CBS knows that 80 percent, perhaps 90 percent has already been done - and has been tested in the crucible of war."

When experiments have proved the feasibility of better and larger pictures - including full color - the way would be cleared for the immediate production of improved sets. This would avert the danger of sudden worthlessness and huge public loss which might follow a continuance of present pre-war standards in post-war sets. The report states that only 7,000 homes now possess these pre-war standard sets.

"If new television standards are inevitable (CBS believes they are)", says the report, "then the quicker they come, the better for the manufacturer."

"For pre-war sets can never receive pictures broadcast on higher frequencies and wider channels."

"The public has invested perhaps \$2,000,000 to date in television sets. But by the time the first million sets are sold, the public investment in receivers alone will probably top \$200,000,000 - a hundred times as great as it is now. Manufacturers and broadcasters have probably invested \$20,000,000. But before the first 100 broadcasters have completed their first two years of television broadcasting, their investment will probably represent another \$50,000,000."

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DO hereby certify that  
[Name] is a citizen of the United States  
and that he is entitled to the  
benefits of the [Act]  
passed on the [Date]  
and that he is entitled to the  
benefits of the [Act]  
passed on the [Date]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

has caused this certificate to be signed by him  
and the seal of the Department of the Interior  
to be hereunto affixed in testimony whereof  
he has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the  
Department of the Interior at Washington, D.C.  
this [Date] day of [Month], 19[Year]

By [Name]  
Secretary of the Interior

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior  
at Washington, D.C. this [Date] day of [Month], 19[Year]

By [Name]  
Secretary of the Interior

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior  
at Washington, D.C. this [Date] day of [Month], 19[Year]

By [Name]  
Secretary of the Interior

4/28/44

"Thus the total investment to date in television on the old standards is trivial compared with the billions of dollars which must go into television in the next ten years, if it achieves its full potential.

"Delay, itself, may prove decisive. If sets are sold for four or five years on pre-war standards - a later change to higher standards might go by default, for fear of jeopardizing too large a public investment. And American homes might be indefinitely deprived of brilliant, detailed television pictures.

"If on the other hand the interval is shortened to the utmost by a concert of purpose and effort between Government and industry, if pictures on the new and higher standards can be demonstrated in a year, if receiving sets can roll off the line in another year, then the public should be told and told fully.

"Under such plan, present broadcasters could continue broadcasting on the low standards until the high standards are ready. They could close down the old transmitters when they open up the new. Families which can afford receiving sets which may be useless in a year or two could be encouraged to buy, with full knowledge of the probable impending change.

"This is the hard road for present television broadcasters, but the road of good faith with the public. To broadcasters, it may mean millions of dollars of interim broadcasting to provide continued program service to a handful of pre-war sets. It also means scrapping several million dollars worth of transmitter and studio equipment.

"But to manufacturers, such frankness should pay handsome dividends. The higher standards, once achieved, should compress into three or four years set-buying which might otherwise lag over five to ten years."

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C-O-R-R-E-C-T-I-O-N

It was incorrectly stated in the article in our last release, April 25th, "Washington Post" To Have Station In National Capital" that the power of WRC, NBC station in Washington was only 1,000 watts. It is 5,000 watts, and Carleton D. Smith, WRC's alert General Manager, informs us "has the best coverage in the city."

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1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the problem and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. It includes a discussion of the experimental design, the data collection procedures, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes a discussion of the findings, a comparison of the results with previous research, and a conclusion about the significance of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the implications of the study. It includes a discussion of the limitations of the study, the strengths of the findings, and the potential for future research.

5. The fifth part of the report is a summary of the study. It includes a brief overview of the main findings and a final conclusion about the significance of the study.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. It includes a list of all the sources used in the study, including books, articles, and other documents.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix. It includes a list of all the data collected during the study, as well as any other information that may be useful for understanding the results.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of figures. It includes a list of all the figures used in the study, including graphs, tables, and other visual aids.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of tables. It includes a list of all the tables used in the study, including data tables, summary tables, and other tables.



## GENE PULLIAM OF WIRE BUYS INDIANAPOLIS STAR

Another radio-newspaper tie-up was the purchase of the Indianapolis Star and the Muncie Star by Eugene C. Pulliam, well-known Indiana broadcaster and publisher. Mr. Pulliam is the President of Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., owners of Station WIRE, Vincennes Sun-Commercial and Station WAOV, Huntington Herald-Press and the Lebanon Reporter.

The Indianapolis Star, the only morning newspaper in Indiana's capital, has statewide prestige and importance in that part of the country.

Ben F. Lawrence, editor and publisher of the Indianapolis Star and the Muncie Star, and Walter Brewer, co-trustee with Mr. Lawrence of the estate of John C. Shaffer of Chicago, owner and publisher of the papers prior to his death a few months ago, said the sale was made "to meet a tax situation in the settlement" of the Shaffer estate.

Mr. Pulliam was born in Grant County, Kansas, in 1889, and began newspaper work on the Kansas City Star and afterwards was editor of the Atchison (Kans.) Champion and Franklin (Ind.) Reporter. He is President of Central Newspapers, Inc., and Network Affiliates.

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## PETRILLO SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON FOR WJJD-KSTP SHOWDOWN

Coming at a time when the Montgomery Ward case in Chicago is the country's biggest domestic topic of discussion, much significance is attached to the War Labor Board's directing James C. Petrillo, president, and officials of locals of the American Federation of Musicians in Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul to appear before the WLB in Washington Monday afternoon (May 1st) to show cause why penalties should not be visited upon them for refusing to call off strikes of musicians at Stations WJJD in Chicago and KSTP in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Telegrams sent by the Labor Board to the Chicago local on April 21 and to the Minneapolis local on April 24 and to Mr. Petrillo as well have been ignored, according to the Board.

The union officials had been ordered to terminate the strikes at once in accordance with the "no strike" pledge made by organized labor after Pearl Harbor.

Comparing the Montgomery Ward strike to those called by Petrillo in Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul, the question has been raised as to why WLB if it is trying to play fair hasn't cracked down on Mr. Petrillo long ago as it so spectacularly did on Montgomery Ward.

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Bringing this question to the attention of officials high and low in the Capital and to members of Congress and numerous others who regularly read the paper, the Washington Evening Star said editorially in comparing the Montgomery War and radio station cases:

"If there was a disposition for the government through the War Labor Board to apply its policy of firmness equally in all cases there would be small reason for concern. But it is not applied equally. The Government has shown, and properly so, that it will not tolerate defiance from employers, and that it is prepared to use the necessary force to suppress it. When it is confronted with comparable defiance from unions, however, its determination to assert authority evaporates and disappears.

"The record in this respect is too well known to require recitation. But it may be pointed out that at this moment the Government is confronted with a defiant strike of musicians under the leadership of James C. Petrillo for the unwarlike purpose of compelling a radio station to hire employees that it does not need. The WLB has said that the strike is contrary to national policy and has demanded that it be called off. Yet it has not been called off, and nothing is being done about it.

"It is this two-sided aspect of the Government's approach to labor difficulties - entirely aside from the legalities of the Government's action - which tends to qualify public indorsement of what has been done with respect to Montgomery Ward."

The New York Times had this to say:

"The War Labor Board has telegraphed to the leaders of a Minneapolis local of Mr. Petrillo's musicians' union that the strike at radio station KSTP 'must be terminated immediately'. 'This strike is contrary to the national policy', says the Board, 'and is in violation of the no-strike pledge of your organization.' William Green, President of the A. F. of L., has also condemned the strike. The strike is for the least defensible of all reasons. In a time of national labor shortage its aim is to force the employment of men that are not needed.

"But the strike is on and Mr. Petrillo is not accustomed to defeats. After all, he is only acting under the powers conferred upon him by Congress. Under those powers he can force practically every musician in the country into his union. He can boycott any musician or the employer of any musician who refuses to join. Mr. Petrillo's powers to force the employment of unneeded men in wartime are securely protected by Federal laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

In the meantime it was reported from Chicago that at WJJD, five office girls in their spare time are doing the work of the 10 platter turners out on strike, the same duties Petrillo wants 20 men to do.

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## ABSIE U.S. STATION SOON TO BE HEARD FROM BRITAIN

A battery of transmitters known as the American Broadcasting Station in Europe will go on the air for the first time at 1:30 P.M., EWT, Sunday, April 30, broadcasting direct from Great Britain to the countries across the English Channel and the North Sea, the Office of War Information announced on Wednesday. At present, all Voice of America broadcasts from Britain are programs originating in OWI's studios in New York and relayed to Europe by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Sunday's broadcast will include transmission in the languages of France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, and Germany, in addition to English which is the secondary language of many Europeans.

The American Broadcasting Station in Europe will be programmed and operated at its own studios by the Overseas Branch of OWI

Programs on ABSIE (American Broadcasting Station in Europe) will be carried on both medium and shortwave. American broadcasts originating in Europe will total eight and one-quarter hours daily. Six and three-quarters hours will be devoted to OWI programs and one and one-half hours to programs prepared by BBC for OWI broadcast.

Inauguration of this broadcasting service culminates plans and arrangements begun about two years ago by Robert E. Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Branch of OWI, and representatives of the British Government and the BBC, with whose operations those of ABSIE are coordinated.

Simultaneously with the inauguration of the new American station, the number of Voice of America broadcasts relayed to continental Europe by BBC transmitters will be increased. In recent months Voice of America programs originating in OWI's New York studios and relayed to the continent by BBC have numbered 107 weekly. On April 23, 64 more OWI relays were added to the BBC schedule bringing the total to 171. The addition of 42 more relay programs via BBC on April 30 will increase to a total of 213 the number of Voice of America broadcasts over BBC facilities.

Mr. Sherwood, who is now in England, reports:

"The installation of a new American broadcasting station would have been impossible had we not received wholehearted cooperation from BBC right down the line.

"Within a month after Pearl Harbor, BBC had arranged to give time on its European transmission for the relay of American programs originated by OWI in New York. That time has been steadily increased until it has now reached the impressive total of nearly eight hours daily.

"BBC programs will be carried on the new American transmitters which will also be used during many hours of the day to supplement the powerful BBC broadcasting facilities. Thus broadcasting to Europe becomes one more joint Allied operation in support of our joint military operations.

"All of us in OWI have ample reason to know and appreciate what a superb job BBC has done in helping keep alive the fire of hope in the darkness of the past few years in German occupied Europe."

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1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 10 million people of Mexican descent in the United States, and this number is expected to increase significantly in the future.

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## FCC COMMISSIONER DURR TO ADDRESS OHIO RADIO INSTITUTE

FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr will attend and address the Institute for Education by Radio convention at Columbus, Ohio, May 5-8. On May 9th, Commissioner Durr will speak at a meeting of the Radio Council of Greater Cleveland.

Chairman James L. Fly, still away on vacation, has been invited to participate in the "freedom of speech" debate at Columbus but as yet has not given a definite reply.

An idea of the importance of the Columbus gathering is the increasing size of the delegations the networks are sending to attend. The Columbia Broadcasting System will have something like 25 people there, including a group from New York, among whom will be William C. Ackerman, Reference Department Director, and representatives of CBS stations WBBM, Chicago, WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul, WEEL, Boston, WTOP, Washington, KMOX, St. Louis, and KNX, Los Angeles.

The Mutual Broadcasting System will likewise have about 25 people at Columbus and no doubt NBC and the Blue Network will be equally well represented.

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## 27 D.C. HOTELS ASK STAY OF PHONE CHARGE ORDER

Counsel for 27 Washington hotels yesterday (Thursday) asked for a stay of the injunction granted to the Federal Communications Commission earlier in the day which would prohibit collection of surcharges by the hotels on long distance telephone calls.

Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue granted the injunction following a two-day hearing on the FCC suit, naming the 27 hotels, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as defendants, which was filed in February.

Joseph C. McGarraghy, attorney for the hotels, said he did not know what the hotels intended to do about the extra charges in the time intervening between the decision, and the effective date of the court order, which has not yet been set.

At the time of his oral decision, Justice O'Donoghue reserved judgment on the injunction asked against the telephone companies, indicating that the hotels are considered subscribers, and that the decision on the suit against the companies would hinge on the observance by the hotels of the injunction, once it becomes effective. The justice said he would rule on the application for the stay asked by the hotels at the time when the injunction is formally entered.



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Witnesses for the hotels and the A. T. & T. testified at Thursday's session. Thomas E. Carson, President of Washington Properties, Inc., owners of Wardman Park Hotel and the Carlton, said the accounts of his corporation showed a net loss in telephone revenue during 1943. This loss, he said, resulted when guests, formerly accustomed to paying hotel charges for long distance telephone service to out-of-town home offices, began reversing the charges.

Appearing for the A. T. & T., John J. Hanselman, rate engineer for the company, said A. T. & T. had never approved collection by the hotels of the surcharge on long-distance tolls.

Final arguments for the FCC were presented by Assistant General Counsel Harry M. Plotkin, who said he would confer with defense attorneys Spencer Gordon (representing the C. & P. Telephone Co.), T. Brook Price (for the A. T. & T. Co.), and Mr. McGarraghy, following which findings of fact, conclusions of law, and a decree would be submitted to the court for its adoption.

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#### WPB MODIFICATIONS FOR RADIO REPAIRMEN

Recent modifications of the War Production Board regulation CMP-9A were pointed out by Radio and Radar Division representatives at a meeting of the Electronic Distributors Industry Advisory Committee, WPB reported today (Friday). The amended regulation provides that a repairman may not use the AA-3 rating assigned by CMP-9A to buy certain electronic equipment items. These items are made available to repairmen and retailers on a pro-rata basis without the use of ratings, and a repairman does not need a rating to get his fair share, WPB representatives said. The pro-rated radio repair items are capacitors, microphones and loudspeakers, resistors, transformers and tubes.

Shipments of radio receiving tubes to civilian channels in the first quarter of 1944, when production of civilian tubes was scheduled for the first time, totalled more than 4,000,000 the Committee was told by WPB officials. This was slightly under scheduled civilian tube production for the quarter, but second quarter shipments probably will be higher as the result of carry-overs of tubes, WPB representatives indicated. Civilian tube production in the first quarter of 1944 approximately equalled the output for civilians in the last quarter of 1943. However, the 1944 production schedule stressed the critical or "hard-to-get" tubes.

An official of the Office of Price Administration discussed with the Committee members a proposed new schedule of list prices for tubes for wholesalers and retailers.

Committee members were of the opinion that methods by which distributors have been allocating tubes to dealers have permitted all dealers to obtain their fair share.

The desirability of a "code of ethics" for the guidance of all electronics distributors was discussed at the meeting and a Task Committee will be appointed to draft a suggested code.

The next meeting of the Electronic Distributors Industry Advisory Committee is scheduled for June 22.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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A resolution (S. Res. 285) was introduced by Senator Downey (D), of California, "to make a full and complete investigation with respect to the present state of telegraph service with a view to determining its adequacy for the war effort and the reasons why the telegraph company petitioned the Board of War Communications for permission to add additional unnecessary strains upon our domestic telegraph system."

Harold M. Winters has been named Manager of a newly-created sales region for the RCA Viceot Division of the Radio Corporation of America, covering the Eastern Central States, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. The boundaries of the new region will include Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia and the western portion of Pennsylvania.

Top honors in the Raymond F. Clapper safety contest, conducted during March in shipyards building Liberty ships for the honor of having the name of the late newspaper man and radio commentator assigned to a hull, were won by the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Company, Jacksonville, Florida, the Maritime Commission has announced.

The date for launching of the RAYMOND F. CLAPPER will be announced by the St. Johns yard later. Mrs. Raymond F. Clapper will sponsor the ship.

Columbia's Network of the Americas (Cadena de las Americas) reaches a total of 102 affiliates throughout Latin America with the addition of three new stations. They are HCBI and HCBS, longwave and short-wave transmitters, respectively, of Radio Bolivar, Quito, Ecuador, and Radio Sucre in Cumana, Venezuela.

The Network of the Americas began full time operations on May 19, 1942, with 76 affiliates. Since that time, an uninterrupted daily schedule has been beamed to the audiences of Latin America through the powerful shortwave transmitters of CBS.

A sharp reduction in press rates on radiotelegraph traffic between the United States and Australia, effective May 1, which is expected to result almost immediately in a much greater exchange of news and information between the two countries, was announced by William A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

Worked out by RCAC in collaboration with the Amalgamated Wireless Company, Ltd., of Australia, the reductions are: Between New York and Australia, from 14½ cents a word to 9 cents; Between San Francisco and Australia, from 12 cents a word to 5 cents.

Congratulations on their 64 percent increase in production of airborne electronic equipment during March, have been received by the men and women of Philco Corporation from Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, U.S. Navy. "The manner in which your organization increased its production of airborne electronic equipment by 64 per cent during March merits the highest commendation of the Bureau of Ships", Admiral Cochrane said by telegram.

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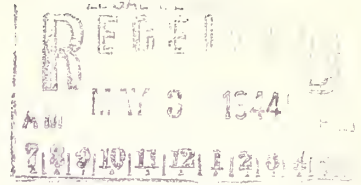


# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*LA 17c*



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No. 1624

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May 2, 1944

## CBS TELEVISION STAND STIRS UP A HORNET'S NEST

As had been expected, the announcement of the new Columbia Broadcasting System television policy at a specially staged "Television luncheon" in New York last week, stirred up somewhat of a hornet's nest in the industry. Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President, had declared that CBS was willing, if necessary, to scrap its entire investment up-to-date in television in order to start all over again after the war and give the public the advantage of all the things that had happened during that time.

This got an immediate rise out of the Board of Directors of the Television Broadcasters' Association, who replied:

"The public statement on television, issued by the Columbia Broadcasting System, is contrary to the carefully considered recommendations of engineers of the industry comprising the television panel of the Radio Technical Planning Board.

"The CBS statement deals in the realm of speculation and is not based on experience or sound technical principles. It is a reflection upon the competency and integrity of television engineers who have carefully considered all these matters. It is our considered opinion that the present standards, based on sound engineering judgment, provide an excellent basis for commercial television in the post-war era.

"The present television receivers in the hands of the public, manufactured five years ago, do not take full advantage of the quality of the picture which the present standards provide. The public will be agreeably surprised at the picture quality which the post-war receivers will provide, based on present transmission standards.

"The present-day television system is capable of reproducing pictures of equivalent or better quality than 16-millimeter home movies. Television receivers will be available in the post-war period to fully utilize the potential quality of the present transmission system."

Members of the Television Broadcasters' Association include:

The National Broadcasting Company, General Electric Company, Philco Television and Radio Company, the Hughes Productions, television representative of Howard Hughes, Earle C. Anthony of Los Angeles, Television Products, Division of Paramount Pictures, the Don Lee System of the West Coast, and the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories of New York.

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The New York Times entered the controversy saying that the radio industry is not yet ready to adopt the proposal that has been made by CBS and until it is ready television should be widely introduced at the highest level possible. The Times editorial read, in part:

"With an eye on the post-war market the Columbia Broadcasting System advises the radio industry to abandon present television frequencies of 50-84 megacycles for wider bands above 200 megacycles. Translated into ordinary language, this means better television images than we have ever had. But has television engineering developed so far that such a revolutionary change is possible? The Columbia Broadcasting System apparently thinks it has, but radio engineers as a whole think otherwise.

"Broadcasting, whether of sound or light-images, has always been confronted with the problem of rapid technical change. The industry decided wisely, in view of the record, that as soon as transmitters and receivers had reached a point where they could satisfy a public demand, nothing was to be gained by waiting for something better which was not in sight. The television sets made according to present specifications should be good for at least five years unless the Federal Communications Commission reverses its policy of confining image-transmission to the existing channels. Moreover, there remains the fact, established by experiment, that though the detail and quality of television images could be improved at higher frequencies, there is a practical limit beyond which it is inadvisable to go for psychological reasons. In other words, as detail and quality are refined, a point is reached where the eye is unable to detect any further improvement.

"When the higher frequencies advocated by the Columbia Broadcasting System are used, more troubles than advantages are encountered. The waves resemble those of light more and more, so that we have reflections that create disturbing 'ghosts' on the screen. No doubt research will ultimately lay these ghosts. Why wait until the ghosts and other difficulties are laid if we have something that is acceptable? The phonograph industry did not wait for better methods of recording and reproducing sound when Edison's first crude cylinder records appeared."

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WPB URGES THAT ELECTRONIC PROGRAM BE KEPT AT PEAK

The importance of keeping the expanded military electronics program at its highest production level throughout 1944 was stressed yesterday (Monday) in a letter to all manufacturers of electronic equipment and component parts suppliers from L. R. Boulware, Operations Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, the text of which follows:

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"As you perhaps know, the Army-Navy Electronics Production Agency is being dissolved and will not be active after May 15, 1944. The functions previously exercised by that Agency will in general be absorbed and carried on by the Army, the Navy and the War Production Board according to the normal sphere of action of each.

"These organizational changes do not in any way change the rules of General Limitation Order L-183-a nor do they weaken the force and importance of the Precedence List as the basic schedule for the military electronics program. We feel that this should be made clear so that there will be no misunderstanding, and no thought on the part of any of you that because ANEPA is being discontinued the Precedence List schedules and the requirements of Order L-183-a may be disregarded.

"You should observe particularly the requirement in Order L-183a that purchase orders must be identified with the Precedence List designations and schedules applicable to them. It is increasingly important that this identifying Precedence List information appear on purchase orders for purposes of expediting and scheduling. The provisions of paragraph (b) (4) of Order L-183-a must be observed.

"Expediting for Signal Corps procurements will be carried on through Production Field Offices established by the Signal Corps. Expediting for Navy equipment contracts will be handled by the Offices of Inspectors of Naval Material. It is expected that both the Army and the Navy will advise their prime contractors in more detail as to these new organizational arrangements.

"The Radio and Radar Division of War Production Board is substantially increasing the staff of Radio and Radar Specialists working in the field under the Regional Offices. Each of these field Specialists will have assigned responsibility for a specific component plant or plants. These field men of the War Production Board are thoroughly familiar with the radio and radar program. Many of the new men were formerly with ANEPA. They will assist the Services and the industry in every way possible in all expediting and scheduling problems. It is expected that they will be called upon freely when other means of expediting have failed. Problems of special priorities and expediting assistance requiring such actions as AAA's or directives, will be handled substantially as in the past -- with the Army or Navy expeditor and the appropriate War Production Board field representative preparing the case for submission to the Radio and Radar Division through a joint Army-Navy Review Group.

"The importance of the military electronics program and the size of the job now with your industry cannot be over-emphasized. The primary purpose of this letter is to impress upon you that these organizational changes in no way indicate that production needs have leveled off in this area. This program demands still greater production than in the past, and there must be no slackening of your efforts

"We are confident that you will find the new expediting arrangements in this field in every way workable. Your own expediting efforts must be increased and at the same time you may expect and will receive assistance from the Service expeditors and the Radio and Radar Specialists who work with you. In turn we will expect your fullest cooperation with them."

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the study. The next step is to design the study. This involves determining the methods to be used and the data to be collected. The third step is to collect the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fourth step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fifth step is to interpret the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The sixth step is to write the report. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The seventh step is to present the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The eighth step is to discuss the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The ninth step is to conclude the study. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The tenth step is to publish the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to collect data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to interpret the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to report the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 10 million people of Mexican descent in the United States, and this number is expected to increase significantly in the future.

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## HOOSIER BOB PEARE NEW GE V-P IN CHARGE OF BROADCASTING

The fact that Robert S. Peare, Manager of Broadcasting and Publicity for the General Electric Company since 1940, and Chairman of the Company's General Advertising Committee, hails from Indiana and looks like Wendell Willkie, didn't prevent him from being elected a General Electric Vice-President last week.

In his new position, Mr. Peare will direct the company's advertising, broadcasting, and general publicity activities as a member of the president's staff.

A native of Bellmore, Indiana, Mr. Peare began his service with General Electric in its accounting department in August, 1922, following his graduation from the University of Michigan. In 1926 he was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Maqua Company in Schenectady, and three years later became its General Manager. In 1934 he was elected President, a post he continues to hold, and in 1940 was named G-E Publicity Manager.

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## SYLVANIA'S NET INCOME CLIMBS TO \$1,567,936

The volume of sales of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., last year was the highest in the company's history, amounting to \$60,473,821, against \$32,338,870 in 1942, an increase of 87 per cent, according to the annual report to stockholders, released by Walter E. Poor, President.

Net income for 1943, after taxes and charges, was \$1,567,936, which was equal, after preferred dividends to \$1.79 each on 854,474 common shares outstanding. This compares with a net income of \$1,057,760, or \$1.76 each on 514,368 shares outstanding, in 1942. The 1943 net is after provision of \$3,133,000 for renegotiation of Government contracts, subject to final approval.

The trend of the company's business in 1943, according to the report, followed the same general pattern as in 1942, with 85 per cent of its products going directly or indirectly to the Government or to war industries, and 15 per cent going to civilian use.

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"Proposed Wheeler-White bill to amend radio law is bogged down, probably won't be heard of again in this Congress", says the Washington (D.C), News. "One reason: industry can't agree on what it wants."

"Long hearings were held after first bill was introduced; measure was to be brought back in revised form. But weeks have passed, and there's no sign that it 's coming."

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## HARBORD REPORTS \$300,000,000 ORDERS; SARNOFF OVERSEAS

The Radio Corporation of America has developed for the armed forces more than 150 new electron tubes and approximately 300 types of apparatus not manufactured by any one before the war, Lieut. Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of RCA, disclosed today (Tuesday) at the 25th annual meeting of RCA stockholders in New York. He reported that unfilled orders for RCA products form a backlog of approximately \$300,000,000.

General Harbord, speaking for the Directors in the absence of Col. David Sarnoff, President of RCA, who is overseas on active duty with the Army of the United States, announced a gain in volume of production of the Company in the first quarter of 1944, but revealed that net profit, after Federal Income taxes, was \$2,401,000 - a decrease of \$194,000, or 7.5 per cent, compared with the same period last year.

Consolidated gross income of RCA during the first quarter of 1944, was reported to be \$78,809,000 compared with \$67,284,000 in the first quarter of last year, an increase of \$11,525,000 or 17 per cent. Net profit before taxes amounted to \$10,413,000, 16.5 per cent above the same period in 1943.

General Harbord said Federal Income taxes amounting to \$8,012,000 are provided for in the first quarter of this year. This represents an increase in taxes of \$1,671,000 or 26.3 per cent over the first quarter in 1943.

Earnings per Common share of stock before estimated Federal Income taxes for the first quarter in 1944 were 69.3 cents, while earnings per Common share after the taxes were 11.6 cents a share. Estimated Federal Income taxes were 57.7 cents per share. A year ago the first quarter earnings per Common share before Federal Income taxes were 58.6 cents per share, the taxes 45.7 cents per share, and after taxes were 12.9 cents per share.

Recalling to stockholders that RCA's production of vital radio, sound, and electronic equipment for the armed forces and the United Nations in 1943 exceeded by more than 100 percent that of 1942, General Harbord declared:

"Victory, while surely ahead, is not yet in sight. We, too, must be untiring in our efforts to defeat the enemy. It is for us to do our utmost on the production line, on the invisible lines of communications and on the home front - to work as never before to support the valiant efforts of our fighting men."

General Harbord said that RCA's scientists and those of other laboratories are given primary credit for decisive victory over the U-boats, and expressed the belief that "this epic of the sea and the triumph of science will be one of the great stories" for future generations. He remarked that while it now is possible only to mention the "magic term radar", radio is achieving "almost unbelievable"



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent English colony in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent English colony in Jamestown, Virginia.

The second part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The American Revolution was a decisive turning point in the history of the United States, leading to the birth of a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the early years of the new nation, the struggle for westward expansion, and the Civil War. The Civil War was a decisive turning point in the history of the United States, leading to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of a more unified nation.

The fourth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1865 to 1945. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the Great Depression. The United States emerged as a world power after World War II, and its influence on the world has been significant.

The fifth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Vietnam War, the Civil Rights Movement, and the space age. The United States has continued to play a major role in world affairs, and its influence on the world remains significant.

The sixth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the challenges of the 21st century, including climate change, terrorism, and global inequality. The United States has a responsibility to lead the world in addressing these challenges and creating a better future for all.

The seventh part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the future to the end of time. This period is characterized by the unknown, and the potential for both progress and disaster. The United States has a responsibility to prepare for the future and ensure the survival of the human race.

The eighth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the end of time to the beginning of time. This period is characterized by the unknown, and the potential for both progress and disaster. The United States has a responsibility to prepare for the future and ensure the survival of the human race.



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results in navigation and collision prevention and peacetime application of radar will contribute to the safety of all kinds of travel.

"In attaining our excellent record of wartime production and communication services", General Harbord asserted, "both management and workers have cooperated harmoniously and with constantly increasing efficiency. Labor-Management War Production Drive Committees, sponsored by the government, have been successful in operation."

The production achievements of RCA, it was pointed out, have been recognized by the Government in the award to RCA plants and Laboratories of six Army-Navy "E" flags, and eight stars, each representing an additional six months of continued excellence in accomplishment. These flags were on display at the meeting.

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#### ARMY TELEPRINTER CONSOLIDATION LIGHTENS RADIO BURDEN

Consolidation of teleprinter systems of all Army forces and technical services already has resulted in a saving of about \$1,500,000 a year, with completion of the integration plan still six months away.

Brigadier General Frank E. Stoner, Chief of the Army Communications Service of the Signal Corps, estimated that an additional \$3,000,000 will be saved annually in wire rentals and incidental expenses when the Army Command and Administrative Network is completed.

Economies in manpower, critical materials and both wire and radio circuits also have been achieved by the consolidation and by the introduction of semi-automatic equipment. Personnel requirements in the War Department Signal Center were reduced 44 per cent. In one major tributary station served by the Signal Center the personnel was reduced from 111 to 33 persons, with comparable savings at many other points.

The consolidation not only has effected the release of teletypewriters and telephone instruments, but the diversion of traffic within the continental United States from radio to the land line wire system also has released many frequencies for overseas transmission.

The network now consists of 16 major relay centers in the United States serving directly 349 installations throughout the country and connecting with nine major overseas theatres. So rapid is the process of consolidation that in the past two months one additional relay center and 61 installations have been connected in this country, and two additional overseas areas have been tapped. When completed, the project will consist of 28 relay centers in the United States, serving a total of 1,600 installations.

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# PETRILLO AGAIN LOSES; WJJD-KSTP STRIKES ORDERED ENDED

No troops were called out though plenty were only a block away participating in the funeral of Secretary Knox, but the War Labor Board in Washington yesterday (Monday), ignoring the Petrillo contentions that a musicians' strike against a broadcasting station had nothing to do with the war, ordered James C. Petrillo, President of the Musicians Union to end the strikes at WJJD in Chicago and KSTP in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

The War Labor Board unanimously ordered the Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul locals to direct their members to return to work immediately. Each case was referred to respective regional War Labor Boards in Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul for disposal.

Instructions in the Chicago case were that the date of the retroactivity of any wage adjustment ordered by the Board be the date of the expiration of the old contract, such retroactivity to be calculated by whatever method the regional board determined.

The instructions to Minneapolis-St. Paul were the same except in regard to restoring conditions of employment before stoppage and conditions as to broadcasting remote control programs before final disposition of the dispute.

Although Mr. Petrillo was directed to appear at the Washington hearing by the War Labor Board, along with the officials of the local unions involved, he was conspicuous by his absence. When this writer inquired at the WLB last Friday if the AFM president had acknowledged the summons, it was said that he had not. Asked if that wasn't unusual, the reply was: "No when we summon anybody we take it for granted he will be there."

If that is true, there must have been some disappointment because "Little Caesar" didn't show up. When this was reported at the press table, one of the newspaper correspondents exclaimed, "Call the soldiers!"

Joseph A. Padway, high powered general counsel of the American Federation of Labor, who is also the Musicians' Union attorney, appeared in Mr. Petrillo's behalf and assured the Board that by Mr. Petrillo's absence, no effort was made to "flout" its authority since Mr. Petrillo's assistant was present with full power to act.

In both disputes, Mr. Petrillo asked the stations to employ more musicians full time - in Chicago he asked that the number of full-time musicians be increased from 10 to 20, unless the station agreed to grant other requested concessions; in Minneapolis, he asked that the station agree to employ at least eight musicians for 22 hours a week at \$52.50 a week each. Spokesmen for the Minneapolis station explained that they now employed 19 musicians an average of six or seven hours a week and paid them \$32.50 each, the minimum for a 13-hour week.



1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside of your organization.

2. The [redacted] and the [redacted] have been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities.

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Mr. Padway acknowledged that the Chicago stoppage was "a good old-fashioned strike", but denied that the union was on strike in Minneapolis since the union was working for the same radio station at its St. Paul studios, although it was unwilling to work in the other twin city.

Mr. Padway appeared to be trying to walk in two directions at once when his suggestion that the musicians' union was not bound by the no-strike pledge was attacked by one of the Board's labor members and by a representative of the Chicago radio station.

Arthur F. Harre, Sales Manager of the Chicago station, read the Board a telegram Ralph Atlass, President of WJJD, had received from President William Green of the AFL, advising him that he regarded the Chicago strike as a violation of the Federation's no-strike pledge.

Van A. Bittner, labor member of WLP representing the CIO, chided Mr. Padway for his stand on the no-strike pledge. Mr. Padway then acknowledged that he would have taken a different stand "as an individual". In view of Mr. Green's stand, it was also apparent that Mr. Padway would have taken a different stand as General Counsel of the AFL.

The union objected to WJJD "piping" its programs to another station owned by Mr. Atlass, WIND, in Gary, Ind. Neither Mr. Atlass or Stanley Hubbard, head of KSTP, were present at the Capital hearing, evidently preferring, like Petrillo, to keep their powder dry for the big regional hearings.

An idea of the attention the cases are attracting in the East is that despite the fact that Petrillo himself was absent, the story of Monday's hearing was carried on the front page of the New York Times, which a few days before had had an editorial on it, and on the front page of all the Washington morning papers today (Tuesday) right along with the big Montgomery Ward stories.

Furthermore, the Washington Evening Star last Saturday (April 29) had a front page cartoon by Berryman, creator of the "Teddy Bear" and 1944 Pulitzer Prize winner. It was a copy of the now famous photograph of President Avery being carried out of Montgomery Ward. Standing there seriously watching the ejection was John L. Lewis (drawn as a very big man) and Petrillo (drawn as a very little man). Lewis is saying: "There, but for the grace of the United Mineworkers of America, the CIO, and the American Federation of Labor, goes John L. Lewis."

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## WPB CONCESSIONS TO ELECTRONIC EXPERIMENTERS

A person who gets materials with the priorities assistance given by Preference Rating Order P-43 may use the materials to make experimental electronic equipment for his own use, the War Production Board said last Friday. This ruling is contained in Interpretation 2 to Limitation Order L-265, governing electronic equipment.

The interpretation states that the restrictions of paragraph (b) (1) of Order L-265 on manufacture apply to persons only to the extent that they are "engaged in the manufacture of electronic equipment for transfer or commercial use".

A person who gets materials with the priorities assistance given by Order P-43 may use the materials to make experimental electronic equipment for his own use without regard to the restrictions of paragraph (b) (1) of Order L-265, the interpretation says. If he makes experimental electronic equipment for transfer or for commercial use, he must do so within the limits of paragraphs (b)(1) of the order. In all cases where he gets and uses materials with the priorities assistance of Order P-43, he must comply with all the provisions of that preference rating order, the interpretation adds.

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## DEEMS TAYLOR AGAIN NAMED PRESIDENT OF ASCAP

Deems Taylor, composer, conductor and music commentator, was reelected President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers last Thursday in New York.

Other officers elected by the ASCAP Board of Directors were: Gustave Schirmer and Oscar Hammerstein II, Vice-Presidents; George W. Meyer, Secretary; Max Dreyfus, Treasurer; J. J. Bregman, Assistant Secretary and Irving Caesar, Assistant Treasurer.

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Foreseeing FM and television dominating the cities, Drew Pearson writes:

"Of 109 applications for new broadcasting stations filed with the Federal Communications Commission this year, 66 were for frequency modulation stations, 25 for commercial television stations, and only 18 for new standard broadcasting stations. The industry has no doubt but that the broadcasting stations which most of us hear today will be a comparatively unimportant factor in postwar broadcasting. Their function will be mainly to service rural listeners, with the city dwellers tuning in frequency modulation and television broadcasts.

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## D. OF C. GROUP REPORTED SEEKING TO BUY RADIO STATION

Senator D. Worth Clark (D), of Idaho, was one member of a firm applying to the Federal Communications Commission yesterday (Monday) for permission to assume control of Radio Station KJBS, San Francisco, from Joseph Brunton & Sons Co.

FCC officials reported the consideration involved was \$200,000 for the stock, plus \$50,000.

Commission records showed that those seeking to acquire control of KJBS and the amounts involved include:

Senator Clark, 10 percent, \$20,000, and the following from Washington (D.C.): Mrs. Betty Bingham, wife of Attorney Herbert Bingham, 20 percent, \$40,000; William B. Dolph, Manager, Station WOL, 15 percent, \$30,000; Mrs. Dolph, 10 percent, \$30,000; Mrs. Helen S. Mark, President, WOL, 5 percent, \$10,000, and Mrs. Alice H. Lewis, wife of Commentator Fulton H. Lewis, Jr., 5 percent, \$10,000.

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## BOB HOPE LEADS 1943 PEABODY WINNERS

Bob Hope led the list of 1943 winners of the George Foster Peabody radio awards. Others were:

Outstanding reporting of the news - Edward R. Murrow, head of the Columbia Broadcasting System European news bureau.

Outstanding entertainment in drama - "Lux Radio Theatre", presented over the Columbia network by Cecil B. DeMille, and "An Open Letter to the American People", a single program about the Detroit race riots, broadcast last Summer by Columbia.

Outstanding entertainment in music - The Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir, broadcast from Station KSL over the CBS network.

Outstanding educational program - "America's Town Meeting of the Air", the forum presented by the Blue network.

Outstanding children's program - "Let's Pretend", broadcast by Columbia.

For outstanding community service by a local station, the committee cited KYA, San Francisco, for its program "Calling Long-shoremen", and for service by a regional station, KNX, Columbia's Los Angeles outlet, for "These Are Americans", a series dealing with the American-Mexican race situation in that city.

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Subject: James Earl Ray  
 Date: 11/1/77  
 Location: San Francisco, California  
 File: 100-443887  
 Page: 1

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 08-29-2017

"The American People," a classic program which has been broadcast by CBS since 1960.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, regarding the activities of the "Black Panther Party" (BPP) in the United States:

"and said, 'I'm not a Jew' -- because I'm not a Jew"

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Conserving manpower and critical materials, WABC as of yesterday, May 1st, deleted the hours between 2:00 and 5:00 A.M., Mondays through Saturdays, from its 24-hour broadcasting schedule; and the hours from 2:00 to 8:00 AM Sundays.

The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., of San Francisco, Cal. have filed an application with the FCC for permission to erect a commercial television in San Francisco for assignment on Channel No. 6

A reduction in the cost of sending full rate press messages to Australia from New York and San Francisco was announced by Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., who said:

"Effective May 1, the press rate to Australia has been reduced to nine (9) cents per word from New York, full rate, and to five (5) cents per word from San Francisco, full rate. The deferred rate from New York remains as before at seven and one-half (7½) cents per word."

Marking the first time the series of hour-long broadcasts of operettas and operas has left Chicago to originate a program, the Chicago Theater of the Air will be presented from the Municipal Auditorium of New Orleans on Saturday, May 6th. Because Victor Herbert's operetta "Naught Marietta" is set in the New Orleans of about 1750, it has been chosen by director Weber for presentation before the New Orleans public. Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune as usual will speak on the broadcast.

Harry Freeman Coulter, 57 years old, Controller of the Radio Marine Corporation of New York, subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, died Saturday at Orange Memorial Hospital, at Millburn, N. J. Mr. Coulter had been with the Radio Marine Corporation for twenty years.

A series of weekly quarter-hour talks on British television is being broadcast Saturdays at 5:30 P.M. (EWT) by BBC on its short-wave stations GVX, GSC and GRX. The programs may be heard at 11:93mc, 9:58 mc and 9:69 mc.

Two million match booklets, telling the story of KRNT's complete local news service, have just been released in the Des Moines and Middle Iowa territory served by the Cowles CBS station. Matches tie-in with other current news promotion on billboards, air-spots, and movie trailers.

More than 1000 editors and reporters of High School publications in New York City's five boroughs were the guests of NBC Press Department last Saturday to see an actual demonstration of news pick-ups by short-wave from key cities in war zones, and to view a film on Television produced for the Radio Corporation of America. The meeting was arranged by John McKay, Manager of the NBC Press Dept.

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JAN 10 1964  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

TO: DIRECTOR, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FROM: [illegible]  
SUBJECT: [illegible]

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
MAY 5 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1625



May 5, 1944.

## FLY BUTTS INTO TELEVISION ROW; REBUKES COMMISSIONER JETT

The boys are still fighting all over the lot about the Columbia Broadcasting System's declaration of its television policy. James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, defending CBS, attempted to belittle an editorial which appeared in the New York Times last Monday (see Page 2 in our May 2 issue). Furthermore, Mr. Fly took a crack at his new fellow-Commissioner E. K. Jett because of the latter's conflicting views on television.

Immediately following that, Paul W. Kesten, CBS Executive Vice-President, also taking issue with the Times editorial, wrote a column-length letter to the editor and the next day (Thursday), the Times banged back with another editorial. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Fly again went to the bat for CBS and announced that in the near future he would make a comprehensive statement of his individual views on the future of television standards.

Chairman Fly was quoted by Jack Gould in the New York Times as saying that he was "flabbergasted" by the Monday Times editorial.

"Mr. Fly declared that it was 'silly' for the editorial writer to invade a highly technical engineering field and 'go chasing ghosts' when the advantages of different frequency bands had not yet been thoroughly explored", Mr. Gould wrote.

"In noting that The Times editorial has 'helped perhaps to muddy the waters' regarding an understanding of the television controversy, Mr. Fly said that the same might also be said of E. K. Jett, newest member of the FCC and its former Chief Engineer. Mr. Jett had suggested that immediately after the war there might be two television systems - one under present standards and one under what he called 'vastly improved standards'."

Mr. Kesten's letter to the Editor of the Times read, in part:

"You were quite right in saying that 'translated into ordinary language' Columbia's proposal 'means better television images than we have ever had.' But from there on, please note these errors and the facts which correct them:

"Error - 'Radio engineers as a whole think otherwise' than CBS.

"Fact - More than 1,000 engineers are now working on advanced developments in wartime electronics. Most of these engineers have not expressed their opinions - are not, in fact, free to do so.





"Error - Your editorial compares new and higher standards for television broadcasting to the gradual improvement in sound recording, and states: 'The phonograph industry did not wait for better methods of recording and reproducing sound when Edison's first crude cylinder records appeared.'

"Fact - This parallel is no parallel. When music moved from the cylinder to the disk you could still play the cylinders on the old machine \* \* \* But, if television standards are lifted to new frequencies in order to produce far finer pictures, no set made for the old standards will receive them.

"Error - Your editorial speaks of the Radio Technical Planning Board, composed of industry and Government members, as though it had repudiated the CBS television proposal.

"Fact - The board has not reported. As your April 30 issue pointed out, any recommendation of the television panel will be subject to approval by other panels and by the Board itself.

"Error - Your editorial implies that Columbia urges the abandoning of set manufacture and set sales while the new standards are tested.

"Fact - Far from this, CBS urges that broadcasting (which sells sets) continue on the old standards until the new standards are tested and proved.

"Error - 'When the higher frequencies are used, more troubles than advantages are encountered.'

"Fact - This is an extraordinary judgment - expressed without qualification. CBS is not so bold. The essence of our position is not to prejudge but to find out - as quickly as it can humanly be done. We say a year of concentrated work by radio engineers will prove or disprove the soundness of the new standards."

Enough progress has been made in electronics during the war to make the "good enough" pictures of prewar vintage seem not good enough at all in terms of postwar possibilities", CBS asserted, according to an FCC statement. "If new television standards are inevitable (CBS believes they are) then the quicker they come, the better for the manufacturer", CBS declared.

Chairman Fly said Wednesday: "It has been my view that the highest developments which our television technicians are capable of producing should be made available to the public as soon as may be feasible, consistent with the over-all economic picture.

"At the same time it would be foolhardy to lock down future television service to the pre-war levels. Wartime research has been very productive.

"The public interest is paramount. American families should be given the benefit of the many technological improvements created in the laboratories in the stress of war. There should be

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no bottling up of such improvements by artificial restrictions for the sake of temporary profits. And there should be no locking of doors against current research and development. Time should be taken now in doing this job rather than in debating what the engineering standards would be if the Commission were to fix them today.

"The Commission is concerned with the orderly introduction of any new standards which may be deemed desirable. This it will do in ample time to clear the way for production when production is possible."

"I assume that the FCC will not take any official action changing television standards until the Radio Technical Planning Board completes its present researches and submits its recommendations. Engineers of the Commission have been working closely with the Board and with other interested agencies.

"I have every reason to believe that the broadcasting industry, the manufacturers and the public will maintain an attitude of cooperation, patience and understanding while these problems are being thrashed out.

"It should be remembered that public discussion of television developments in war laboratories is handicapped by the lack of specific information which is, of course, a closely-guarded military secret."

Strongly backing Commissioner Jett, who was formerly Chief Engineer of the FCC and heretofore highly praised by Mr. Fly for his technical knowledge, the most recent New York Times editorial said:

"The proposal of the Columbia Broadcasting System to clamp down in effect on the production of television sets after the war until the higher-frequency channels are explored, and means for making the most of them have been invented, has stirred up a controversy that ought to be settled now because of the economic and technical issues raised. James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, approves the proposal and rebukes his colleague, E. K. Jett, for advocating the orderly introduction of new sets and the Television Broadcasters' Association for wanting to 'freeze' television.

"Actually it seems to us that the Columbia System and Mr. Fly are the advocates of freezing. The television industry has never suggested anything but the production of acceptable television apparatus and has never opposed progress. Neither has this newspaper. The issue is simple. Is it better to wait possibly five and even ten years after the war for the finer images that some day will be transmitted and received in the higher-frequency channels or to produce in accordance with existing standards sets which will show some improvement over those now in use?

"What television needs is precisely the kind of orderly progress that Mr. Jett has suggested. In other words, it should

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and the results of the various projects.

The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and the results of the various projects.

The third part of the report deals with the administrative situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and the results of the various projects.

The fourth part of the report deals with the judicial situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and the results of the various projects.

The fifth part of the report deals with the educational situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and the results of the various projects.

The sixth part of the report deals with the health situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and the results of the various projects.

The seventh part of the report deals with the social situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and the results of the various projects.

The eighth part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and the results of the various projects.

The ninth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and the results of the various projects.



produce sets as at present, carry out its research program, and introduce new sets as rapidly as they receive approval. There will of necessity be a transition period in which dual standards will be in effect, with a single standard prevailing in the end. Radio is already faced with a similar problem in amplitude and frequency modulation, two principles that have given us broadcasting stations and receiving sets which are not interchangeable and which call for a decision on the part of the purchasing public. Strangely enough, no one has taken the trouble to sound that public on the question of waiting for better television or taking something which will be good for at least five years."

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#### FCC, NEEDLED BY SENATOR WHEELER, GETS BUSY ON TRAIN RADIO

The Federal Communications Commission has ordered an investigation and public hearings to inquire into the feasibility of using radio as a safety measure and for other purposes in railroad operations. The Commission invited the Interstate Commerce Commission to cooperate in the investigation and suggested a committee of ICC Commissioners be named with a committee of FCC Commissioners to preside over the hearings. Date for the hearings has not yet been set.

This investigation is the outgrowth of widespread interest in radio for railroads as the result of recent accidents, notably the wreck of the Congressional Limited last September and of the Tamiami Champion in December.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, suggested in a letter February 19, 1944, to Chairman James Lawrence Fly that the FCC in cooperation with the Bureau of Safety of the ICC investigate the feasibility of using radio in railroads. Mr. Fly's reply, dated March 9, 1944, outlined certain possibilities warranting investigation - a radio-operated "block system" for certain railroad lines; the use of radio in "flagging" operations; and end-to-end radio for communication between engines and rear-end cars.

Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on War Mobilization, has also expressed interest in and heard testimony on the subject during recent months.

So far as is known, there is no radio system in regular use on any commercial railway line in the United States. Since March 21, 1944, the Commission has received applications for 22 experimental radio stations for use in railroad operations. The applications involve five large railway systems and three prominent radio manufacturing corporations. They are: Baltimore & Ohio and Atlantic Coast Line; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co.; the Reading Co.; Bendix Radio Division of the

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Bendix Aviation Corp.; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.; and the Jefferson-Travis Radio Manufacturing Corporation. Experimentation has also begun on the Denver & Rio-Grande Western and perhaps other railroads.

The Commission has authorized construction permits for nine experimental radio stations to be used on the B & O Railroad between Baltimore and Pittsburgh and on the Burlington Railroad between Chicago, Denver and into Montana.

The applications now pending before the FCC cover two-way radio communications between the despatcher and trains in motion, between trains, and between the head-end and rear-end of each train. Also contemplated is the use of "walkie-talkies" for flagmen and brakemen.

All of the above types of service involve two-way radio communications as distinguished from carrier-current systems which use low frequencies conducted through the rails or other metallic circuits adjacent to the right-of-way. Many tests using the latter method of communication, including those recently made by the Pennsylvania Railroad in New Jersey, have been sometimes erroneously reported as "radio" experiments.

Both the Radio Act of 1927 and the Communications Act of 1934 contemplated a development of railroad radio. The Communications Act specifically authorizes the FCC in its discretion to exclude from requirements of its regulations in whole or part any radio station upon railroad rolling stock.

The FCC points out that in planning now for the allocation of radio frequencies in the post-war period it must be informed as to the feasibility and desirability of using radio frequencies in railroad operations and to the probable future needs of the service. The greatly-expanded aviation industry and other services will be competing for frequencies in the post-war era.

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#### NEW 50 KW TRANSMITTER TO EUROPE AND LATIN-AMERICA

WCBN, ultra-modern 50-kilowatt short wave transmitter on the East Coast went into operation on May 1st. The new transmitter, operated by the Columbia Broadcasting System for the Office of War Information and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, will provide greatly increased strength and coverage for programs beamed toward Europe and Latin America.

Operating on a 20-hour daily schedule, CBS programs aimed at enemy-occupied territories and liberated areas will be broadcast in English, French, German, Italian, Serbo-Croatian, Polish, Czech and Dutch. For Latin America, WCBN will carry programs in Spanish, beamed for a thorough coverage of Mexico and Central American Republics.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
JANUARY 1, 1918

SIR:  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. H. HARRIS  
Major General, U. S. Army

Enclosed for you are two copies of a report of the Adjutant General's Office, dated and captioned as above. The report contains a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the position of Adjutant General, and a statement of the reasons for their appointment.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. H. HARRIS  
Major General, U. S. Army

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. H. HARRIS  
Major General, U. S. Army

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Major General, U. S. Army

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. H. HARRIS  
Major General, U. S. Army

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## TIGHTENING UP ON NON-MILITARY CRITICAL RADIO PARTS USE

Because it has been brought to the attention of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board that critical electronic component items have, in some instances, found their way into non-military channels without WPB authorization, the division has sent a letter to all electronic prime contractors and test equipment manufacturers outlining restrictions covering the sale of electronic components.

Signed by John S. Timmons, Deputy Director of the Radio and Radar Division, the letter follows:

"It has been brought to the attention of this division that critical component items restricted under Priorities Regulation No. 13 have in some instances found their way into non-military channels without the authorization of the Radio and Radar Division. It is imperative that all idle and excess List B items be guarded and conserved with extreme vigilance in order to meet the heavy end-equipment war production requirements that lie ahead. To insure the proper flow of components, it is requested that all persons in your organization who are concerned with the handling of sales of idle and excess or surplus stocks be apprised of the information set forth below:

"The following electronic equipment and parts appear on List B of Priorities Regulation 13, with the restriction that they cannot be sold to jobbers or distributors by persons not ordinarily engaged in the business of selling them, without special written permission of the WPB:

"Electronic equipment; capacitors (variable); capacitors (fixed); insulators (ceramic, mica, plastic); loudspeakers; microphones; relays, other than motor control as used in radio communication equipment; coaxial cable; crystal assemblies; instruments, electrical indicating, combat type (except fire control equipment and navigation instruments); resistors (radio and radar); sockets, tube (radio and radar); test equipment (new and used). (All items cleared as recognized B-1 items, (standard) electronic, transformers and reactors (radio and radar including coils and chokes other than R.F. and I.F.); tubes (radio and radar); vibrator (A device containing a mechanically oscillating element which interrupts direct electrical current in Electronic Equipment).

"Numerous instances of disregard of this restriction have appeared. It should be brought to the attention of all equipment manufacturers and all wholesalers, jobbers and distributors of electronic parts. If any parts lists are offered to any of the distributing trade it should be clearly stated that no transfer can be completed without special approval by the War Production Board.

"This restriction applies to excess and idle stocks held by the Army or Navy, as well as to such stocks held by private interests not ordinarily in the business of selling the items in question.

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of challenges and hardships. Over time, the settlers grew into a nation, and the United States emerged as a powerful force in the world.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of exploration and discovery. The first settlers, the Pilgrims, came to the continent in 1620. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of challenges and hardships. Over time, the settlers grew into a nation, and the United States emerged as a powerful force in the world.

The United States has a rich and diverse history. It is a land of many cultures, languages, and traditions. The history of the United States is a story of growth and development, of challenges and hardships, and of the triumph of the human spirit.

The United States has a long and proud history. It is a land of many cultures, languages, and traditions. The history of the United States is a story of growth and development, of challenges and hardships, and of the triumph of the human spirit.

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It applies particularly to stocks in the hands of manufacturers following contract cancellations or terminations.

"Permission to make special sales of excess or idle stocks of these products to jobbers, wholesalers or distributors may be requested on Form WPB 1161. Copies of this form can be obtained from any district or regional office of the War Production Board. When filled out it should be filed with the nearest district or regional office. The application will then be investigated and considered by Radio and Radar specialists in the region, and it will be sent with the regional office recommendation to the War Production Board (Attention: Radio and Radar Division) in Washington for grant or denial. The application cannot be approved or denied in the regional office. It must come to Washington for final action where it involves these List B items. The purpose of this close and double review is to insure so far as possible that there is no need for the products involved to sustain military production lines. Only if no such need appears will they be released to distribution channels.

"The fact that a distributor-buyer represents that he intends to resell the items involved to a manufacturer engaged in war production does not in any way relieve the distributor-buyer and his seller of the necessity of having their transaction receive this special approval by the War Production Board. Such an intention will, however, be accorded consideration in passing on the application for approval."

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#### FURTHER U.S. PRESS RATE CUT TO AUSTRALIA HOPED FOR

Commenting on the reductions in American press rates, effective May 1, between the United States and Australia over the R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. radiotelegraph circuits, Chairman James L. Fly said:

"I am gratified at the success of this country's negotiations with the Amalgamated Wireless Co., Ltd. of Australia and the concurrence of the British Cable & Wireless, which makes possible a reduction in the press rate between New York and Australia from 14½¢ a word to 9 cents and between San Francisco and Australia from 12 to 5 cents a word.

"I want to emphasize that the new press rates approach but do not yet meet the British Empire rate for press service between Australia and Canada of one pence - or approximately 1-1/3 cents at the present rate of exchange. While American carriers can reduce their rates to and from Australia only to the extent British interests permit, it is my hope further reductions in press rates will be forthcoming.

"The high press rate, heretofore in effect between Australia and the United States, was a formidable barrier to the full news coverage of events in the Pacific Theatre of War and to adequate



RECEIVED 10/10/1964

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SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION



coverage of American news of interest to our soldiers stationed in Australia and to the Australians themselves.

"In recognition of this, the Australian government as an emergency measure offered to subsidize press messages of accredited American newspapermen sent from Australia to the United States to an amount necessary to equalize the rates with those on press messages from Australia to Canada. It is my own feeling that while a government subsidy of news is tolerable as a temporary war expedient, a free press cannot countenance such a subsidy over the long run.

"The rate differentials on the Australian-United States circuits as opposed to the British Empire rates further emphasize the need for an international merger of American communications facilities."

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#### SYLVANIA SEEKS TO BUY COLONIAL RADIO CORP.

Negotiations were underway this week for purchase of the capital stock of Colonial Radio Corp. of Buffalo by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., one of the nation's largest manufacturers of radio tubes.

The United Press reports that in a joint statement, A. H. Gardner, President of Colonial, and Walter E. Poor, President of Sylvania, said:

"When and if these negotiations are completed, Colonial as a wholly owned subsidiary of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., will continue its operations in Buffalo substantially as heretofore with no executive or administrative personnel changes contemplated."

Since 1931, Colonial Radio has manufactured radio receivers principally for Sears Roebuck Co. and leading automobile manufacturers. It was expected the company would continue to operate in these markets.

Colonial's 1943 volume, made up entirely of radio equipment for the armed services, was \$56,000,000, compared with a 1942 volume of \$14,000,000.

Sylvania at the present time is manufacturing over 85 per cent direct and indirect war products. Its 1943 volume was over \$60,000,000 compared with a 1942 volume of \$32,000,000.

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Deems Taylor, composer, radio commentator and President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) received an honorary degree of Doctor of Music at the 74th Annual Commencement of Syracuse University last Tuesday.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE  
January 10, 1906

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

AT ITS SESSION ON JANUARY 10, 1906

AND  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AT ITS SESSION ON JANUARY 10, 1906

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## NEWSPAPER AND RADIO CODE WINS PULITZER CITATION

Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship and executive news editor of the Associated Press on leave, received a special citation from the Pulitzer Foundation "for the creation and administration of the newspaper and radio code".

To this all radio, as well as newspaper, men will say "Amen" regretting only that the citation did not include J. Harold Ryan, former Assistant Director of Censorship, who was responsible for the creation and successful administration of the radio code. From the beginning Mr. Price and Mr. Ryan proved a successful team. Criticism has been heaped on the Office of War Information but very little complaint has been heard about Censorship. In fact, on at least one occasion the critics made it so hot for Elmer Davis that it was suggested that Byron Price, having done such a fine job on Censorship, take over the OWI.

There couldn't be higher praise than this and, of course, in connection with the newspaper and radio code, what is said for Mr. Price also goes for Mr. Ryan, who rightly should have been included in the Pulitzer citation.

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## PRESS RATES FIRST IN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS PROBE

Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee Thursday gave the go-ahead signal to the international wire and radio communications study recently authorized by the Senate in Resolution #187 and appointed the following sub-committee to undertake it:

Minority Leader Wallace H. White, Jr. (R), of Maine, Senator Hill (D), of Alabama, Senator McFarland (D), of Arizona, and Senator Austin (R), of Vermont.

Senator Wheeler, who will act as Chairman of the subcommittee, said that the first thing to be taken up would be an investigation into the discrimination against American newspapers in international communications system rates.

The Senator said he was in complete accord with the recent statements of Kent Cooper, Executive Director of The Associated Press, that freedom of world communications would go a long way toward eliminating misunderstanding and perhaps help prevent wars.

"There is ample evidence, both before the war and during it and wholly apart from the controls of censorship, that vital information has been suppressed or 'buried' in foreign communication centers", he asserted, "and that our news men have been unable to get their stories to their papers in this country."

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

2. The source has provided information regarding the activities of a group of individuals who are active in the area of [redacted] and [redacted]. The source has provided information regarding the activities of a group of individuals who are active in the area of [redacted] and [redacted].

3. The source has provided information regarding the activities of a group of individuals who are active in the area of [redacted] and [redacted]. The source has provided information regarding the activities of a group of individuals who are active in the area of [redacted] and [redacted].

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"I do not look with equanimity on the situation in which the American press has found itself, having to pay several times the rate per word for foreign correspondence charged to foreign press associations and newspapers. A temporary correction has been worked out recently in the case of press to and from Australia, but even here a difference still exists in favor of Empire press.

"Such a system does not lead to a free interchange of news and opinions.

"Another factor which interests the committee is the degree of foreign interest and ownership in some American communication companies and concurrent American company interest in foreign enterprises, most of which are owned or dominated by foreign countries unfriendly to this nation."

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#### MAIL CENSORSHIP PROBE APPROVED; AIMED AT PEARSON

Apparently aimed at Drew Pearson, Blue Network commentator, the Senate Post Offices Committee approved a resolution introduced by Senator Clyde M. Reed (R), of Kansas, calling for an inquiry into wartime censorship of letters.

The resolution was introduced after parts of letters written by Miss Vivien Kellems, Connecticut war manufacturer, to Count Frederick Karl von Zedlitz, Argentine agent of the Nazi steel trust, were revealed over the air by Mr. Pearson, and placed in the Congressional Record by Representative John M. Coffee (D), Washington.

Committee members would not disclose whether or not Coffee would be "invited" to testify if the investigation is authorized but it seemed generally understood that Pearson would be summoned.

First witness who will probably be heard will be Byron Price, Director of Censorship. The excerpts, Mr. Price told the Committee earlier, appeared to be taken from "intercepts" of the Kellems-Zedlitz correspondence and sent by censorship to official Government agencies.

Both Senators Reed and Kenneth McKellar (D), of Tennessee, who probably will be Chairman of the Investigating Subcommittee, have absolved the Censorship Office of blame for the leak.

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Charles P. Manship, Sr., Louisiana newspaper publisher, and owner of the Baton Rouge Broadcasting Company, which operates Stations WJBO and WBRL, has been appointed London Director of the Office of Censorship.

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It is a very important matter to have a clear understanding of the situation in the country. The government has a duty to provide for the welfare of its people and to maintain law and order. It is essential that the government be able to make decisions based on accurate information and that it be able to implement those decisions effectively.

The government has a responsibility to ensure that the needs of all segments of the population are met. This includes providing for the basic needs of the people, such as food, clothing, and shelter. It also includes providing for the needs of the people in terms of education, health care, and social services. The government must be able to identify the needs of the people and to take steps to meet those needs.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Harry Sadenwater, one of the pioneers in radio has been appointed Broadcast Equipment Sales Manager for RCA in the Eastern region. He will headquarter at the RCA sales offices at 411 Fifth Avenue, New York City and will be responsible for the sale of broadcast transmitters and associated equipment to eastern radio stations. Prior to his present appointment, he was Manager of Services for RCA Laboratories at Princeton, N. J.

Effective May 1, KSUN, Bisbee (Lowell) Arizona, becomes an affiliated station of the Columbia Broadcasting System, joining the network as a part of the KOY, Phoenix and KTUC, Tucson, Arizona group.

Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the Blue, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the United Seaman's Service, Inc., for the term expiring 1947.

CBS Wednesday declared a cash dividend of 40% per share on the present Class A and Class B stock of \$2.50 par value.

James Cassidy, who has been Director of Special Events for WLW since May, 1941, has also been named Director of International Broadcasts for the Nation's station, it was announced this week by Roger Baker, Director of Public Relations.

Station KGHF, Curtis P. Ritchie, Pueblo, Colo., has been granted petition by the FCC to reinstate and granted application for construction permit to increase day power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt, and make changes in transmitter, subject to Commission's policy of January 26th.

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith have been invited to address the opening of the Television Seminar by the Radio Executives Club on May 18th.

Fourteen new members have been approved by FM Broadcasters, Inc. Membership in the Association now totals 123. The latest are: Indianapolis Broadcasting Co., Indianapolis; Great Trails Broadcasting Co., Dayton, Ohio; KLZ Broadcasting Co., Denver, Colo.; Pennsylvania Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Transcript Publishing Co., North Adams, Mass.; WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, O.; WKY Radio-telephone Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Sun Company of San Bernardino, Cal.; South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.; Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash.; WEBR, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.; Chicago Board of Education, FM Development Foundation, Washington, and Rock Island Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill.

The Blue Network Co., Chicago, Ill. has asked the FCC for a construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast station to be operated on 48,700 kilocycles with 11,000 sq. mi. coverage

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SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided for your information and is not to be distributed outside of your office.

2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area on several occasions. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area on several occasions. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area on several occasions.

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**HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER****2400 CALIFORNIA STREET****WASHINGTON, D. C.**

RECEIVED

MAY 11 1944

FRANK E. MULLEN

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*Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 67-80.

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May 9, 1944

# GAREY SAYS "RADIO HAS POWERFUL VOICE BUT WEAK HEART"

Summing up what virtually amounts to his report on the Federal Communications Commission investigation, Eugene L. Garey, former counsel for the House Committee declared:

"The result of this Commission's nefarious activities is that radio has a weak heart, for all its powerful voice in America. It has no independence, no freedom, and lives in constant fear for its life. It does a thousand deaths every presidential campaign in expectation of the revenge of some politician or some political group.

"Because of radio's fear for its life, the politicians kick it around in a fashion beyond belief. FCC not only keeps radio terrified but punishes it for not being sufficiently terrified of other bureaucrats.

"Chairman Fly will tolerate no public investigation of his stewardship. He resents the very idea of any accountability to Congress, whose creature he is; he will permit no criticism of his conduct and administration; no inquiry to ascertain whether the law under which he is acting should be amended in the public interest. He asserts immunity from all the legitimate processes of Government."

Mr. Garey made this declaration to the Economic Council in New York recently. The full text of his address has only now become available through having been inserted in the Congressional Record (May 5th) by Representative E. E. Cox (D), former Chairman of the FCC Investigating Committee.

"In my investigation of the Commission", Mr. Garey continued, "I found that, under the domination of Fly, whom a Washington writer has termed 'a dangerous guy':

"1. From the legitimate allocation and policing of wave-lengths, FCC has become the sponsor of novel and illegal theories of governmental control and regulation and has illegally assumed enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law in respect of alleged monopolistic practices in the communications industry subject to its jurisdiction, as witness the Commission's chain broadcasting policies and its handling of R.C.A. and Postal Telegraph matters.

"These FCC policies, and others of like nature relating to other criminal statutes with the enforcement of which Mr. Fly had nothing to do, were not lawfully enforced through the courts - no charges were formulated or tried, but they were enforced without hearing by devious illegal means such as unlawful threats of refusal to





issue licenses, and by compelling station operators to submit their proposed contracts for broadcasts to the Commission for prior approval.

"2. The Commission was arbitrary and dictatorial in the enforcement of its illegal policy of prohibiting newspaper ownership of radio stations, a policy which it has now, after 2 years of enforcement, apparently abandoned. This policy was pursued notwithstanding that the Supreme Court had held that 'Congress did not authorize the Commission to choose among applicants upon the basis of their political, economic or social views, or upon any other capricious basis.'

"3. Himmler could well envy the Gestapo which Fly created under the respectable name of the War Problems Division, which the House Appropriations Committee asked him to discontinue because it served no proper useful purpose. No lawful authority whatsoever existed for the creation or activities of this unit - not even that modern day misfit called the Presidential Directive. Fired by nothing but zeal, this outfit proceeded for over a year to make a shambles of constitutional rights and privileges, and without warrant in law and without a hearing, threw people off the air against whom not even the faintest justification for such action can even now be advanced."

"Among the many other unlawful activities of the Commission I found:

"(a) That, again without legal authority and against the express wishes of the Army and Navy, FCC was operating monitoring stations manned by men sorely needed in the military services and using equipment vitally needed by the armed services. Its action was confusing and impeding the war effort.

In a joint letter to the President, dated February 8, 1943, Secretaries Stimson and Knox stated that 5 months earlier the Secretary of the Navy had requested the Joint Chiefs of Staff to study the radio intelligence situation. As the result of this 'thorough and comprehensive study', the letter recommended that 'participation by the Federal Communications Commission in radio intelligence should be discontinued.' "

"The normal run of patriotic Americans might consider this sufficient reason to surrender their judgment to that of the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Mr. Fly, however, launched a stubborn counter-attack during the next 7 months - and won. On September 7, 1943, the President wrote a letter permitting FCC to retain its radio intelligence activities and suggested that disputes between the Army and Navy and FCC in the future shall be submitted for adjustment to the Board of War Communications of which Mr. Fly is self-constituted chairman.

"In other words, the President said: Whenever you can't get along with Fly as chairman of the FCC talk to him as chairman of the Board of War Communications.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DO hereby certify that

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that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D. C.

That the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D. C.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D. C.

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That the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D. C.

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"The Congress, however, decided otherwise, and, within the last month, on the record of the House Select Committee, cut approximately \$2,200,000 out of the FCC appropriation. The taxpayers and the war effort thus have both profited as a result.

"(b) The FCC had required all radio operators and communications company employees to file their fingerprints with the Commission. In September of 1941, J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, requested that these prints be turned over to the custody of the Bureau for checking and processing, as this agency had been designated by the President as the clearing house for all 'investigative information pertaining to the national defense'. For months repeated requests from Mr. Hoover and Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States, failed to induce Mr. Fly to surrender the fingerprints.\* \* \*

"Some 7 months after Pearl Harbor during which period the Nation's very life was in danger, Fly, even then under protest, began to transfer these records to the FBI and it took nearly a year thereafter before they were all finally delivered. Three or four thousand of the persons whose prints were delivered had criminal records. Some 50,000 of the 250,000 prints, incidentally, were returned to FCC as having been taken so improperly that they were useless.

"(c) That there was an unlawful conspiracy between FCC and the Office of War Information, OWI, to compel radio stations to use OWI canned material or else. \* \* \* FCC unlawfully placed stations questioning this policy on 30-day licenses until they 'saw the light', although the Communications Act contains no provision whatsoever for such a period of license in such circumstances."

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#### CONGRESS TO CONSIDER BILL TO ABOLISH DAYLIGHT WAR TIME

Responding to an urgent demand from Representative Clarence E. Cannon (D), of Missouri, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has granted a hearing Thursday, May 11th, on Mr. Cannon's bill to abolish daylight war time.

Representative Cannon has been hammering away on this for a long time. He declared last week that he had been receiving hundreds of letters of protest from farmers and others and to prove it had about 200 of them printed in the Congressional Record (May 2) covering almost 8 pages.

It is expected that the National Association of Broadcasters will be represented at the hearing. The broadcasting industry has expressed itself on previous occasions as being opposed to the twice-a-year time shifts. As for daylight war time itself, it is believed that most station operators outside of some of the larger cities are well satisfied with it. It has eliminated the twice-a-year shift in programs in areas which remained on standard time, caused by New York, Chicago, and a few other cities, going on daylight saving time. The

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twice-a-year shifts cost station operators considerable money as well as caused a change of listening habits in their communities.

Senator Capper (R), of Kansas, has also been active in urging that standard time be restored. Introducing a resolution to that effect from several Kansas granges, Senator Capper said:

"The farmers of the country never have believed in the change to war time; it interferes seriously with many farming operations and with farm life and living. And for myself I fail to see the advantages that were claimed would result from this dislocation.

Not long ago the Iowa Poll indicated that the agricultural areas will never want to go on daylight time again even as a Summer proposition.

Representative Cannon introducing his resolution to abolish daylight wartime said that it has "Deprived millions of a needed hour of sleep on sultry nights; saved no electric power or light; wasted manpower and farm products; added confusion and distress to the already tense war situation and contributed directly to juvenile delinquency and assaults upon women on their way to employment in the premature darkness of the morning."

Chairman Boren (D), of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Subcommittee which will consider the Cannon resolution, said at least two Federal agencies are expected to demand retention of war time. The War Production Board and the Office of Defense Transportation have asked to testify, he said. Both agencies are sponsors of the "fast time" as a means of conserving critically-needed electric power.

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#### BALLANTINE "THROAT MICROPHONE" INVENTOR DEAD

Stuart Ballantine, 46 years old, inventor of the "throat microphone" for aviators, died at Morristown, N. Y. last Sunday after being ill only a short time.

Born in Germantown, Pa., Mr. Ballantine studied mathematical-physics at Drexel Institute and attended the Harvard Graduate School from 1920 to 1921. He began his professional career in 1913 as a radio operator with the Marconi Company. He organized the Ballantine Laboratories, Inc., in 1934.

From 1917 to 1920 he had been a radio aide in the Navy and had charge of the Radio Compass Laboratory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where the Navy coil-type compass was developed. During this period, he invented a device which eliminated the "antenna effect". From 1920 to 1922 Mr. Ballantine devised methods for neutralizing radio frequency amplifiers.

In 1923 he formulated the theory of vertical antenna operated above its fundamental frequency in which he showed that effective power could be doubled by operating at about 2.5 times the fundamental frequency.

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# COMMISSIONER DURR AND SEN. WHEELER WHACK COMMERCIALS

Commissioner C. J. Durr, of the Federal Communications Commission, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler paid their respects to commercial programs at the opening of the Columbus meeting of the Institute for Education by Radio.

"You need only turn on your radio to be aware of the trend toward the almost complete commercialization of radio programs", Commissioner Durr declared. "The gag sustaining programs are becoming fewer and fewer and during the evening hours, have just about disappeared from the air. It was one thing for broadcasters to be generous with their time when it couldn't be sold. It is now quite another matter when there is an advertiser ready to pay a good price for it. I do not say this in criticism of those who are running our broadcasting system. Except for the thirty-odd non-profit stations, broadcasters are in business to make money and they make money by selling time. It is unfair to a business man to expect his self-restraint to be stronger than his business motives. Moreover, the most effective salesmanship of time doesn't lie in offending the few who can afford to buy it."

Senator Wheeler was unable to be present but asserted in a prepared statement "the dollar has been the radio's master". He charged advertisers with dictating the content of their programs.

"I do not want radio broadcasting in the United States owned or operated by the Government", said Senator Wheeler. "But I shudder to think of what the present broadcasters might do with 99-year licenses in view of their operations for three-year periods."

He condemned broadcasting for selling news broadcasts and suggested the industry follow the example laid down by newspapers "presenting unhampered, factual news".

"About 600 of the 900 standard broadcast stations are affiliated with one or more of the four national networks. These affiliated stations together utilize about 95 per cent of the night-time broadcasting power of the entire country and over half of their total broadcasting time is devoted to national network programs. They receive about 40 per cent of their entire revenue from the national networks - and this means far more than 40 per cent of their profits, for the network programs are handed over ready-made and there is little offsetting expense. A network contract is the biggest economic asset a station can have. Many of them could not survive without network affiliation and few of them could prosper without it. If, therefore, 'He who controls the pocketbook controls the man', then four network corporations have a pretty effective control over our broadcasting system.

"But what about the networks themselves? An analysis of the situation shows that they, too, are subject to 'pocketbook control'. Of the hundreds of thousands of business concerns in this





country, only a select few reach the national networks. In 1943, over 97 percent of the national networks' advertising business came from 144 advertisers.

"One-eighth of NBC's entire advertising business came from one advertiser and two advertisers provided almost one-fourth. Ten accounted for nearly 60 per cent of its business. One-seventh of Blue's advertising business came from one advertiser and two provided approximately one-fourth. Over 60 per cent of its business came from ten concerns. The same situation prevails in the case of CBS and Mutual, although to a slightly less degree."

"It is not unreasonable to assume that business concerns engaged in the same line of business have similar economic interests. Their disagreements in points of view are not likely to go very much beyond disagreements as to the merits of their respective products. It is still more disturbing, therefore, when we look at the figures by industries and find that in 1943 over 74 per cent of the estimated total billings of all four national networks was concentrated in four industry groups:

|    |  |       |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | Food, beverages, and confections . . . . . | 26.5% |
| 2. | Drugs. . . . .                             | 20.5% |
| 3. | Soaps, cleansers, etc. . . . .             | 14.6% |
| 4. | Tobacco. . . . .                           | 12.5% |

"Thus, we have moved from diversification to concentration. We start out with 900 supposedly independent stations; about 600 of these, together using 95 percent of the nighttime broadcasting power of the entire country, bind themselves by contract to four national networks; the four national networks receive 74 percent of their revenue from four national industries. Maybe this is the road to a free radio, but I doubt it."

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#### AMERICAN TELEVISION HEAD SAYS FLY DOES JETT INJUSTICE

The battle over television continued with Norman D. Waters, President of the American Television, taking up the cudgel for Federal Communications Commissioner E. K. Jett, who was accused by FCC Chairman J. L. Fly of "muddying the waters". In fact, it was a letter which Mr. Jett wrote to Mr. Waters in which the latter expressed his personal opinion of the situation that aroused the ire of Fly who not only rebuked his colleague Jett but the New York Times for a "silly" editorial. Following this the Times came out with another editorial strongly backing Jett.

The latest development is a letter from Mr. Waters to the editor of the New York Times this (Tuesday) morning which reads:

"I would like to take this opportunity of applauding the courage of The New York Times for its position concerning the tele-

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vision situation. This whole matter has been too long a question of industry argument, and you are performing a great public service in putting this matter before the readers of your publication.

"Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission does a great injustice to his fellow-Commissioner, E. K. Jett, in criticizing his expression of personal opinion, as revealed in his recent letter to me, as President of the American Television Society, which was released to the press with the approval of Mr. Jett.

"I am not one of Mr. Fly's opponents, as it has been my opinion that he is a highly competent individual, who has the required courage to fight when necessary to protect what he considers the public's best interests.

"On the other hand, like many other competent men, Mr. Fly is not always right. In this case he has assisted in the creation of the Radio Technical Planning Board, but indicates that he is not willing to accept the considered opinion of these experts.

"Furthermore, Mr. Fly seems to feel that any airing of the problems, in which the public has such a huge stake, would serve to 'muddy the waters'. On the contrary, healthy and open discussion appears to be the most effective way of hastening final decisions that are necessary in order to place the television industry in a position to progress rapidly in the post-war era.

"Mr. Fly, himself, has often hailed television for its great possibilities in taking up the employment slack after the war. The industry can never accomplish this unless certain vital decisions are made at this time that will enable it to look ahead."

According to Jack Gould in the Times today, the Radio Technical Planning Board's sub-committee on proposed new television standards has recommended post-war assignment of ultra-high frequencies for experiments in transmitting more detailed images and pictures in color.

The text of the RTPB recommendation follows:

"This committee looks forward to the eventual establishment of a television service of exceptional quality. It appreciates that considerably wider channels will be required for such service. Standards for such service can be set up only after experimentation on channels higher than those assigned for six-megacycle operation.

"Accordingly, the Committee recommends that a number of channels at least twenty megacycles in width and in as continuous groups as possible be allocated for experimentation above the six-megacycle channels and that no standards be prescribed for such operation until the experimental program indicates the necessity for such standards. It should be understood that at least thirty channels, the exact width of which will be determined by experimentation, would be required for a national allocation of television broadcast service in this region."

all our activities behind them. We are not  
going to be able to do this. We are not going to be able to do this.  
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1. The first of these is the fact that the  
2. majority of the population of the United States  
3. is of European descent. This is a fact which  
4. has been recognized by the Government and the  
5. people of the United States for many years.  
6. The second of these is the fact that the  
7. majority of the population of the United States  
8. is of European descent. This is a fact which  
9. has been recognized by the Government and the  
10. people of the United States for many years.

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"An explanatory note accompanying the report of the Committee's action said: 'It was felt that ample provision should be made at such frequencies for experimentation with color television and high definition monochrome television. It was the firm belief of the Committee that it would be premature to consider standards for television operation in wide channels at ultra-high carrier frequencies since laboratory and field experience with television systems operating at these frequencies is wholly lacking.'"

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#### IOWA BROADCASTING COMPANY SELLS KSO FOR \$275,000

Purchase of Radio Station KSO, Des Moines Blue and Mutual Network outlet by Kingsley H. Murphy of Minneapolis, is announced by the Iowa Broadcasting Company. Mr. Murphy, one of the owners of WTCN, Twin Cities Blue Station, paid \$275,000 for the Des Moines station.

Iowa Broadcasting Company officials indicated the sale was made in compliance with the Federal Communication Commission's Duopoly Order, forbidding ownership of more than one station in the same market area.

Actual transfer of KSO to Mr. Murphy, subject to FCC approval, is expected to take place about July 1, with new studios and offices for KSO, which has previously shared quarters with KRNT. It is also announced that the two stations will continue to use the same transmitter site and antenna, until such time as essential materials are released.

No changes are slated for KRNT, with 24-hour Associated Press and United Press news services, special news staff, and basic Columbia Network service for Central Iowa retained.

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#### CANADIAN WAR COMMUNICATIONS EXPANDS TO \$136,000,000

The production of instruments and communications equipment in Canada continues to be an expanding program. The value of Canadian production in communications has been as follows:

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1940 . . . . . | \$ 1,000,000 |
| 1942 . . . . . | 60,000,000   |
| 1943 . . . . . | 136,000,000  |

The Canadian radio and communications industry is now operating at a level some 18 times greater than in 1939. There are orders on hand to the value of \$40,000,000, and peak production is not expected until the second quarter of 1944. There are approximately 4,500 different items in current production by some 50 prime contractors and several hundred sub-contractors.

Some 20 major types of radar equipment have been developed for a variety of applications.

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5/9/44

## OFFER \$ 25,000 FOR LaGUARDIA'S WNYC BROADCASTS

Following either a peevish outburst on the part of hizzoner last Sunday or a very skillful way of breaking the news to his listeners, an offer of \$25,000 has been made to Mayor LaGuardia by Coty, Inc., perfume makers, for the exclusive rights to his Sunday afternoon broadcasts over Municipal Station WNYC. This would be at the rate of \$1,000 a broadcast for 25 weeks.

Mayor LaGuardia said last Sunday that he was "sick and tired" of hearing complaints that he was using the station to carry his views, opinions and messages to the public. Furthermore, the Mayor said he "had had" many, many offers to go on a commercial station and if there is anything more said about it, maybe I will."

Not long ago there was opposition to an appropriation of \$110,000 for WNYC's expenses for the fiscal year and James J. Lyons, President of the Bronx, charged that LaGuardia was using the station for political purposes.

The bid for Mayor LaGuardia's commercial services was made to the New York City Board of Estimate by Grover Whalen, head of the Coty concern.

Mr. Whalen said: "We estimate that the Mayor has between 1,500,000 and 1,600,000 listeners every Sunday."

The Mayor received the highest rating for any Sunday program at 1 P.M., a recent survey indicating that 125,000 radios tuned in regularly to hear him.

The \$25,000 under the present offer would go to the city and Mayor LaGuardia would receive no part of it. The question was raised as to whether or not his broadcasts, which are frequently of a controversial nature, would be accepted by any of the major networks

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## B & O PRAISED FOR JOINING IN TRAIN RADIO EXPERIMENTS

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has undertaken, along with other railroads, a study that may herald a new era in rail safety, in experimenting with radio communication between trains, stations and trains and in yard operations, the Washington Star observes:

"The tests were undertaken with the Bendix Aviation Corporation in connection with a Federal Communications Commission investigation into the use of radio on railroads that grew out of recent accidents, and while no drastic changes are expected at present, railroad officials look forward to applying the knowledge gained now, after the war.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of small, isolated colonies to a great, unified country. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government that would protect their rights and promote their welfare. It is a story of the triumphs of the American spirit and the sacrifices of the American people.

The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity and freedom, but they also found a land of hardship and danger. They fought for their survival and for their right to live in peace and harmony.

As the colonies grew, they began to assert their independence from England. They demanded the right to self-government and the right to be treated as equal citizens. They fought the Revolutionary War and won their freedom.

The new nation was born, but it was not without its problems. There were disagreements about the form of government and about the rights of the states. There were also disagreements about the rights of the people.

But the people of the United States were determined to live in peace and harmony. They agreed to a Constitution that would protect their rights and promote their welfare. They agreed to a system of government that would be fair and just.

The United States has since grown into a great nation. It has become a world leader in science, technology, and industry. It has become a land of opportunity and freedom for all people.

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government that would protect their rights and promote their welfare. It is a story of the triumphs of the American spirit and the sacrifices of the American people.

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"The railroad accident rate in the past few years of heavy traffic demonstrates clearly the need for additional safeguards and anything offering the possibility of improvement is to be desired. Time after time collisions have occurred because stalled trains received tardy or inadequate flagging protection, and it is here that radio communication could play an important part, if a train halted unexpectedly for any reason was able to broadcast a warning immediately, and not be forced to depend entirely on a flagman getting out quick enough to avert disaster.

"While many factors contribute to accidents, speed always is an important consideration - and train speed is steadily on the upgrade. That fact will make it necessary for railroads to intensify the safety work they have carried out through the years, and the radio experiments consequently will be watched with interest."

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#### RADIO TO TAKE BASEBALL TO TROOPS THROUGHOUT WORLD

Overseas troops will hear broadcasts and re-creations via shortwave of major league baseball games this season by the Armed Forces Radio Service of Army Service Forces. Details are synchronized so that a play-by-play account will be heard by all troops at convenient listening hours.

Seasonally, the Armed Forces Radio Service shortwaves prize fights, football games, horse races and other leading sporting events to overseas soldiers, as well as 42 hours of news, entertainment, and musical features weekly.

Each Sunday during baseball season the last hour of a major league baseball game will be shortwaved over an East Coast station from 3:30 to 4:30 P.M., EWT, to England and North Africa. The last 45 minutes of a major league game also will be shortwaved five days weekly, Tuesday to Saturday, from 3:30 to 4:15 P.M., EWT, over the same station and into the same theaters.

From two West Coast stations the last hour of a Pacific Coast League game will be shortwaved to South and Central America, the Antilles, Caribbean, Alaska and Aleutian areas. The broadcasts will be from 2:30 to 3:30 P.M., PWT. A half-hour re-creation of a major league game will be beamed by five West Coast stations to the same locations five days a week and also to the South Pacific, Southwest Pacific, and the China-Burma-India theaters.

Present plans are subject to such revisions as may be necessary to insure good reception by overseas units.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Chicago's role as a hub of television activity was envisioned by J. C. McKeever, President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association recently. He said, according to Television Broadcast Association, 100 plants, large and small, were planning expansion of radio and television manufacturing facilities, and he also forecast widespread use of television by theatres in the Chicago area.

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Thirty-two films were advertised on WOR during the 12 months of last year - twice as many as were represented during 1942. In equaling the 1943 figure in the first quarter of this year, WOR has quadrupled the former high. Every major motion picture company has used WOR during the record-breaking first quarter.

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National Union Radio Corporation - for 1943: Net profit, \$520,906, or 24 cents each on 1,347,286 common shares, after deducting the 37 percent to which the preferred stock would be entitled if these earnings were distributed as dividends. Net profit for 1942 was \$64,478, or 3 cents a common share. Company is controlled by Philco Corporation.

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To meet increased circulation demands when the news of the invasion comes through and to provide thorough news coverage despite rationing of newsprint, two New York metropolitan newspapers are planning to drop much of their advertising from all or some of their editions.

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Says the Editor & Publisher: If the reasoning that Montgomery Ward is a war plant can be sustained in this case - is it too absurd to speculate that no newspaper plant or radio station is safe from such government interference when involved in a labor dispute?

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T. M. Douglas, Manager of the Radio Division of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation said that full-scale production of a new, small-type marine direction finder designed for Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company, was necessary in order to keep pace with stepped-up shipyard construction.

Mr. Douglas declared the new unit contained all the features of the largest sets and could be installed over a chartroom table, thus necessitating no floor space. He said it represented a considerable saving of time and materials, as well as cargo space. As further proof of its portability, he pointed out that urgently needed models were shipped from the Newark plant to distant shipyards by air express.

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Station WKMO, Kokomo, Indiana joins the Columbia network as a special supplementary station on May 10th.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

MAY 13 1944

FRANK E. MULLEN

## INDEX TO ISSUE OF MAY 12, 1944

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No. 1627

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May 12, 1944

## TO PROBE CHARGE FLY TRIED TO BLUFF "READER'S DIGEST"

Subpoenas have been issued for De Witt Wallace, Editor of Reader's Digest, and Greta Palmer, a writer for that publication, to appear in Washington next Tuesday, May 16th, in connection with a charge made by Representative Miller (R), of Missouri, that Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission endeavored to throw a scare into the Reader's Digest to prevent it from printing an article "roasting" the FCC. Mr. Miller, who is making hay while the sun shines as Acting Chairman of the House Committee investigating the Communications Commission while his Democratic colleague, Representative Lea (D), of California is absent, declared last Tuesday that Chairman Fly "in one of the most brazen attempts to censor the press" had threatened and attempted to intimidate the Digest.

It was said that the publication had planned an account "damaging" to the FCC based upon records of the House Committee inquiring into the charges that the Commission has struck fear into the radio world by its dictatorial tactics. Representative Miller had made a personal inquiry, he revealed, which uncovered the attempt at censorship of material which, in the opinion of Mr. Fly, would be damaging to his agency.

"It is my understanding", Representative Miller said, "that the article was to receive national circulation and wrote Wallace that use of material from the records of the investigation would not protect the Digest from liability for prosecution.

"I have also heard that threats of other legal action by the Government were made by Mr. Fly, one involving the Department of Justice."

"This is a bold attempt to impose arbitrary censorship upon the press", said Mr. Miller. "If the inquiry shows that the Reader's Digest article offers a comprehensive and fair treatment of FCC activities, as uncovered by the Committee, I personally will put it into the Congressional Record and it may then be reprinted everywhere without fear of Administration reprisals."

It was reported that the Department of Justice has hinted at a possible anti-trust suit against Reader's Digest as a means of bringing pressure to bear.

The subpoenas for Editor Wallace and his staff writer are said to include a copy of the manuscript of the proposed article and a three-page letter from Chairman Fly to Mr. Wallace allegedly threatening the editor with prosecution if the article appeared in print.





It was a coincidence that on the same day that Representative Miller made the charge against Mr. Fly, Representative Celler(D) of New York, speaking on an entirely different matter told of the tremendous circulation the Reader's Digest had acquired. Representative Celler said:

"The circulation of the Reader's Digest in England is 262,000. It is the largest monthly publication in England. It has several foreign additions, to wit, Spanish, with a circulation of 753,000, which circulates in South America and other Spanish-speaking countries. Its Portuguese edition is placed at 313,000, the Arabic edition at 125,000, and the Swedish edition at 248,000. The domestic circulation, including the armed forces, is over 7,000,000. Thus, all told, this unusual magazine sells over 8,701,000 copies per annum and is probably read by three times that number in family groups."

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#### WHEELER-FDR VISIT REVIVES VICE-PRESIDENTIAL RUMORS

Although other reasons were given for the call of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D), of Montana, on President Roosevelt last Wednesday, the first time the latter has visited the White House in six years, it revived rumors that Senator Wheeler was again being considered for Mr. Roosevelt's running mate in the forthcoming election. Mr. Wheeler ran as the Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President with Senator Robert M. LaFollette in 1924.

The object of the visit this week to the White House was said to have been that Senator Wheeler in his capacity as Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee had gone to the White House to invite the President to attend a joint celebration by Congress of the 100th Anniversary of telegraphy. Very few swallowed this story.

Senator Wheeler after his 45-minute session with Mr. Roosevelt - which was quite a time to spend with the President busy as he probably was after his long absence with everybody trying to get at him and he undoubtedly endeavoring to conserve strength after his illness - Senator Wheeler said one of the things talked about was the international communications situation which his Committee is just now taking up. The impression given was that Mr. Roosevelt was satisfied with the way Senator Wheeler was handling this matter.

In view of the bawling out the President gave the radio as well as the newspaper people the day before the Senator's visit for not covering the Montgomery Ward story the way the President thought it should have been covered, it is not improbable that Mr. Wheeler may have expressed his own well known views on commentators. This may very readily have led to some discussion of the Wheeler-White Radio Bill now under consideration and the proposals of Senator Wheeler and other members of Congress that a clause be inserted to give anyone unjustly attacked on the air an opportunity to answer in

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the commentator's own time. The President may have indicated whether or not he wanted a new radio law enacted before the election.

Also Senator Wheeler, being the #1 radio and communications authority on the Hill, the President may have asked him what he thought of the progress of the House FCC investigation and "where do we go from here?" on that.

Senator Wheeler, who has been off the reservation for years and one of the President's severest critics, has been a "very good boy" of late. One example was the way he went to the rescue of the FCC appropriations bill in the Senate recently and praised Chairman James L. Fly to the skies. This didn't prevent the Senate from ripping a half a million dollars out of the appropriations in addition to the million the House had socked it. Nevertheless, it was another indication of a more friendly attitude of Senator Wheeler towards the Administration.

If Senator Wheeler discussed the subject of radio commentators with the President, he may have told him about the message he sent to the Ohio State Institute for Education by Radio last week, which read in part as follows:

"There is not one respectable newspaper that would sell its lead story day after day to an advertiser, nor is there a newspaper owner who would allow an advertiser to sponsor a daily column of comment about news of the day .... But the dollar has been radio's master and I am often impelled to wonder just how much of what I hear has been dictated by the advertiser.

"I am certain that the average big-money sponsor in hiring a news commentator (unless possibly he had large Government contracts) would be more likely to employ a commentator with the views of the National Association of Manufacturers than one with possibly the views of any liberal administration in power. In the future, radio broadcasters, I believe, will find they can greatly strengthen themselves with the people by following the example of the Fourth Estate, of presenting unhampered factual news.

"You who are educators have an opportunity, the privilege and duty to use your knowledge and ingenuity to raise the standards of American radio. You have failed in your efforts in the past. Let us hope and work for a brighter future."

If there is any truth in the rumor that Senator Wheeler is again flirting with the vice-presidential idea, he is indeed treading a slippery path and would do well to read Charley Michelson's new book "The Ghost Talks", who speaks of Mr. Roosevelt's "genial trait of sending people away with the idea that he is quite in accord with them. Samples: Farley's faith in the idea that he had the President's word that he would not run for a third term, and the faith of various candidates for the vice-presidential nomination in 1940, each one thinking that he had the green light, despite the actuality that Roosevelt had determined on Henry Wallace for the second place on the ticket and would take nobody else."





## \$500,000 FCC CUT UP TO CONFEREES; JETT FIGHTS FOR RID

Within a short time conferees of the House and Senate will meet to decide whether the \$509,000 trimmed by the Senate from the Federal Communications Commission appropriations shall be restored. The House last March had reduced the FCC appropriations by \$1,654,857. The Senate approved this slash and added another \$509,000 of its own.

Hardest hit by these cuts was the Radio Intelligence Division of the FCC and Commissioner E. J. Jett, George E. Sterling, RID Chief, and others testifying this week before the House Committee investigating the FCC, made an eleventh hour effort to impress members of Congress with the importance of the radio intelligence work and the necessity of the \$509,000 being restored.

According to Commissioner Jett, the Radio Intelligence Division today has 12 monitoring stations, 59 secondary monitoring stations, 88 mobile units, three intelligence centers, with a total personnel of 635.

"Former counsel of the House investigating committee has claimed that our expansion, modest as it was to meet the war-time emergency, was unwise; that money appropriated for RID has been wasted", Commissioner Jett said. "What we have done with this small unit is the best answer to all these. \* \* \* \*

"I want to clear up one point on which there has been studied confusion. It has been charged that 'radio intelligence' is a misnomer as applied to our activities; that RID is not equipped to do radio intelligence work; and that RID is not equipped to do anything but local monitoring. And with an abandon which does not require consistency, it is charged both that RID has penetrated into the field of 'military intelligence', and at the same time that RID is not performing 'military radio intelligence'. It is also said that RID is not equipped to perform 'military radio intelligence'.

"These conflicting charges result from a complete lack of understanding of fundamentals as to what radio intelligence as performed by the FCC actually is and as to what constitutes military radio intelligence. Radio intelligence simply means obtaining information or knowledge by means of radio. The information or knowledge obtained may have legal significance, diplomatic significance, commercial or economic significance or it may have military significance.

"Military Radio Intelligence is primarily concerned with monitoring enemy transmitters to determine the disposition of military or naval forces and other information of a military significance. Military radio intelligence also includes policing one's own radio service to insure security of operations and adherence to authorized military procedures; and the transmission of communications designed to mislead the enemy or to jam its radio services. The Radio Intelligence Division of the FCC is not designed to perform military radio intelligence. It is designed to perform an

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's development.

The third part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's development. The fourth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's development.

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an entirely different kind of operation. However, the facilities necessary to enable RID to discharge its primary responsibilities also can be used to perform special services which are of great value to the Armed Services. A marked misapprehension originating with certain officials in the Armed Services and fostered before this Committee has been engendered about the Commission's activities of this kind."

Speaker Rayburn this week appointed the following as House conferees on the Independent Offices Bill which contains the FCC appropriations: Representatives Woodrum (D), of Virginia; Fitzpatrick (D), of New York; Starnes (D), of Alabama; Hendricks (D), of Florida; Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts; Dirksen (R), of Illinois; and Case (R), of South Dakota.

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#### COLLEGE PROGRAM TO TRAIN GIRLS FOR RCA VICTOR

The first college program to train girl high school graduates as engineering drafting aides has been established at Purdue University, it was announced this week by the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America. The program calls for the training of some 70 high school graduates and recent graduates at the Lafayette, Ind. University in a 23-week intensive course starting July 7th. Interest in radio, mathematics and drafting will prove helpful to applicants.

While in school the girls will live on the campus and will receive a nominal salary as "employees in training", in addition to room, board, tuition and books, and they will enjoy all undergraduate privileges.

In cooperation with the United States Employment Service, representatives of RCA Victor Personnel Department, will visit high schools in eastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey to interview candidates for the training course.

Upon completion of their training, the girls will be assigned to one of the RCA Victor plants as engineering drafting detailers. Working with experienced draftsmen, they will make drawings to show the size, shape and details of assemblies, sub-assemblies or parts.

Girls who completed training in the first electronic program several weeks ago at Purdue are now actively engaged in vital war work in RCA Victor plants, located at Camden and Harrison, N.J.; Lancaster, Pa.; Indianapolis and Bloomington, Ind.; and Hollywood, Calif.

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CHAPTER 10 - THE HISTORY OF THE ...

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### \$3,250,000 MENTIONED IN SYLVANIA-COLONIAL RADIO SALE

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has virtually completed negotiations for the purchase of all the common stock of the Colonial Radio Corporation for about \$3,250,000, payable 60 per cent in cash and the balance in its own common stock, it became known Wednesday, according to the New York Times, when a special meeting of stockholders was called for May 18 to approve an increase in authorized common stock from 905,000 to 1,200,000 shares.

It was explained that none of the additional authorized common shares will be required for the Colonial acquisition, but that if the stockholders approve, the company will file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the proposed sale, for cash, of part of the newly authorized shares in an amount yet to be determined.

The management of Sylvania declared that no sale of stock is essential at this time for any present need and that whether any is sold in the near future will depend upon the future decision of directors with respect to the market price of stock. As the company's lighting, radio and electronics business is expected to be substantially larger after the war, substantial amounts of additional working capital will be required, it was stated.

The reported terms for the purchase of Colonial Radio call for payment of about \$1,950,000 in cash and the issuance of common stock of Sylvania Electric Products for the remaining 40 per cent of the purchase price, taken at \$1.50 a share less than the market value shortly prior to consummation of the sale. As the company has 854,474 shares outstanding, the present unissued common shares totaling 50,526 will be adequate to effect the purchase.

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### IMPROVED ANTENNAS TO ELIMINATE TELEVISION "GHOSTS"

"'Ghosts' are now haunting television engineers and driving them almost to distraction as they try to plan television reception for crowded cities", explained Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, editor of Electronic Industries, and former Federal Radio Commissioner, speaking before a group of 200 radio engineers at Newark, N.J. last Wednesday.

"A particular ghost which haunted us most persistently, while we were looking in recently, came to us directly from the Waldorf Astoria Hotel", continued Dr. Caldwell. "The Waldorf, I know, doesn't ordinarily harbor ghosts, - yet its great flat south wall presents an ideal reflecting surface for television waves coming from the transmitters on the Empire State and Chrysler towers.

"When these Waldorf-reflected waves are thrown back three or four city blocks, and strike our antenna on top of the Grand Central Palace, they produce a second fainter television picture, overlying the main picture received by direct wave.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War in 1861. This period is characterized by the expansion of the United States, the struggle over slavery, and the Civil War itself.

The fourth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the Civil War to the present. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

APPENDIX

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the appendix is the list of the presidents of the United States. This list includes the names of the presidents, their terms of office, and their birth and death dates.

The second part of the appendix is the list of the vice-presidents of the United States. This list includes the names of the vice-presidents, their terms of office, and their birth and death dates.

The third part of the appendix is the list of the members of the United States Congress. This list includes the names of the members, their terms of office, and their birth and death dates.

"On some evenings we get a whole galaxy of these ghosts. In addition to the Waldorf ghost, other ghosts arrive from the Hotel Shelton, the Hotel Lexington, and other nearby structures. But all our ghostly visitors perform their ghostly gyrations with perfect precision, moving together like highly trained spooky Rockettes in a ghostly ballet.

"Improved antennas will eliminate these reflected images", Dr. Caldwell predicted, "and the postwar era will see television blossoming forth as a billion-dollar business, far surpassing any achievement to date by its kindred radio and electronic arts."

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### CBS CONTINUES TELEVISION SCRAP; GOLDSMITH GETS INTO IT

Paul W. Kesten, CBS Executive Vice-President, who began the television controversy which has been raging within the industry for the past two weeks, added new life to the scrap this week by asserting (a) that engineers of 15 radio companies all voted for, not against, improved television pictures and (b) that in a survey just made, independent broadcasters affiliated with Columbia "overwhelmingly" supported the CBS demand for better television pictures.

At about the same time Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, former Vice-President and General Engineer of RCA, in a lengthy and detailed argument, disputed Columbia's contentions.

In a statement issued by Mr. Kesten the network endeavored to refute the idea that its recent proposal for higher television standards lacked support from industry engineers.

"On the contrary", Mr. Kesten said, "one of the few motions passed unanimously by Television Committee 3 of the Radio Technical Planning Board contained recommendations almost identical with Columbia's recent proposals."

"The companies represented in this unanimous vote included such manufacturers as Radio Corporation of America, Philco, General Electric, Du Mont, Zenith, Farnsworth, Stromberg Carlson as well as such television broadcasters as NBC, Howard Hughes Productions, and CBS", the statement continued.

"Note the similarity between the Committee's recommendations as reported to the Television Panel on March 14 of this year, and Columbia's proposals made public on April 28:

"CBS recommendation: vastly improved television pictures as soon as possible after the war. RTPB recommendation: "This committee looks forward to the eventual establishment of a television service of exceptional quality."

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"CBS recommendation: wider channels to permit more detailed pictures, channels at least 14 or 16 megacycles wide. RTPB recommendation: ' ..considerably wider channels will be required for such service, .... at least 20 megacycles wide.'

"CBS recommendation: move television 'upstairs', in frequencies above 200 megacycles. RTPB recommendation: 'the Committee recommends that a number of channels be allocated above the 6 megacycles channels (this means above 290 megacycles).

"CBS recommendation: double the present number of channels from 18 to 36, to increase competition and provide better service. RTPB recommendation: 'It should be understood that at least 30 channels . . . would be required for national allocation ...'

"The RTPB committee added: 'It was felt that ample provision should be made at such frequencies for experimentation with color television and high definition monochrome (black and white) television.' CBS similarly recommended that the proposed new standards should be used for full color television as well as vastly improved black and white pictures.

"This parallel between the industry's engineering recommendation and Columbia's own proposals is the more striking in view of recent statements alleging that CBS was taking a unique position, not shared by other technical experts of the industry."

Ninety-one independent radio stations in 38 States have been heard from to date, CBS reported, in response to a questionnaire sent by the network to its affiliated stations on the subject of improved television pictures.

"Voting overwhelmingly for the radical improvement in television standards which CBS recently proposed to the FCC, to the manufacturers of equipment and to the broadcasting industry, broadcasters' opinions were divided on questions of 'eyestrain', on the extent of consumer set-purchase after the war, and on the importance of full-color television as compared with black-and-white", CBS stated.

Dr. Goldsmith in a letter to the Editor of the New York Times wrote, in part:

"A leading broadcasting network asserts that purchasers should be told not buy the present type of television receiver and to wait until pictures richer in detail can be received at higher frequencies, the possibilities of which should be explored for at least a year by a dozen radio laboratories.

"Speaking as a radio engineer for myself alone, I venture to point out that a dozen laboratories and their skilled personnel, together with the added engineers and equipment necessary for field tests, cannot and should not be diverted from the war effort. When

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation of the country at the beginning of the year. It is found that the country is in a state of general prosperity, and that the people are well satisfied with the government.

The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation of the country at the end of the year. It is found that the country is in a state of general prosperity, and that the people are well satisfied with the government.

The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation of the country at the beginning of the year. It is found that the country is in a state of general prosperity, and that the people are well satisfied with the government.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation of the country at the end of the year. It is found that the country is in a state of general prosperity, and that the people are well satisfied with the government.

The fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation of the country at the beginning of the year. It is found that the country is in a state of general prosperity, and that the people are well satisfied with the government.

The sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation of the country at the end of the year. It is found that the country is in a state of general prosperity, and that the people are well satisfied with the government.

The seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation of the country at the beginning of the year. It is found that the country is in a state of general prosperity, and that the people are well satisfied with the government.

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The ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation of the country at the beginning of the year. It is found that the country is in a state of general prosperity, and that the people are well satisfied with the government.

The tenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation of the country at the end of the year. It is found that the country is in a state of general prosperity, and that the people are well satisfied with the government.

peace comes, television research and field tests may be in order, but only if they are still in the public interest and if they are conducted on a reasonably economic basis - conditions not likely to prevail for several years after the war.

"We have enjoyed the highest television broadcasting standards in the world, with successful transmission of thirty complete pictures per second of the 525-line variety. We operate approximately in the 50-to-200-megacycle band; the English with twenty-five complete pictures per second, each having 405 lines, on frequencies of only about 40 megacycles. Yet prior to the war British standards stimulated rapid commercial growth in television. The British, not prone to invest in useless articles, bought and used television receivers \* \* \*

"It is proper to offer any product at any time when it is acceptable. Progress can usually be financed out of profits. It would not be objectionable if television receivers of 1947, for example, became obsolescent in 1952 or 1953. As long as a good product can be sold at a reasonable price and enjoyed for a goodly number of years - and there is no reason to doubt that present-day television can supply just that - it is certainly a right and perhaps a duty to offer it.

"Your editorials on the subject are scientifically accurate, relevant and analytically temperate in tone. In my opinion they indicate the future of television and help to guard the rights of the public."

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#### NAB AUGUST MEET IN CHICAGO IF WAR DOESN'T INTERFERE

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters, meeting in Washington this week, reaffirmed its view that an executive war conference of broadcasters should be held in Chicago the latter part of August. President J. Harold Ryan said:

"The vital role which radio broadcasting has played and in an increasing measure will play in the war effort, has given rise to many problems. It is imperative that these problems be met effectively and after full consultation with military and other Government leaders.

"A conference such as we contemplate holding in Chicago in late August affords the only opportunity for that necessary contact. In recognition of the paramount needs of the armed forces for the transportation facilities we are urging that only the executive and key personnel of NAB active and associate members attend.

"The program will be strictly confined to a discussion of the relation of broadcasting to the war effort and to such routine matters as will enable the industry's trade association to function

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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more effectively in the national interest. In event of any emergency which may arise at the time set for the meeting, I am authorized by the Board to indefinitely postpone the session. Events will be carefully watched and if it is felt that our meeting will in any way impair larger national interest, we will, of course, abandon our plans."

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## NAB RESISTS PETRILLO DEMANDS; ENGINEERS, AFM CLASH NEAR

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters in Washington voted to oppose the latest pressure exerted by James C. Petrillo that the broadcasters employ union musicians as platter turners.

The NAB membership was urged to resist any demands of the American Federation of Musicians to force the employment of union members to play records and transcriptions used for station broadcasts.

Action came as a result of a statement issued by Petrillo in "International Musician", official A. F. of M. publication, calling on all local unions to secure "platter turner" contracts from radio stations, expecting to gain the employment of at least 2,000 musicians by the radio industry for such services.

The NAB also sent to its membership a transcript of testimony of Mr. Petrillo in the Senate last year where he admitted to Senator Tobey that his effort to force broadcasters to use musicians as "pancake turners" was not "sound" and is "a mistake" and that he only did it in certain stations because "he could get away with it".

Alto to be-devil the broadcasters as June 1st approaches is the jurisdictional row between Mr. Petrillo of the A.F.M. and the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, which are not affiliated with any national union. For several years they have been turning the platters in the stations but because of Petrillo demands that the musicians take this over there is expected to be a clash between the two groups on June 1st when the new contracts become effective. NBC, the Blue Network and WOR have already signed the contracts which would transfer the platter turning jobs over to Petrillo.

The resolution passed by the NAB Board follows:

"WHEREAS, James C. Petrillo, President, American Federation of Musicians, has in the April issue of the official journal of his union commended to the locals of his union a plan to force upon the broadcasting industry and in particular upon the smaller units thereof, the employment of more than 2,000 additional unneeded members of the Musicians Union, and

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DO hereby certify that  
[Name] is a citizen of the United States of America.

DECLARATION OF CITIZENSHIP

I, [Name], do hereby declare that I am a citizen of the United States of America.

I was born on [Date] at [Place], [State], [Country]. I am of the age of [Age] years, and I am of legal age.

I have taken the oath of citizenship, and I have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

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I have taken the oath of citizenship, and I have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

"WHEREAS, the sole duties of these unneeded union members will be that characterized by Mr. Petrillo as pancake turning, namely, to place records and transcriptions on turntables, a minor and incidental part of the work of others now employed by all broadcasting stations, and

"WHEREAS, Mr. Petrillo in the City of Chicago has succeeded in imposing this made work upon some broadcasting stations at a salary scale of \$90.00 a week for a 25 hour work week, and

"WHEREAS, Mr. Petrillo in sworn testimony before a Committee of the United States Senate has stated that to force broadcasters to utilize members of the American Federation of Musicians as pancake turners is 'not sound' and 'is a mistake'.

"NOW, THEREFORE, the NAB is determined in its opposition to this unjustified and needless employment, and urges its membership of broadcasters to resist any demands of the American Federation of Musicians to employ such pancake turners, and

"FURTHER, that the NAB pledges its support and aid to all broadcasting stations which resist these demands as contrary to the best interests of labor, industry and our nation."

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#### N.Y. CITY TURNS DOWN \$25,000 LA GUARDIA BROADCAST OFFER

As had been expected, the New York City Board of Estimate made short work of the offer by Coty, Inc., of which Grover Whalen is President, cosmetic manufacturers, for \$25,000 to sponsor the Sunday afternoon broadcasts Mayor LaGuardia is now making over the Municipal Station WNYC. The offer was for a series of 25 talks and was to have been given over one of New York City's commercial stations.

In discussing the offer, the proposition was turned into a political football by the Board of Estimate and a grand time was had by all.

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With its production of radar and radio equipment reaching record high levels in each succeeding month, net income of Philco Corporation in the first quarter of 1944 totaled \$946,326 or 69 cents per share, after estimated Federal and State income and excess profits taxes and after provision for adjustment and renegotiation of war contracts.

In the first quarter of 1943, adjusted earnings amounted to \$708,702 or 51 cents per share of common stock.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED  
MAY 12 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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$$P_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n p_j}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{n-1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{n-1}{2n}$$

1. What is the purpose of the study?

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May 16, 1944

"WHY DIG UP DEAD PRE-WAR TELEVISION?" GENE MC DONALD ASKS

The latest to engage in the television scrap, E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, backs the Columbia Broadcasting System and Chairman Fly with:

"I, for one, say in regard to television after the war, 'Why did up the bones of dead pre-war television for reincarnation, when there is a new baby on the way?' Glowing promises have been made to the public of the feast to be spread before it. Let's not warm over last night's dinner to regale the hungry and expectant guest."

"The question asked by Paul W. Kesten, CBS Executive Vice-President, 'Will pre-war television be good enough after the war?' almost answers itself. Of course it will not be good enough.

"The Columbia Broadcasting System suggests also that it is the duty of prospective television makers, and broadcasters, too, to explain to the public that better television than the pre-war system can provide is now made possible by recent radionic developments not incorporated in the old system, and what is more, to back up explanation with action.

"I agree with Columbia, or rather I should say they agree with me, for I have always pointed out to the public that until standards are fixed for a television that is worthy of public support, money paid out for a television receiver is money thrown out of the window.

"I agree, too, with Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, when he is reported saying that he is 'opposed to any move to freeze television standards at the present level.' This statement is reported to have been accompanied by a criticism levelled at those who hope to sell post war receivers that would not give the best possible service. From the words of its Chairman, I know that the Federal Communications Commission will protect the public.

"Television has cried 'Wolf! Wolf!' many times in the past fourteen years. The public has been fed with fables, plied with promises, enticed with the 'Thousand and One Night Tales' of the miracles to be wrought. The bright stories so gaily scattered to the press on the least provocation, one after another become the legends of a phantom - television.

"We have chased the troublesome mirage of television through a good many alleys for a good many years! We have devoted innumerable dollars and many men to the study of its elusive character. We should

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold air. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I shivered slightly, pulling my jacket closer.

2. The second thing I noticed was the silence. It was a heavy, oppressive silence that seemed to weigh down on my chest. I looked around, but saw no one. Just a vast, empty landscape stretching out before me.

3. The third thing I noticed was the smell. It was a strange, earthy smell that I couldn't quite identify. It reminded me of old books and dusty attics. I took a deep breath, trying to get used to it.

4. The fourth thing I noticed was the light. It was a pale, yellowish light that seemed to come from somewhere far away. It cast long, dark shadows across the landscape, making it look even more desolate.

5. The fifth thing I noticed was the sound. It was a low, rumbling sound that seemed to come from the ground beneath my feet. It was like the sound of a distant train or a massive machine at work. I looked down, but saw nothing.

6. The sixth thing I noticed was the feeling. It was a strange, tingling feeling that seemed to run through my veins. It was like a million tiny needles pricking me at once. I tried to shake it off, but it wouldn't go away.

7. The seventh thing I noticed was the time. It was a strange, distorted time that seemed to flow differently here. The sun was low in the sky, but it felt like it was still early in the day. I looked at my watch, but the numbers were all wrong.

8. The eighth thing I noticed was the place. It was a strange, unfamiliar place that I had never seen before. It was like a dream or a hallucination. I tried to remember where I was, but my mind was blank.

9. The ninth thing I noticed was the people. It was a strange, otherworldly people that I had never met before. They were tall and thin, with pale skin and long, dark hair. They looked at me with strange, hollow eyes.



5/16/44

like to harness it; make it work as present day radio is working for the public.

"Yet, each time it appears television is ready, each time it is about to be launched to the public, troublesome questions arise, piling new problems upon those of the past.

"We don't know for the moment whether the Radio Technical Planning Board will recommend television standards which the FCC adopted for pre-war television, or whether it will take due cognizance of the Columbia Broadcasting System's proposal. There is reason to believe it may not. The statement issued by the Television Broadcasters' Association says that 'Columbia's suggestions are contrary to the carefully considered recommendations of engineers of the industry comprising the television panel of the Radio Technical Planning Board.'

"Should the Board do nothing about these important proposals, then the most important decision to be made by industry and the government is 'What kind of television system are we going to have after the war stops?'

"The public may get pre-war automobiles, pre-war refrigerators, pre-war washing machines. You can turn these in for a fair trade-in value and they will still run and give service. Not so with television sets. When standards are radically changed as they again must be changed, if we are not going to throw out all that we have learned in the past few years, television is to become junk, just so much wood and wire inoperative unless rebuilt at great expense. The past has proved that.

"I speak on the basis of experience. Zenith has operated television station W9XZV (now WTZR) since March 30, 1939. In point of continuous service and operation, it is one of the oldest in existence. We have gained much valuable experience and background on what constitutes adequate and acceptable television.

"I cannot entertain the thought of supporting two systems of television broadcasting and reception, which have been advocated, one - the pre-war system, the other - the improved system. Such dual operation would be most illogical, confusing, and would certainly be impractical on a nationwide basis when chaining operations are envisioned. \* \* \*

"Someone may point out that receivers could be built to receive both systems. My answer to that one is, 'It's going to be a big enough problem to build a moderate priced receiver to operate on the better system. Dual operation receivers would be costly and wasteful of the public's money. It certainly wouldn't make sense to the railroads, let's say, deliberately to build two systems with two different gauge tracks, with cars of one unable to run on the tracks of the other. Adaptation would be a most expensive matter.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the root cause of the problem. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that have been identified in the plan and monitoring the progress of the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any lessons learned from the process.

14. The Commission has also been informed that the Government of India has been requested to provide information on the progress of the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission's report on the subject.

"The television problem is now again before industry, government and public. We are on the eve of writing a prescription that should serve for a long time to come. The stake in television of my own organization is great. It has been in business for over a quarter of a century on only one basis, that of being fair with the public. I want television as eagerly and as soon as anyone wants it. I have everything to gain from its coming into public use quickly. But if we are not coming out with improved television after the war, the public and the dealers should be told now.

"I am sure neither our stockholders nor I want quick profits from television receivers foreknowingly built to die in their first few years. When it comes to a choice of stepping backward in television, carrying water on both shoulders, or striding forward with strong confident step, despite some additional problems to be met, including the economic problem, there can be but one decision."

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#### SPECIFIC PRICES ANNOUNCED ON CIVILIAN RADIO TUBES

Specific dollars-and-cents wholesale and retail ceiling prices for new standard radio replacement tubes for civilian radios and phonographs were announced Monday by the Office of Price Administration.

These specific prices effective May 20, 1944, reflect those prevailing in the industry during March 1942. Wholesalers and retailers may charge less than the ceiling prices listed.

OPA said that a drastically reduced supply of radio receiver tubes for civilian replacement purposes has been reaching a market in which demand has greatly increased. Since early 1942, tube manufacturers have increasingly concentrated on military production. The supply of tubes available for civilian replacements is only a fraction of what it was formerly, while larger numbers of tubes are now required because of the increase in the average age of radio sets in use. Certain popular types of these tubes have almost vanished from the market, OPA said. Although manufacturers are now being allocated additional materials for civilian tube production, the contemplated increase will alleviate only part of the current scarcity.

These circumstances have brought about widespread black market activities, OPA said. Numerous instances brought to OPA's attention showed that consumers were charged three or four times the proper price for tubes, the price agency added. Jobber discounts and terms have frequently been shortened with a resulting increase in the net price to dealer. Consequently many dealers have discontinued 'over the counter' sales, reserving tubes for sales only in connection with repair services, or adopting various examination, testing and inspection charges. The prices and other provisions of Monday's amendment were arrived at after extensive consultation with representative radio tube manufacturers, jobbers and retailers throughout the country.

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OPA's action Monday also specified maximum service charges for testing radio receiver tubes when brought to a shop. No charge may be made by a dealer or repairman for testing tubes when they are brought to his shop by a customer, because no charge was customarily made for this service. However, when a customer brings a portable or table model radio or phonograph to a dealer's or repairman's shop for tubes to be tested or replaced, the dealer or repairman may charge a maximum of \$.50 for testing all of the tubes in the set.

If the radio or phonograph mechanism has to be removed in order to test and replace the tube, the dealer or repairman may charge a maximum of \$1.00 for testing all of the tubes.

Monday's provision reaffirms the customary 90-day guarantee given by the industry against defects in material or workmanship. In addition it calls for posting of ceiling price lists in the dealer's or repairman's place of business.

The amendment requires those retailers who in March 1942 purchased radio receiver tubes from a manufacturer, to sell at no more than their highest March 1942 prices for the particular "private brand" or "national brand tube", provided that the prices do not exceed the specific prices set Monday for that tube.

Dollars-and-cents prices which retailers will pay as set in Monday's action are computed on the basis of discounts off the retail price list and are graduated according to the quantity sold. This system was found to be most generally prevalent in the trade, and therefore was adopted by the Office of Price Administration. This means that a retailer buying a large quantity of tubes from a wholesaler would pay less per tube than another retailer buying a smaller quantity.

In selling to retailers, it is provided that wholesalers must make out sales slips, receipts, invoices or some other evidence of sale showing the name and address of the seller, the purchaser, the date of sale and the quantity, type and price of the tubes purchased. Purchasers are required to keep these receipts and sellers to keep copies of them.

(Amendment No. 134 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the General Maximum Price Regulation effective May 20, 1944).

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Mayor LaGuardia reported receiving 1,800 letters to keep on with his Sunday broadcasts over the city-owned WNYC. Of these he said only 14 were derogatory. In Hizzoner's fan mail came this one on a postcard from Mgr. John L. Bedford of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity in Brooklyn:

"Please give the radio and us a rest. You have convinced me, at least, that you are vain, conceited and abusive. Why waste time proving what you have proven a thousand times? You might give us a farewell speech when your era of persecution is over. But make it short, please."

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5/16/44

## McINTOSH TO LEAVE WPB FOR PRIVATE PRACTICE

That he might engage in private practice as consulting radio engineer, Frank H. McIntosh, Assistant to the War Production Board's Radio and Radar Division in charge of civilian requirements, has submitted his resignation and will soon leave the Government service. Mr. McIntosh, former Technical Supervisor of the Fort Industry Co. of Toledo, will advise clients with regard to studio design and acoustics, as well as in allocations and induction heating. His office will be in Washington.

Mr. McIntosh joined WPB in 1942 as Chief of the Radio Section of the Communications Branch. Before going with the Fort Industry Company, he was with the Graybar Electric as Pacific Coast Communications Sales Engineer and prior to that was a member of the technical staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratory in New York. Mr. McIntosh was the author of a plan adopted by the Government in 1942 for the operation of radio stations by which the stations were able to obtain maximum use of component parts without impairing service to the listener.

Mr. McIntosh was one of three high officials of the Fort Industry Company who have contributed their services to the war effort in important capacities. The others are George B. Storer, President of the Company, a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve on active duty in Chicago, and J. H. Ryan, Vice-President, who served as Assistant Director of Censorship and is now President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

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## RADIO TO JOIN IN TELEGRAPH CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Although radio had not even been thought of when Samuel B. Morse tapped out the telegraph message for the first time, nevertheless radio communications companies, which likewise use the Morse code, will join with Congress and the Western Union in celebrating the telegraph centennial in Washington next Wednesday, May 24th. They are the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., International Telephone and Telegraph Corp, Press Wireless and Tropical Radio Telegraph.

The exercises, in charge of a joint Congressional Committee headed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, will begin in the rotunda of the Capitol, and wind up with the six members of Congress telegraphing their own messages over a direct wire to Baltimore. In the interim the scene at which Morse demonstrated the practicability of his invention will be reenacted and the Army Signal Corps will relay "What hath God wrought!" around the world. The plaque will be unveiled by Morse's grand-daughter, Miss Leila Livingston Morse.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic of the effect of the environment on the development of the individual. It is found that the environment has a significant influence on the development of the individual, and that the influence is both direct and indirect. The direct influence is through the physical environment, and the indirect influence is through the social environment. The physical environment includes factors such as climate, geography, and natural resources. The social environment includes factors such as culture, religion, and social structure. The indirect influence is through the social environment, which shapes the physical environment. The social environment also shapes the individual's development through the transmission of values, norms, and customs. The individual's development is also shaped by the physical environment, which provides the resources and conditions for growth and development. The physical environment also shapes the individual's development through the transmission of values, norms, and customs. The individual's development is also shaped by the physical environment, which provides the resources and conditions for growth and development.

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The six former telegraph operators in Congress who will demonstrate their skill and technique with the key and still remember that the letter P is five dots are Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D), of Colorado, and Representatives Joseph J. Mansfield (D), of Texas; Compton I. White (D), of Idaho; Karl Stefan (R), of Nebraska; Michael J. Bradley (D), of Pennsylvania, and William C. Cole (R), of Missouri.

Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC will speak. A ship, the "Samuel B. Morse" will be launched in Baltimore and there will be a banquet Wednesday night in Washington.

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### U.S. MULLS PLATTER ROW; CHICAGO PETRILLO HEARINGS BEGIN

James Fitzpatrick, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation, has been appointed by the Labor Department to mediate the latest "platter turner" dispute between the musicians, radio engineers and NBC, Blue Network and WOR over contracts which these companies signed James F. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians. This threatens to terminate in a strike June 1st.

The first of the regional hearings in connection with the WJJD strike over hiring additional musicians will be held in Chicago tomorrow (Wednesday) morning. Following the WLB's directive orders, musicians at WJJD returned to work pending a threshing out of the situation by the regional panel.

According to Allan Powley, President of the independent National Association of Broadcasting Engineers and Technicians, which is not affiliated with any national union, the Petrillo contracts provide that musicians take over the work of handling records and transcriptions - a duty which heretofore has been taken care of by the engineers.

"If there isn't any settlement by June 1", Mr. Powley said, "we'll either walk out or we'll keep Petrillo from coming in."

Mr. Powley said further the contract is in violation of an existing contract now in effect between NABET and NBC, Blue and WOR and would force its members "to release part of their jobs to the musicians union and this they are absolutely opposed to."

Confusion was added to the situation by protests from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers whose engineers serve many stations, including WTOP, CBS key station in Washington. As was the case with NABET, IBEW members in Washington and elsewhere oppose giving up any of their duties to the musicians. It was the impression of one observer that Petrillo had made some kind of a deal with IBEW, which like the AFM is affiliated with the A. F. of L., but if so, all of the members had not been let in on it. There was a loud protest from West Coast IBEW members over Petrillo trying to butt in on their jobs in the radio stations and it is expected others will follow.

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## ADMIRAL TELLS OF CLASHES WITH FCC OVER WAVELENGTHS

The Federal Communications Commission was taken to task last week because of the alleged unsatisfactory manner of assigning wavelengths to the armed services. It is a controversy which has been going on for years and this time was brought up in connection with a hearing of the Special House Committee on Postwar Military Policy on the unification of the armed forces.

Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, Director of Naval Communications, opposed merging the communications of the Army and Navy.

Naval communications, Admiral Redman said, are an integral function of naval operations, and cannot be handled as part of the Services of Supply.

The Navy communications chief added, however, there could be some physical and operational consolidation, "particularly with respect to administrative communication circuits."

There could be a common domestic administrative land line system, Admiral Redman said.

Admiral Redman, who is one of the Admiral Chairman Fly was accused of "trying to get", said that there had been long standing differences of opinion between military authorities and the Federal Communications Commission over the latter's jurisdiction in the assigning of radio frequencies.

The FCC, he said in answer to questions by Committee members considers that it is empowered to direct which wave lengths the armed forces may use - a point of view to which the Navy dissents.

"Hasn't the FCC always given you what you asked for? You've got everything that you want now, haven't you?" the Admiral was asked.

"No", replied Admiral Redman, "because there aren't enough wave lengths to go around."

The functions of the FCC, Admiral Redman testified, relate to commercial radio, but it never has been authorized, he contended, to decide which frequencies shall be allotted to the military forces, "although the FCC thinks it has."

No serious disputes about wave lengths had come up during the war, the Admiral said, in reply to a question from Melvin J. Maas (R), of Minnesota.

"What would happen if a serious case came up?" Mr. Maas asked.

Admiral Redman explained that it would be referred to the President for decision under his war powers.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE  
January 1, 1901

REPORT  
OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 1, 1901

AND  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
JANUARY 1, 1901

WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1901

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF THE  
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 1, 1901

AND  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
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IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
JANUARY 1, 1901



5/16/44

"But that's wartime arrangement", Mr. Maas replied. "Now what's going to happen about such things when peace comes and the war powers disappear?"

"I couldn't tell you that", Admiral Redman said. "I don't know the answer."

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#### PRODUCTION OF RESISTORS INCREASES 20%

Production of fixed and variable resistors for electronic equipment increased more than 20 per cent in April over the average production in February and March, War Production Board representatives told a recent meeting of the Fixed and Variable Resistor Industry Advisory Committee.

Backlogs of unfilled orders for resistors have continued approximately level for the past three months, WPB representatives said. However, the industry will have the capacity to meet expected increased requirements that may be placed on it by the projected program for electronic and equipment in 1944, they indicated, since expanded resistor production facilities are expected to be in operation by July 1.

The purposes of the electronic component recovery program as a means of disposing of surplus components to contractors and the armed services were described to the committee by a representative of the Component Recovery Section of the Radio and Radar Division, WPB.

A representative of the Army-Navy Electronic Standardization Agency outlined progress of the agency on standard specifications and test procedures for resistors in line with manufacturing practices. An interim procedure to be followed in adopting standardized specifications will be communicated to manufacturers concerned. Committee members requested that the ANESA representative attend future meetings of the Committee in order to keep the industry informed on standardization actions.

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With 54 out of 56 national advertisers planning to continue through the Summer and eight new clients scheduled to launch their campaigns during the "hot months", present indications are that 1944 will establish a new high for Summer advertising on the Blue Network. The entire lineup of 18 accounts on the Pacific Coast network of the Blue is also slated to remain on the air.

One unusual aspect of the situation is the number of new accounts signed up to begin their campaigns in June or July, instead of waiting for the Fall season.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The Adjutant General's Office is the central office for the management of the personnel of the Army. It is responsible for the maintenance of the personnel files of all active and reserve personnel, and for the processing of all personnel actions.

The Adjutant General's Office is also responsible for the management of the personnel of the Adjutant General's Office. It is responsible for the maintenance of the personnel files of all active and reserve personnel, and for the processing of all personnel actions.

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## TAM CRAVEN RESIGNS; GOES TO COWLES STATIONS, DES MOINES

Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, whose term as a member of the Federal Communications Commission expires on June 30, 1944, announced today (Tuesday) that on April 26, 1944, he requested the President not to reappoint him for another term.

Commissioner Craven would have completed 30 years in Government service in August of this year. Except for a period of five years between 1930 and 1936, this service has been continuous. He has been with the Federal Communications Commission nearly nine years, including two years as its Chief Engineer.

Commissioner Craven stated that he plans to become associated in a technical capacity with the Cowles interests. The Cowles are publishers of newspapers in Des Moines and Minneapolis and LOOK magazine, as well as licensees of radio broadcasting stations.

President Roosevelt accepted Commander Craven's resignation in the following letter:

"Dear Commissioner Craven:

"I have received your letter of April twenty-sixth in which you tell me that it is not your intention to seek reappointment to the Federal Communications Commission when your present term expires on June thirtieth and that you want to be free on that day to return to private business.

"The reasons you cite leave me no alternative. I shall, therefore, comply with the request you make and I sincerely hope that your re-entry in the field of private business will bring to you rewards that will more than recompense for the years of sacrifice and labor you have given your Government.

"My best wishes to you,

"Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Franklin D. Roosevelt"

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## WPB RADIO DIVISION DEFINES QUESTIONABLE ITEMS

Because some persons who are entitled to use the priorities assistance given by Preference Rating Order P-133 for electronic equipment maintenance, repair and operating supplies (MRO) have been applying the ratings for items which are capitalized repairs, capital equipment or capital replacements, the War Production Board last Friday issued a list of some products which are not MRO items under the order.

The list is not all-inclusive, but comprises only items about which questions have been raised, the Radio and Radar Division of WPB said. These items, which are not MRO items under Order P-133, are:

1941

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country at the end of 1940. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.

2. The second part of the report deals with the situation in the country at the end of 1941. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.

3. The third part of the report deals with the situation in the country at the end of 1942. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the situation in the country at the end of 1943. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.

1944

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the situation in the country at the end of 1944. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the situation in the country at the end of 1945. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.

1946

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the situation in the country at the end of 1946. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the situation in the country at the end of 1947. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the situation in the country at the end of 1948. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the situation in the country at the end of 1949. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the situation in the country at the end of 1950. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the situation in the country at the end of 1951. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the political and economic conditions of the time.



Recording or reproducing turntables; amplifiers, microphones; speech input consoles; transmitters; relay racks or cabinets; jack panels; frequency monitors; antenna towers.

Ratings assigned by Order P-133 must not be applied for the purchase of the products listed above, and any P-133 ratings which have been applied to purchase orders for those items have been improperly applied and should be cancelled at once, the Radio and Radar Division said. This does not mean, however, that necessary parts to maintain and repair those products may not be purchased with P-133 ratings.

Action was taken by WPB through issuance of Interpretation 1 to Preference Rating Order P-133. The interpretation also tells how to distinguish the business of radio communication or radio broadcasting from the operation of and maintenance of public address, intercommunication, plant sound or other similar electronic systems for the controlled distribution of musical programs.

Persons engaged in the business of operating and maintaining electronic systems for the distribution of sound which are not radio communication or radio broadcasting systems are entitled only to use the AA-5 rating assigned by paragraph (a)(4) of Order P-133. The question has been asked as to how to distinguish between these businesses, the interpretation adds, and states:

"No person is engaged in the business of radio communication or radio broadcasting who has not been licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to operate a radio transmitter. No person who has not been licensed to operate a radio transmitter may use the AA-1 rating assigned by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of Order P-133 for the businesses of radio communication or radio broadcasting.

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#### CENSOR CAUTIONS PRESS AND RADIO

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, issued the following statement to press and radio:

"I have been asked how Americans generally - all Americans - can help protect military security at this decisive stage of the war. I offer five suggestions.

"1. Express your opinions, but keep military information to yourself.

"2. If you write a letter or send a message or speak carelessly, remember that the enemy may see or hear your words eventually.

"3. Don't expect newspapers, magazines or radio to aid the enemy by forecasting when or where our forces will strike.

"4. Don't forget that Congress has prescribed heavy penalties for carrying or sending a letter or message into or out of the country without submitting it to censorship.

"5. Having always in mind what is at stake, be patient of delays and other serious dislocations which are sure to afflict all international communications in these critical times."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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The House Rules Committee has pigeon-holed a bill to provide \$12,500,000 for Government purchase of war bond advertising space in all weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly papers and in dailies serving communities up to 25,000 population.

WELO, Tupelo, Mississippi, a 250 watt station, began operation this week simultaneously with its affiliation with the Mutual network as a full-time outlet.

WOMI, Owensboro, Kentucky, will start service on Monday, June 5.

The Stromberg-Carlson Company, manufacturer of telephone and radio equipment, reported for 1943 a net income of \$726,815, equal, after all deductions, to \$2.53 a share of common stock outstanding. This compares with \$534,053 and \$1.80 for 1942. Shipments, the company said, established a record, totaling \$40,946,618, compared to \$18,629,606 in 1942.

Don F. Holshaouser was granted a patent No. 2,348,216, assigned to the Radio Corporation of America, on an electron discharge device mount spacer, which consists of a resilient envelope spacer which surrounds the transverse member of an electron discharge mechanism. The spacer has points of contact with the outer envelope of the discharge device itself.

Fred A. Moore, since 1928 head of RCA's subsidiary company in Chile, Corporacion de Radio de Chile, has been appointed Regional Director for Latin America.

Other appointments announced are: Carlos Touche as President of RCA Victor Argentina, Buenos Aires; L. A. Humphries as General Manager of Corporacion de Radio de Chile, Santiago; Harold R. Maag as General Manager of RCA Victor Mexicana, Mexico City.

Crosley Corporation reports net profit of \$1,423,365 after all charges and taxes for first quarter of 1944, against \$1,125,230 for comparable portion of 1943.

Norah K. Donovan has been appointed Manager of the Literary Rights Division of the Blue Network. At the same time, the Division has been placed under the jurisdiction of Dorothy Kemble, Continuity Acceptance Manager, who now heads three departments - Continuity Acceptance, Script Routing and Literary Rights.

\*\*\*\*\*

Raymond F. Guy, radio facilities engineer of the NBC Engineering Department, will speak on "Television and FM" before the Indianapolis section of the Institute of Radio Engineers Friday, May 26

With first quarter renewals setting an all-time high mark at WOR, the station went eight per cent ahead in total sales over the first three months of 1943, the best business year in the history of WOR.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
MAY 19 1944  
FROM L. J. JONES

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No. 1629

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF THE  
KING OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND  
FROM THE DEATH OF  
HIS MAJESTY  
GEORGE THE SECOND  
TO THE DEATH OF  
HIS MAJESTY  
GEORGE THE THIRD  
IN THE YEAR  
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1761

May 19, 1944

## RMA TO DEBUNK PUBLIC RE POSTWAR RADIOS AND WHEN TO BUY

A national publicity campaign is soon to be initiated by the Radio Manufacturers' Association, a major objective of which will be to correct erroneous impressions that new developments will be available on "V" day and thereby encourage the immediate purchase of radios that will be available when production is resumed.

Wartime accomplishments of the radio manufacturing industry will be told to the American people in a project developed by the RMA Advertising Committee, headed by John S. Garceau, of the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Other objectives of the publicity drive are to:

"Present the wartime accomplishments of the radio industry to the American public, including the industry's scientific contribution to the successful conclusion of the war.

"Attract manpower to the industry and help retain essential workers by discouraging raiding of technical personnel.

"Inform wholesale and retail radio distributing agencies, for a better concept of current and postwar plans of the industry.

"Make the public more conscious of the benefits from radio and thereby stimulate development of possibilities in new fields.

"Encourage the use of radio as an educational necessity in schools - a radio in every classroom in the nation."

To direct the project, Theodore R. Sills & Co., a Chicago public relations agency, has been engaged. General policies and administration of the project will be under an Advisory Committee, headed by Chairman Garceau.

A major objective will be to more adequately inform the public through RMA of the vital part played by the radio-electronics industry of the industry's achievements in and contributions to the war program, within the limits of official "security" and other regulations. RMA member companies will be asked to cooperate in the industry project, by individual company contributions of information.

The Radio Manufacturers' Association is also now making an industry survey on postwar employment, planned by the special Employment and Personnel Committee, of which A. H. Gardner of the

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Colonial Radio Corporation of Buffalo is Chairman. Important data on probable postwar employment and also statistics on current employment will be developed. RMA questionnaires have been distributed and it is hoped to complete the survey in time for the annual RMA industry meetings in Chicago next month.

In addition to all RMA members, nearly 200 non-member companies, comprising the larger companies in the industry having substantial numbers of employees, also will receive the RMA questionnaires. The 400 companies included in the survey substantially represent the entire industry.

The questionnaire calls for figures on 1940 employment, for comparative purposes, and also will secure data on present employment and the number of former employees now in the armed services. Information regarding employees expected, after the war, to return to their former jobs or homes, in or outside of the community, and housewives, students and others who probably will relinquish their jobs after the war also will be included, together with data on the probable employment one year after the war ends.

The results of the RMA survey will be made available to Government and also other agencies interested in postwar employment and reemployment of war veterans. One of the purposes of the survey is to compile authentic information and data, respecting employment and personnel, which can be relied on by the Government as well as individual radio manufacturers.

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#### NO SET RULE GRANTING MORE THAN ONE TELEVISION LICENSE

The Federal Communications Commission on May 16th amended Section 4.226, Multiple Ownership of television stations, so as to substitute "five" for "three" in the last proviso with respect to the number of stations constituting a concentration of control of television broadcasting facilities in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity. (Commissioner Durr dissented.)

The Commission concluded to issue the following statement:

"In making grants of more than one television station license to one concern, the Commission will give consideration to the development of a nationwide television service, the geographic relation of the various proposed locations, and the public need for the proposed service at such locations."

Section 4.226 as amended reads as follows:

"Section 4.226 Multiple ownership. No person (including all persons under common control) (the word "control", as used herein, is not limited to majority stock ownership, but includes actual working control in whatever manner exercised) shall, directly or indir-

The first of these is the fact that the  
information is not reliable. It is not  
clear how the information was obtained  
and it is not clear how it was  
checked.

The second of these is the fact that the  
information is not complete. It does not  
cover all the relevant facts and it  
does not cover all the relevant  
aspects.

The third of these is the fact that the  
information is not accurate. It is not  
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and it is not clear how it was  
checked. It is also not clear how  
the information was verified.

The fourth of these is the fact that the  
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the information was verified.

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The fifth of these is the fact that the  
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information is not reliable. It is not  
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the information was verified.

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The seventh of these is the fact that the  
information is not reliable. It is not  
clear how the information was obtained  
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checked. It is also not clear how  
the information was verified.

ectly, own, operate, or control more than one television broadcast station, except upon a showing (1) that such ownership, operation, or control would foster competition among television broadcast stations or provide a television broadcast service distinct and separate from existing services, and (2) that such ownership, operation or control would not result in the concentration of control of television broadcasting facilities in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity: Provided, However, That no person (including all persons under common control), shall directly or indirectly own, operate, or control more than one television broadcast station that would serve substantially the same service area: And Provided, Further, That the Commission will regard the ownership, operation, or control of more than five television broadcast stations as constituting a concentration of control of television broadcasting facilities in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience, or necessity."

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#### HOWARD HUGHES BACKS CBS POSTWAR TELEVISION STAND

An exchange of telegrams between Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Howard Hughes, aviator and business executive, has revealed that neither Mr. Hughes nor anyone connected with his firm authorized inclusion of Hughes Productions among those companies which, as members of the Television Broadcasters' Association, opposed the CBS stand for improved postwar television.

On April 29, two days following announcement of Columbia's television policy, the TBA went on record as opposing it, and listed Hughes Productions among those represented in the opposition.

Noting that Hughes Productions, television representative of Howard Hughes, was the only company among those named which was neither a direct competitor nor a set manufacturer, Mr. Kesten sent the following telegram to Mr. Hughes:

"Hope you have received and read CBS report and proposal for vastly improved postwar television standards. You and we as broadcasters will be the transport companies in sending television programs through the air to American homes. We are in effect asking simply for the counterpart in television of your Constellation in aviation instead of outmoded prewar planes. In your absence Howard Hughes and Hughes Productions were represented together with General Electric, National Broadcasting Company, etc. in New York Times April 29 news story as being opposed to improvements CBS proposes. Cannot believe you were consulted or that you would feel this way after reading report itself. Would appreciate telegram from you stating whether you sanctioned use of your name in this connection and if possible stating your opinion on Columbia proposals."





Mr. Hughes' reply, denying opposition to the CBS proposal, follows:

"With reference to your telegram of May 2 and the quotation contained therein, neither I nor anyone connected with my company made or authorized this statement. In reply to your request for a definite expression of attitude approving or disapproving Columbia's proposal, I submit the following: My company does not feel qualified to pass judgment on Columbia's proposed set of television standards in detail and explicitly as set forth. However, in principle, my company feels most strongly that no standards should be adopted and that the public should not be permitted to increase substantially its investment in television receiving equipment until the result of all related research and development carried out during this war is made available and thoroughly analysed. It is my company's belief that, after such analysis, standards should be set which will produce the very best television picture obtainable within practical limitations and without any regard whatsoever for pre-war standards. It appears obviously unsound to allow a several hundred million dollar investment of the public's money in equipment other than that based upon the latest design information and development in existence."

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#### FCC WOULD TIGHTEN UP ON RECORDED PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS

In order that there might be no mistake on the part of the public with regard to recorded programs, the Federal Communications Commission has proposed adding the following amendment to its rules and regulations:

"Sec. 3.407 Mechanical Records. - (a) No recorded program consisting of a speech, news events, news commentator, forum, panel discussion, special event, or any other recorded program in which the element of time is of special significance and a presentation of which would create, whether intentionally or otherwise, the impression or belief on the part of the radio audience that the event or program being broadcast is in fact occurring simultaneously with the broadcast, shall be broadcast without an appropriate announcement being made at the beginning and conclusion of the broadcast that it is a recorded program. The identifying announcement shall accurately describe the type of mechanical record used.

"(b) Any other program consisting of a mechanical record or series of mechanical records need not be announced as provided in subsection (a), but the licensee shall not attempt affirmatively to create the impression that the program being so broadcast consists of live talent. At least once each hour the licensee shall announce which of the programs other than those specified in subsection (a), presented during the previous hour, were broadcast by means of mechanical records."

Anyone desiring to do so may file statements or briefs before June 16 as to why the amendment should not be adopted or why it should not be adopted in the proposed form.

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## BOTH FLY AND MAGAZINE WRITER PULL BONERS; WILLKIE DUCKS

It was the opinion in informal circles that Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, who has never been noted for his tactful or intelligent handling of the press, and Miss Greta Palmer, a free-lance writer who wrote the Reader's Digest article which so incensed Mr. Fly, both pulled colossal boners.

Chairman Fly pulled the first boner in jumping the gun and warning DeWitt Wallace, editor of the Digest, laid himself open to the charge of attempting by intimidation to suppress publication in a magazine having one of the largest circulations in the world of material critical to Fly and the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Fly charged the article was based upon attacks on the FCC in the House investigation and warned that any such story would be composed of grave libels.

This brought a countercharge from Miss Palmer, writer of the article, that Mr. Fly was peeved that the Digest had turned down an article he had submitted and to give her an interview.

Miss Palmer herself pulled quite a boner in giving the source of her article. Miss Palmer declared the article was first suggested to her by Wendell Willkie who sent her to William S. Paley. Whereupon she proceeded to drag in several more names of persons she said she had talked with, including Niles Trammell, President of NBC, Lewis A. Weiss of the Don Lee System, Louis Caldwell of Mutual Broadcasting System, FCC Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, and others. All of which was unnecessary, in the opinion of the writer, and strictly unethical. It is a well-known fact that newspaper people do not have to divulge the source of their information and many have gone to jail rather than do it.

"I wish it were possible to get the broadcasters to open up", Miss Palmer wrote in a memo to her editor, "but they are a timid lot and tell me they fear reprisals if they talk. Some of my sources think Fly's strategy is one of delay aimed at preventing our ever printing anything about the FCC.

"Some broadcasters insist to me that a license to operate a radio is the Washington equivalent of a local politician's Thanksgiving turkey - that it is given out to reward the politically faithful and withheld from any businessman who has fought the Administration.

"The great unsolved puzzle is how Mr. Fly has won to a position in which he can win arguments in the military field against Knox and Stimson (the memo was written in January before Secretary Knox's death) and can even refuse to give out fingerprints to the FBI on request."

Wendell Willkie said that "I did not suggest" and knew nothing about the article criticizing the FCC prepared by Greta Palmer for Reader's Digest.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL MONUMENT  
UTAH  
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT  
CAREY, CALIFORNIA

TO THE HONORABLE SENATOR  
FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed extension of the Wasatch-Cache National Monument. I am sorry that I am unable to give you a more definite answer at this time, but the matter is being considered by the Department and I will be glad to advise you as soon as a final decision has been reached.

Very respectfully,  
J. H. ROBERTS, Superintendent

Enclosed for you are two copies of a report of the Surveyor General, which may be of interest to you.

I am, Sir, very truly,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. H. ROBERTS

Very truly yours,  
J. H. ROBERTS



Mr. Willkie said several radio companies had come to him for advice and he had advised them not to fight the Commission's rules against chain broadcasting. He regarded the Radio Act of 1927 so broad in its implications that he believed the FCC would be sustained.

Mr. Willkie said that his advice to the companies was that a fight against the rules would "slow up rather than accelerate their campaign for "a new definitive law" governing radio and that, if they went ahead, it might lead to "plenary powers" for the FCC.

"As to the radio industry and its regulation, I suggested to Mrs. Palmer that she see the executives of the industry, William Paley, David Sarnoff and Niles Trammell", Mr. Willkie said. "My sole interest was as a courtesy to one writing articles - a courtesy often requested of me in public and quasi-public life."

Chairman Fly wrote to Editor Wallace of the Reader's Digest in part as follows:

"I have been more than shocked recently to receive word that one of your writers, Miss Greta Palmer, has been assigned the task of 'doing a job' on me. She has made it clear to me and to others that the writing which she is doing will be based upon 'information' and documents collected by the Cox Committee. \* \* \* I am reluctant to believe that by treating with this one-sided subject matter you would have the Reader's Digest brought down to this lowest of levels.

"I want to advise you that although this disreputable effort to 'get' me has been going on for a number of months, neither I nor the Commission have ever been permitted to put a witness on the stand. \* \* \* While the title of this Committee is the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission, the record is replete with examples which conclusively prove that it is I and I alone that this Committee and its counsel set out to destroy.

"The procedures of the Cox organization and of its unscrupulous counsel have been condemned on a wider scale than in the case of any other Congressional Committee within my knowledge. Despite all of this the present counsel (although not the new Chairman) is determined to do a destructive job upon me by any and all devices regardless of the low character these devices might ultimately assume. One of the effective ways of accomplishing this is to use a respectable publication of the widest circulation like the Reader's Digest to give the charges repeated currency and through countless repetitions a seeming validity. \* \* \*

"It is true that Miss Palmer offered to talk to me. However, you, she and the Reader's Digest must bear in mind that it is quite impossible for me in the course of a few hours or even days to lay out before her the oral testimony, the voluminous documents, and the great bulk of evidence which eventually will be submitted by me and the Commission to utterly disprove every one of the serious and unfair assertions. This proof, I can assure you, will be overwhelming. \* \* \*

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"In fairness to myself and in fairness to you and the Reader's Digest, I am obliged to warn you of the complete falsity of these charges and of my confidence in affirmatively disproving each and every one of them. It cannot be sufficient for your purposes under these circumstances that you rely upon the word of this lawyer or that you rely upon the rumors or hearsay statements put into the record or that you rely upon any single document or seeming authority written or spoken by some disgruntled individual. Wherever there is a written or spoken word seeming to give any basis for the scandalous charges of this lawyer, they can be traced back either to irresponsible rumor or hearsay. The best the Committee's counsel has had to offer to date has been one super-disgruntled individual who for that very reason was an irresponsible person and witness. (Editor's Note - This is said to refer to Admiral Hooper whose retirement was alleged to have been forced by Mr. Fly.) \* \* \*

"I am indeed reluctant to assume that you have known anything about this project. I am even more reluctant to assume that you would knowingly become a party to any such undertaking. I am certainly not conscious of the fact that the Reader's Digest has ever, with full knowledge of the facts, set out to spread a series of grave libels against any person. I think, too, that you will readily appreciate the fallacious legal foundation for your promotion of such libels. Even the 'record' thus far, so obviously incomplete and one-sided and publicly recognized as unfair, cannot be used as a screen to hide behind by anyone as a privilege in destroying me."

Mr. Wallace replied:

"Mrs. Palmer, a successful free-lance writer, has had a recent assignment from us to scout for article ideas. Your letter is the first intimation I have had that she plans to suggest an article about you. Roughly, I should say that we consider a hundred proposed subjects for each one that is finally developed for use in the Digest. Hence I hasten to assure you that you need not be unduly concerned."

"The Reader's Digest is not a 'smear' sheet; I doubt whether any leading magazine has so consistently refrained from presenting individuals in an unfavorable light. As it happens, I'm not familiar with the report of the Cox Committee. If, by any chance, we should make an investigation into the subject, you may be certain that it will be exhaustive and fair."

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"America's Town Meeting Of The Air", a Blue Network public service program, will be sponsored by the "Reader's Digest", for a period of thirty-nine weeks starting September 7th. The remainder of the season's broadcasts will continue on a sustaining basis.

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## FLY DESCRIBED AS MOST MILITANT OF NEW DEALERS

Publicity which Arthur Krock gave to Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission in the New York Times today (April 19) is one which seldom comes to a man in public life and of such a nature as to either make or break a man. Mr. Krock wrote, in part, as follows:

"The official activities of James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, have long been a source of suspicion and perplexity to those in public life who believe that no other administration has played power politics as ruthlessly as Mr. Roosevelt's and that Mr. Fly is one of the most effective players.

"The suspicion is based on the fact that, though the FCC Chairman is on a secondary administrative level, his influence at the White House seems to be greater than any member of the Cabinet, and a political community is prone to attribute such a phenomenon to exceptional political services. The perplexity arises from the fact that there is no satisfactory proof of this.

"A regime which has in various ways sought to discredit legitimate press criticism by aspersing the character of the press, and has preached social reforms while retaining office by alliances with the most unsavory political machines in the nation, invites the suspicion that it seeks to make the radio a vehicle of its electoral interest. In the place he sits Mr. Fly is indispensable to such an enterprise. Unlike the press, the radio is under government license; the government passes on the allocations of wave lengths, the identity of the purchasers of broadcasting chains and stations, and the policies by which time is allotted for discussion of controversial subjects.

"This puts great political power in the hands of the FCC Chairman, particularly when he dominates his fellow-commissioners, as Mr. Fly does, and the law under which he operates is cloudy enough to permit him to make and alter major policy virtually at will. The Chairman, moreover, likes power, does not hesitate to use it and never runs away from a battle.

"The combination of power to influence public opinion, aggressiveness in controversy and fanatic devotion to the political interests of Mr. Roosevelt makes a natural appeal to the President. It would seem to provide sufficient answer to what a House committee was told yesterday was 'the great unsolved puzzle: how Mr. Fly has won to a position in which he can win arguments in the military field, against Knox and Stimson, and can even refuse to give out fingerprints to the FBI on request.'

"In addition to his personal equipment for political battle and his fealty to the President, the FCC Chairman has other qualities that commend him to an administration which, from judicial appointments to the use of relief funds, has always been both 'practical' and cynical in conducting the democratic process. Mr. Fly is a shrewd judge of combat conditions, in the courts, on Capitol Hill and in administrative conference.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

The first of these is the fact that the library is a public institution, and as such it is open to all. The second is the fact that the library is a non-profit organization, and as such it is not subject to the same financial pressures as a for-profit business. The third is the fact that the library is a community institution, and as such it is subject to the same community pressures as any other institution in the community.

The fourth is the fact that the library is a cultural institution, and as such it is subject to the same cultural pressures as any other institution in the community. The fifth is the fact that the library is a social institution, and as such it is subject to the same social pressures as any other institution in the community. The sixth is the fact that the library is a political institution, and as such it is subject to the same political pressures as any other institution in the community.

The seventh is the fact that the library is a religious institution, and as such it is subject to the same religious pressures as any other institution in the community. The eighth is the fact that the library is a scientific institution, and as such it is subject to the same scientific pressures as any other institution in the community. The ninth is the fact that the library is a medical institution, and as such it is subject to the same medical pressures as any other institution in the community. The tenth is the fact that the library is a legal institution, and as such it is subject to the same legal pressures as any other institution in the community.

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The twenty-sixth is the fact that the library is a physical institution, and as such it is subject to the same physical pressures as any other institution in the community. The twenty-seventh is the fact that the library is a chemical institution, and as such it is subject to the same chemical pressures as any other institution in the community. The twenty-eighth is the fact that the library is a biological institution, and as such it is subject to the same biological pressures as any other institution in the community. The twenty-ninth is the fact that the library is a medical institution, and as such it is subject to the same medical pressures as any other institution in the community. The thirtieth is the fact that the library is a legal institution, and as such it is subject to the same legal pressures as any other institution in the community.

"An example of his legal and tactical abilities was once afforded to this correspondent by Mr. Fly. When he was counsel for TVA the Wilson Dam case came before the courts. The government briefs and arguments in the lower tribunals were riskily broad for a test in the then Supreme Court, even though that group was showing signs of a more liberal and Federal viewpoint on public power issues than its precedents revealed.

"But when the government brief was filed with the Supreme Court it was noted that the risk had been craftily eliminated and the issue narrowed to an area in which justices anxious to go along as far as they conscientiously could with the New Deal, could find footing for approval. This correspondent was informed that the feat of legal statesmanship was the work of an eminent private attorney who had been retained by the government in the case, and he so reported.

"A few days later came a visit from a modest and most engaging young man who introduced himself as the counsel for TVA. He said he had no request to make; he sought merely to state the facts about the change in the government argument. He proved indisputably that the act of legal statesmanship was his own, and said he could well use credit to which he was justly entitled. When the record was set straight, which was immediately, he wrote a letter in which he said the correction had been 'far too generous' and unbelievably prompt. Newspaper writers, even when their error is made in patent good faith, are not used to public officials who proceed in such fashion; and they are not surprised when they find them ascending to the pinnacle of power Mr. Fly has attained. \* \* \*

"But bureaucracy is a stimulant, and great official authority derived from and protected by a President is strong drink. To these influences perhaps can be ascribed a notable change in Mr. Fly from the modest young lawyer who did not see deliberate unfairness in an honest error. He seems in high office to have developed toward all criticism - constructive and sincere as well as personal and partisan - a persecution complex. Who differs or disputes with him is a sinister enemy, intent on his destruction. His motives are beyond question; the motive of any critic is unworthy. His side is the side of the angels, however far down it may reach for weapons; the other side is commanded by Lucifer.

"The FCC Chairman also has become dictatorial in his behavior toward those having business with the Commission, toward his war administrative associates and members of Congress, even asserting inaccessibility to question as among his rights. Add all this to the type of politics he is suspected of playing, and the roots of his troubles are in plain view."

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Contracts for syndicated programs signed during the first four months of 1944 were three times greater in number and for longer series than in the same period of 1943, Claude Barrere in charge of Syndicated Sales for the NBC Radio-Recording Division, has reported.

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# ANTICIPATES DEMAND FOR 25,000,000 SETS BY END OF 1944

A pent-up demand for between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 radio receiving sets will exist by the end of 1944, as compared with the industry's all-time high production of 13,000,000 units in 1941, it was estimated today by Larry E. Gubb, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Philco Corporation, in an address on "Electronics and Television in the Post-War World" before the Bond Club of Philadelphia.

"Today the radio-electronics industry is turning out specialized types of war equipment at the rate of approximately \$3.2 billions a year - a greater volume of output than that of the entire automobile industry in 1939", Mr. Gubb said.

"The present war has caused a great acceleration of research and development work in radio and the ultrahigh frequencies - so much so that our technicians tell us that ten or fifteen years of research work have been compressed into the thirty months since Pearl Harbor.

"It is still too early to foretell what revolutionary peacetime applications may result from these scientific advances. Much of the work is still surrounded by wartime secrecy in the interests of national security. But it is not too much to hope and believe that electronics will make for greater safety in sea and air navigation and, in many respects, profoundly change our ways of life."

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## CREUTZ TO SUCCEED MC INTOSH AT WPB

John Creutz, who has been assistant to Frank H. McIntosh for the last 18 months, has been appointed to succeed Mr. McIntosh as Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Branch. Before he joined the War Production Board, Mr. Creutz served as a radio engineer and consultant to the radio industry. A native of Beaver Dam, Wis., he is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. McIntosh, who went to WPB two years ago from the Fort Industry Company of Toledo, resigned last week, effective June 1st, to return to private industry as a radio electronic consulting engineer, Ray C. Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division, has announced.

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The Army Service Forces of the War Department will hold an exhibit on the Polo grounds in Washington from May 22 to May 28, inclusive to demonstrate the difference in equipment used by the United States Army and that available to Germany and Japan. Radio and electronic equipment will be a leading feature of the exhibit.

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### REPLY TO LETTER OF 1954

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TRADE NOTES

There will be three broadcasts in connection with the 100th Anniversary of the sending of the first telegram in the U.S. May 23 (CBS 10:45-11 P.M. EWT) James L. Fly; May 24 (NBC) 8:45 A.M. EST, Col. David Sarnoff transmitting the first telegraph message "What hath God wrought" and May 24 (CBS) 11:15 A.M. from Capitol Rotunda. Senator Wheeler, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and Representative Bulwinkle, Acting Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

In a technical change in the pricing order setting manufacturers' ceiling prices for new radios and phonographs, the Office of Price Administration provided Thursday that wholesale and retail prices may be set under the same orders which establish the manufacturers' prices. Prior to Thursday's action wholesale and retail prices were determined only under the General Maximum Price Regulation at highest March, 1942, levels.

Stations KFI and KECA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. were denied petition by the FCC for extension of licenses under Order 84-B to October 1, 1945; designated renewal of license applications of KFI and KECA for hearing, and authorized extensions of licenses pending determination of applications for renewal.

In order to obtain information for the purpose of considering the practical effects of Chain Broadcasting Regulations (Sections 3.101-3.108) which have been in effect approximately one year, the FCC authorized a request to all standard broadcast licensees for information which will permit a comparison of the distribution of network and non-network programs for a given week in April 1943 with a given week in April, 1944.

The Board of Directors of Philco Corporation last Monday declared a dividend of twenty cents (20¢) per share of common stock, payable June 12, 1944, to stockholders of record May 27, 1944. The previous dividend was also 20 cents per share paid on March 13, 1944.

A conference of the RMA Contract Terminations Committee is scheduled in Washington today (Friday) with officers of the Army Service Forces and the Signal Corps, for discussion of formal recommendations on contract termination problems which have been developed by the RMA Committee. John Ballantyne, of Philadelphia, is Chairman, and Ray F. Sparrow, Indianapolis, Vice Chairman. Other members include L. W. Adkins of Cincinnati, Robert C. Sprague, North Adams, Mass., J. P. Rogers, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Max F. Balcom of Emporium, Penna. The RMA Committee favors a pending plan for horizontal, over-all contract settlements, and it is understood that the Army will try out this plan with a few companies.

WTAR, The Norfolk (Va.) Ledger, the Buffalo Courier-Express, WEBR, and the Dallas News, WFAA, are named in applications for frequency modulation (FM) broadcast permits filed with the FCC within the week.

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1. The first of the three main points of the report is that the situation in the country is generally stable. The second point is that the economy is showing signs of improvement. The third point is that the government is working to improve the living standards of the people.

2. The report also mentions that the government is planning to launch a series of reforms in the next few years. These reforms are expected to cover the areas of education, health care, and social services. The government is also planning to strengthen its legal system and improve its judicial process.

3. The report further states that the government is committed to maintaining the country's independence and sovereignty. It is also committed to promoting peace and stability in the region. The government is working to build strong relationships with its neighbors and the international community.

4. The report also mentions that the government is planning to launch a series of initiatives to improve the living standards of the people. These initiatives are expected to cover the areas of housing, water supply, and electricity. The government is also planning to launch a series of programs to improve the health care system and the education system.

5. The report further states that the government is committed to promoting the development of the country. It is also committed to improving the infrastructure and the transportation system. The government is working to attract foreign investment and to create more jobs for the people.

6. The report also mentions that the government is planning to launch a series of reforms in the next few years. These reforms are expected to cover the areas of education, health care, and social services. The government is also planning to strengthen its legal system and improve its judicial process. The report further states that the government is committed to maintaining the country's independence and sovereignty. It is also committed to promoting peace and stability in the region. The government is working to build strong relationships with its neighbors and the international community.

7. The report also mentions that the government is planning to launch a series of initiatives to improve the living standards of the people. These initiatives are expected to cover the areas of housing, water supply, and electricity. The government is also planning to launch a series of programs to improve the health care system and the education system. The report further states that the government is committed to promoting the development of the country. It is also committed to improving the infrastructure and the transportation system. The government is working to attract foreign investment and to create more jobs for the people.



**HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER**

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

MAY 25 1944

FRANK E. MULLER

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No. 1630



May 23, 1944

## CLAIMS NEWSPAPER ADS PULL FIVE TIMES RADIO AUDIENCE

That the median radio audience for New York retail advertising programs is only about one-fifth the size of the median audience for retail newspaper advertising is demonstrated by statistics from three leading independent research organizations in an analysis of retail store advertising released recently by the New York Newspaper Promotion Managers' Association.

The median audience for radio retail advertising is 29,000, for newspaper advertising 151,500, the analysis, which is the most important project yet undertaken cooperatively by all New York dailies, reveals. The project was sponsored by the New York Newspaper Advertising Managers' Association and executed by the promotion group.

The research program was carried out by Crossley, Inc., Fact Finders Associates and Clark Syndicated Newspaper Service (now Grant Research Associates). In presentation and booklet form the survey is available to newspapers throughout the country.

A strong majority of both men and women expressed a preference for advertising in newspapers and for omission of advertising over the radio.

Of 7,830 women questioned only 13.6% wished newspapers without advertising, 86.4% with; of the 2,806 men queried 19.4% wished newspapers without advertising.

The conclusion of the presentation that radio commercials bother most people and create inattention is supported by the Crossley, Inc. survey measuring the audiences commanded by the 21 local retailers' programs occupying 15 minutes or more on the air, frequently in competition with top rank national network programs.

The same coincidental telephone technique by which national Crossley ratings are determined was used to measure the size of the audience and the proportion identifying the sponsor.

Audiences for the programs varied from a low of no homes found listening to the Jerry Lawrence program for National Shoes over WMCA to a top of 178,000 of the 3,060,000 radio homes in the New York market tuned in to George Palmer Putnam for Bond Clothes over WEA. Of these one-half knew the sponsor.

For 13 of the 21 programs surveyed no home checked could identify the sponsor.

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The best percentage of sponsor identification belongs to Horn & Hardart's Children's Hour, 10:30 to 11:30 Sunday mornings over WEA. The chart, with percentages representing proportion of the 3,060,000 radio homes in the New York market, shows:

|                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Not listening to radio | 2,543,000 -- 83.1% |
| Not listening to WEA   | 354,000 -- 11.6%   |
| Listening to H. & H.   | 163,000 -- 5.3%    |
| Did not know sponsor   | 35,200 -- 1.1%     |
| Knew sponsor           | 127,800 -- 4.2%    |

Only the Bond and Horn and Hardart programs were identifiable by more than 50,000 homes, and only these and Abraham & Straus' Missus Goes a-Shopping over WABC numbered over 100,000 listeners.

Misidentifications included Griffin Shoe Polish, Abraham & Straus, Vicks, Pillsbury Flour, Musterole, and Bond Bread.

In conclusion the presentation stated that "almost half the radio programs sponsored by New York retailers attract fewer than 1% of the sets" in the area.

By contrast with the median radio audience of 29,000 for New York retailer programs (not with the much lower identifying audience), the median audience for 94 retail women's apparel advertisements in newspapers, ranging from 300 to 1,000 lines, was shown to be 151,500 women.

The women's apparel advertisements were selected as most common from the findings of 19 reader traffic studies made of six New York newspapers between 1939 and 1943 by the Clark service. Papers surveyed were the Herald-Tribune, Mirror News, Sun, World-Telegram, and Times.

Of the 94 advertisements 81 were read by more than 100,000 women in the metropolitan area, 93 by more than 75,000.

A comparison of the audiences for each medium in the presentation reveals that the lowest-rated newspaper advertisement had an audience of 58,000 women, or twice the median audience for retail radio advertising programs. Of the latter 62% had audiences smaller than that of the lowest-rated newspaper advertisement.

While 86% of the women's apparel advertisements reached a metropolitan audience of 100,000 women or more, only 14% of the retail-sponsored radio programs reached a comparable audience.

A comparison of the cost of the radio programs studied by Crossley and the newspaper advertisements surveyed by Clark, using total, not sponsor-identifying, audiences for radio and omitting the cost of talent of programs, shows radio from two to six times as expensive.

For radio the highest cost per thousand members of the audience exclusive of talent, was \$21.93, for newspaper space \$3.77;

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the median for radio was \$4.57; for newspaper retail ads \$1.16, and the lowest for radio \$1.03, for newspapers \$.52.

Copies of the New York Newspaper Promotion Managers' Association survey may be secured by writing to Vernon Brooks, Advertising Manager, New York World-Telegram, New York City.

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## SEN. BUTLER SUSPICIOUS OF MYSTERIOUS U.S. "PRENCINRADIO"

Senator Butler (R), of Nebraska, who made sensational charges about the way our Government corporations and lending agencies were throwing money around in Latin-America, called the Senate's attention last week to a secret U. S. Government corporation which has been operating in Latin-America, in connection with the "good neighbor" policy, for the past two years known as Prencinradio, Inc., in which he expressed considerable distrust.

Senator Butler said when a charter was quietly filed in Delaware, no mention was made that Prencinradio, Inc. was a government agency and that he had heard of numerous complaints both from here and from Latin-America about its competition with private capital.

"Incidentally, the Prencinradio Corporation enjoys freedom of control by the Budget Bureau and Congress over its administrative expenses, and it is not audited by the General Accounting Office", the Senator declared. "There is a footnote to the effect that the Coordinator has agreed to submit accounts to the General Accounting Office, but as of December, 1943, he has not done so. No wonder it appears impossible to get an accurate statement as to how much is being spent in Latin America or elsewhere. These organizations are not responsible to anyone, not even to Congress itself."

Senator Butler referred to an article which appeared in the Wall Street Journal May 18th headed:

"United States mystery agency; Government-owned Prencinradio, Inc., Works in Latin-American field; activities a well-kept secret for 2 years - has radio and movie interests."

Portions of the article relating to radio follow:

"The Federal firm has most sweeping powers, especially to make, produce, edit, publish, exhibit, broadcast, or distribute motion pictures, radio script, transcriptions, and recordings, and/or programs, news, articles, books, magazines. \* \* \*

"It is impossible now to make a comprehensive analysis of how many of Prencinradio's powers have been translated into action. (Officials do say the bond-issuing power has not yet been used.) Here are certain facts, pieced together from numerous sources:

1900

100



"Case 1: Strategically located in Montevideo, Uruguay, is a broadcasting firm entitled 'Prencinradio, Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada (limited-risk company).' Though ostensibly a private concern, and nothing more, it has close financial connection with Prencinradio, Inc., of Delaware. Just what these arrangements are officials of the United States corporation will not say for publication; the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs declines to make public any information about this operation.

"Officials of the Federal Communications Commission, however, say their records show the Uruguayan Prencinradio is operating two long-wave stations in Montevideo, CX-16 and CX-24. These communications experts are not in on the secret that the United States Government is the financing sponsor of the stations. 'I don't see how they would be tied in at all with the Government; we don't have anything to indicate that', said one of them.

"So far as the FCC knows, control of Prencinradio in Montevideo is vested in two individuals, Roberto Fontaina and Dardo Regules. The Uruguayan Embassy here says that two gentlemen of these names are members of the Government of Uruguay. Senor Regules is a member of the house of representatives of that nation and Senor Fontaina is an official of the Uruguayan Office of Information, with offices in Rockefeller Center in New York City.

"The Montevideo radio transmitters are about 150 miles from Buenos Aires, and a good portion of Argentina is within their service area.

"The Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union, in its most recent list of broadcasting stations, tenth edition, 1942, shows Station CX-16 operating on 850 kilocycles with 10 kilowatts power; Station CX-24 on 1010 kilocycles with 2.5 kilowatts. (The stations were then owned by Radioelectricas del Plata.) Without 'beaming', the more powerful of these stations would have a service area of about 200 miles in daytime, 500 miles at night, and directional antennas would multiply this range by five. The smaller station would have about 200 miles' effectiveness with beaming.

"Besides Nelson Rockefeller, the principal officers of the corporation are: President, Don Francisco, Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for Radio; Vice Presidents, Francis A. Jamieson, Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for Press; Francis Alstock, Director of the O.C.I.A.A. Motion Picture Division, and John W. Ogilvie, Associate Director of the O.C.I.A.A. Radio Division."

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The Liberty Ship RAYMOND CLAPPER was launched at the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Company yard, Jacksonville, Fla., on May 22nd at 12:45 P.M., it has been announced. Mrs. Raymond Clapper, who is soon to make her debut as a commentator, sponsored the ship. The launching took place less than four months after the death of the columnist and commentator, which occurred February 2nd.

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## GEORGE HENRY PAYNE IS NEW FINCH TELECOMMUNICATIONS V-P

George Henry Payne, the mystery of whose reappointment to the Federal Communications Commission still remains unexplained, has been named Vice-President and Director of the Finch Telecommunications Company of New York. The Finch Company, headed by Commander William G. H. Finch, U.S.N.R., has pioneered in both the television and facsimile fields and is a rapidly growing concern. Its factories are in New Jersey.

Mr. Payne, a Progressive Republican, political advisor to former President Theodore Roosevelt, was a "stormy petrel" on the FCC and because of his independence gave a lot of trouble to Chairman James L. Fly and the New Deal politicians. At that he was re-appointed for a second term and his name sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt for a third term but later recalled by the President who, after many months' delay, finally appointed E. K. Jett, former Chief Engineer of the Commission, to fill the place. As Commissioner, Mr. Payne advocated numerous reforms and campaigned primarily for a reform in children's radio programs on the theory that "while the eye may discard, the ear may receive", and his contention is that children have not attained the power of distinction between good and bad so far as radio is concerned.

Mr. Payne, before becoming Federal Communications Commissioner, was Tax Commissioner of the City of New York, and previous to that he was adviser to the late Otto Kahn, financier and patron of the arts; manager of the campaign of Gen. Leonard Wood for the presidential nomination, and the editor of The Forum Magazine. For several years he was president of the Bronx National Bank of New York City.

Mr. Payne is the author of "The Child in Human Progress"; "A History of Journalism in the United States"; "England and Her Treatment of America"; "The Progressive Party", and numerous essays and articles.

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## CINCINNATI ENQUIRER MAY PURCHASE WSAI

Broadcast Division of the Crosley Corporation, operators of WLW and WSAI, Cincinnati, are reported to be negotiating for the sale of WSAI in order to comply with the FCC ruling governing dual ownership.

The Enquirer is the only daily in the city without a broadcasting outlet, and has been mentioned as the purchaser although it is reported that Wall Street interests also are negotiating too.

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War in 1861. This period is characterized by the expansion of the United States, the struggle for slavery, and the establishment of the United States as a great power.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from the Civil War to the present. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES



## FCC APPROVAL SEEN FOR COWLES ENTRY INTO NEW YORK

Although the transfer has not yet come before the Federal Communications Commission, it seemed to be a foregone conclusion that the sale of Station WHOM, Jersey City, covering the New York City metropolitan area, to the Iowa Broadcasting Company, headed by Gardner Cowles, Jr. and his brother John Cowles, would be approved. The overall price of WHOM was slightly more than \$400,000 and the station was bought from Joseph Lang and Paul F. Herron.

It is expected that supervising WHOM will be one of the first jobs assigned to Commissioner T.A.M. Craven when he leaves the Commission June 1st. Commander Craven years ago when he was in private practice as a consulting engineer, owned an interest in WHOM but sold it when he went into the FCC.

Mr. Lang, General Manager of WHOM, was quoted as saying that it was his understanding that WHOM would continue to carry foreign language programs under the new ownership because of their importance in the war effort. It is presumed also that the staff, except for the new management, will remain intact. Messrs. Herron and Lang are also part owners of WIBG in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cowles announced that both television and FM stations would be sought in New York to be operated with WHOM.

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## WPB DENIES CIVILIAN SET PRODUCTION WILL BE RESUMED

Contrary to published reports, the War Production Board has not authorized the production of any new radio receiving sets for civilians and there is no prospect of such authorization this year, the Radio and Radar Division of WPB said last Friday.

Production of radio receiving sets for civilians has been prohibited by WPB since April, 1942. The military electronics equipment program for 1944 is approximately 50 per cent above 1943 production, the Radio and Radar Division pointed out, so the prospect of resumption of civilian radio set production is remote.

Assembly of a limited number of radio receiving sets by manufacturers for military users for morale purposes, such as overseas recreation centers and hospitals, has been authorized, the Division said, which may have given rise to reports of resumption of civilian production.

No steps in the direction of authorized production of civilian radio sets would be taken without first consulting the radio industry through the WPB Industry Advisory Committees, the Radio and Radar Division pointed out.

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## NOW TELEVISION BROADCASTERS' PRES. PATS MR. FLY ON BACK

What looked like an about-face on the part of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc. was a statement issued by Allen B. Du Mont, its President, that he was "wholeheartedly in agreement" with Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission in the television row. Originally the Television Broadcasters went on record as opposing the views of Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Mr. Kesten was vigorously backed by Chairman Fly.

Mr. DuMont, apparently by way of buttering up Chairman Fly, said:

"The remarks of Mr. Fly delivered at the first session of the Television Seminar, conducted by the Radio Executives Club of New York, indicate that the Federal Communications Commission is showing excellent foresight in its attitude toward television.

"I agree wholeheartedly with the F.C.C. Chairman that when the war ends the television industry should be ready to provide the best practical television picture and I am confident this will be the case.

"Mr. Fly's forthrightness is to be commended. Progressiveness and not stagnation is and will always be the aim of the nation's television broadcasters. When hostilities cease and the doors to a national television service are swung open, television images of excellent pictorial quality and adequate size will, I feel certain, be ready for a nation anxious to see and accept this new and wonderful medium."

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## TAKE IT FROM GEN. HARBORD, INVASION WHALE OF A JOB

When the great invasions of Europe get under way, Americans can be confident of the ultimate results, Lieut. Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, told members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia last week, but he warned that "we will do our fighting men an injustice if we overlook the tremendous difficulties involved and expect an overnight miracle."

General Harbord, who served as Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces in France in the last war, cited what he described as a "hypothetical invasion" by an army of 250,000 men to bring out the multiple problems of establishing a foothold on enemy-held soil. He said that for a force of that size more than 1,750,000 tons of equipment would have to be landed with the invaders, and at least 250,000 additional tons of supplies would have to be landed each month, to say nothing of replacements in men and materiel.





"Suppose the leader of the invasion encountered no special problem because of enemy air attacks or enemy submarine attacks", General Harbord declared, "he would still have enough regular and routine problems. When supplies come ashore, warehouse space and storage space must be found for them. He would need 2,000,000 square feet of open storage space and some 1,750,000 square feet of covered storage space. He would need to arrange for the arrival of more than 30 cargo ships a month and their unloading.

"If the invasion leader intended to push the enemy back - and make the invasion more than a mere landing -- he would have to discover what rail facilities were available for taking his supplies forward, what their capacity was, the state of the rolling stock and the roadbed, what the census of the motor truck pool was, how many trained men would be available to keep the railroads functioning and the trucks running."

"Theories, as well as men, perish by the sword", the General declared. "What is important is to make certain that we are armed against the chances and changes and accidents of war. The commander who brings 250,000 men to solid footing on a hostile shore is at the end of one chain of chances, changes and accidents. We must remember that he is only at the beginning of another chain of chances, changes, and possible accidents."

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#### SUGGESTS KEEPING AN EYE ON MR. FLY

Another prominent newswriter, Frank C. Waldrop of the Washington Times-Herald this week took a wallop at Chairman Fly, saying:

"One of the most important men in Washington is James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Fly is smart, tough, and he knows what he wants. You can judge what he wants by what he does.

"And what he does is to bully people who come within his reach.

"Mr. Fly's latest bullying hasn't worked out altogether according to plan, however, and deserves a little thoughtful attention both for what it shows about him and about ways of dealing with him.

"To begin with, some background about Mr. Fly himself.

"This gentleman came to the Federal Communications Commission from the Tennessee Valley Authority, where he had worked himself up to be general counsel.

"Before joining TVA, he was just another obscure, small-size governmental lawyer, but with that outfit he had made himself

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Union and the progress of the war.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 10, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Treasury and the progress of the war.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 17, 1862. It contains a report on the state of the Interior and the progress of the war.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

1. The first part of the report is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury for the year ending December 31, 1861.

2. The second part of the report is a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury for the year ending December 31, 1861.

3. The third part of the report is a statement of the progress of the war for the year ending December 31, 1861.

4. The fourth part of the report is a statement of the progress of the war for the year ending December 31, 1861.

5. The fifth part of the report is a statement of the progress of the war for the year ending December 31, 1861.

6. The sixth part of the report is a statement of the progress of the war for the year ending December 31, 1861.

7. The seventh part of the report is a statement of the progress of the war for the year ending December 31, 1861.

a considerable reputation as a legal sharpshooter in the cause of the Government as against private power companies.

"Now, on the other hand, consider the Federal Communications Commission. It was created in 1934 for the purpose of regulating radio, telephone and telegraph 'in the public interest, necessity and convenience.'

"Noble-reading words, indeed, but, as you can easily see, wide and vague enough in meaning to accommodate just about any kind of interpretation.

"The FCC, from its very first days, was a flop. It had enormous powers, but no idea how to use them.

"Result: Chairman and members fell by the wayside in a steady stream. Congress complained and the people doing business with the FCC were baffled. By 1939 the demand for a really able Chairman was universal.

"And through the influence of Thomas Gardiner Corcoran, the all-over-the-place handy man of the New Deal in his day, up to Washington came Mr. Fly, September 1, 1939.

"On the whole, people were glad to see him. He was young, as men of his rank go, vigorous and positive. Radio and the telephone and telegraph business hoped he would knock the Commission into business-like condition.

"He did. But what kind of business?

"Mr. Fly knows only one kind of business - the Government harassing the business man. He knows that all too well.

"So he began to put on pressure. He lectured the radio companies as to the kind of programs they should use. For instance, he hates 'soap operas', the universally popular radio serial dramas that run night and day because the public likes them, and has told the radio industry to cut that kind of thing down if it hopes to hold its place in the 'public interest, necessity and convenience'.

"So, what with one thing and another, the House of Representatives finally decided Mr. Fly's administration of the FCC needed investigation. It appointed a select committee to do the job.

"Incredible as it may seem, Mr. Fly licked that committee to a standstill by sheer generalship. He is smart.

"But he didn't like its collection of testimony, not quite.

"And that is where the business of beating Mr. Fly comes in. A publication called Reader's Digest sent a reporter down here to get the Committee's evidence and Fly's rebuttal, put the two together and see what would come out in the way of a balanced analysis of Fly's career.





"The Reader's Digest story hasn't yet been printed in Reader's Digest, but last week it got considerable publicity.

"For it was disclosed before the House committee aforementioned that Fly has been nailed in an attempt to kill the story.

"You may have read about all that, but, in brief, it was disclosed by the Digest reporter that she got one set of facts from the Committee files, tried to check them with Fly, and that he refused to see her.

"Then having refused the reporter that chance to present him with the charges, he threatened dire consequences to Reader's Digest if it should print the story he himself admits he had never read.

"That, friends, is bullying in high fashion.

"The way to combat it is to keep pulling Mr. Fly out into the open and onto the record. Let his actions speak for themselves.

"But don't go to sleep at the job. Keep your eye on Mr. Fly. He believes in governmental control of radio - which means, when it goes through to its final stages, the end of free speech in America."

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# FM STATION APPLICATIONS NOW 157; ABOUT HALF NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers continue to dominate the applicants for Frequency Modulation (FM) broadcast stations. To date 157 applications are on file, 65 of which are newspapers or newspaper-affiliated companies.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune, the Cleveland Plain Dealer and News, the Ashland (O.) Times-Gazette, and the Galion (O.) Inquirer are named in applications received recently.

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Edward W. Wood, Jr., General Sales Manager of the Mutual Broadcasting System addressing the members of the Advertising Club of New Orleans last week, said:

"It will require about another five or eight years for the radio industry to install the new frequency modulated sets in the 30,000,000 American homes now possessing radios, and in the meantime further research and development will be made with television", the executive stated.

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-371090) FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES EARL RAY, AKA; ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN PASSPORT FOR TRIP TO EUROPE.

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, OCTOBER NINE LAST, AND BUREAU TELETYPE TO NEW YORK, OCTOBER TEN LAST.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU ADVISE THE BUREAU OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER.

VERY TRULY YOURS,  
J. Edgar Hoover  
DIRECTOR

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ENCLOSURE

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100-100000-100

100-100000-100

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TRADE NOTES

"Free Radio, An American Institution", an address by Frank E. Mullen, Vice President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, before the 53rd Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York, recently, has now been reprinted as a booklet.

The Spring meeting of Columbia Broadcasting System's Affiliates Advisory Board will be held at network headquarters in New York City on May 24 and 25. This session is the Board's sixth since its inception in March, 1943. The agenda includes discussions of television and FM.

Western Union has developed, "for eventual public use", a telegraph office no bigger than a mail box, it was disclosed by A. N. Williams, President of the company. "You merely press a button, drop your message in a slot and a facsimile is whisked over the wires to its destination", Mr. Williams said at the dedication of Morse Study Hall at New York University. "We are working on a coin box to combine with this Telefax, so that you can pay for your telegram the moment you send it."

Variety, trade paper of the entertainment field, has added a weekly television page to its radio section.

Ben Gross, radio editor of the New York News, who has been assigned to do "color stuff" for the NBC at the forthcoming political conventions, will be one of the first radio editors to cover a national convention.

Much greater speed in the sorting and inspection of tiny contact assemblies produced at General Electric's Schenectady Works has been made possible through the development of an electronic sorting table which routes the assemblies into three different channels depending on whether they are too high, too low, or within the tolerances.

Utah Radio Products, Inc. and Subsidiary - For 1943: Net profit, after \$1,144,900 taxes, was \$405,724 or \$1.38 a share, against \$138,057 or 47 cents a share after \$202,000 taxes, for 1942.

Lyman Bryson, Director of Education for the Columbia Broadcasting System and Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, has been elected President of the American Association for Adult Education.

Said to be one of the first commercially sponsored television shows ever given to a midwest public was broadcast by Marshall Field & Co. recently from Station WKBK, in Chicago.

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STATE OF NEW YORK  
IN SENATE  
January 14, 1914.

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 14, 1914.

ALBANY:  
JANUARY 14, 1914.

PRINTED BY THE  
UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
AT ALBANY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
AT ALBANY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
AT ALBANY.

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AT ALBANY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
AT ALBANY.



# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

MAY 29 1944

FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1631



May 26, 1944

## BELIEVED NEW RADIO BILL HASN'T A CHINAMAN'S CHANCE

The inside dope on Capitol Hill was that the Wheeler-White Radio Bill, a revision of the 1934 Communications Act, just presented to the Senate Commerce Committee will be attacked from all sides and will get exactly nowhere. The most optimistic official talked with said if Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, co-author of the bill, was behind it as strong as he appeared to be at the moment, that he might be powerful enough to run the bill through the Senate this session, the national convention and the campaign permitting. However, the gravest doubts were expressed as to the bill's getting through the House. And finally, if by any miracle the House passed it, it was argued there would not be the remotest chance of the President signing it.

There will be an executive session of the Senate Commerce Committee today (Friday) at which the non-controversial features of the bill will probably be discussed. This will be followed by another meeting of the Committee next Wednesday, May 31st, at which portions of the bill will be taken up in which members find themselves in disagreement.

J. H. Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, had no comment to make but said that the NAB Legislative Committee would meet in Washington Monday to consider the new bill.

There was a prospect of the bill reaching the Senate fairly soon if the present intention of holding no public hearings is carried out. "Why hold public hearings", one legislator exclaimed. "We've done nothing for the past three or four years but hold hearings or conduct investigations on one phase or another of radio and if we really intend to do anything about it now is the time to get down to business."

Speaking of the bill generally, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, apparently anticipating criticism, said: "I am not pleased with some parts, while Senator White doesn't like others."

It was believed the fight the industry and the powerful group of news commentators will make on the provision to prevent commercial sponsorship of news broadcasts, will be sufficient to dump over the applecart so far as that part of the measure is concerned. A section of the new Act states: "No news items, or news analyses or news commentaries" shall be included in any sponsored broadcasts. This restriction was believed to have been inspired by Senator Wheeler and other members of Congress who have had their axes out for Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson and others and the supposition was advanced that it might have been one of the topics

## THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and growth. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The years following the Revolution were characterized by a period of relative stability and growth, but the nation was not without its challenges. The Civil War was a major conflict that shaped the nation's future, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The Reconstruction period was a time of great struggle and progress, as the nation sought to rebuild and reunite itself. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were marked by rapid industrialization and the rise of a new era of progress and innovation. The American West was a land of opportunity and adventure, and the nation's expansion into the West was a key factor in its growth. The 20th century has been a time of great change and progress, with the nation playing a leading role in the world. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The years following the Revolution were characterized by a period of relative stability and growth, but the nation was not without its challenges. The Civil War was a major conflict that shaped the nation's future, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The Reconstruction period was a time of great struggle and progress, as the nation sought to rebuild and reunite itself. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were marked by rapid industrialization and the rise of a new era of progress and innovation. The American West was a land of opportunity and adventure, and the nation's expansion into the West was a key factor in its growth. The 20th century has been a time of great change and progress, with the nation playing a leading role in the world.

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Senator Wheeler discussed when he was at the White House recently. It would not be surprising if Mr. Wheeler hadn't gone over the whole bill with the President.

"There is no more reason for news broadcasts to be commercially sponsored than there would be for newspapers to print at the top of each article or column a statement that the following information came through the courtesy of a certain commercial advertiser", Senator Wheeler said. "Newspapers offer news and analysis as a public service, made possible by advertising which appears elsewhere in the paper. The radio should do the same thing."

He said that he was "not so much concerned" about straight newscasts as about commentators and analysts, but that his bill covered the entire radio news fields.

The clear channel people are up in arms and surely will be heard from on the provision that no broadcast station operating on frequencies ranging from 550 to 1600 kc. shall be granted a license to operate with power in excess of 50 KW except for experimental purposes.

The Administration can be counted on to put up a fight on the proposal for a reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission which would reduce the membership from seven to five Commissioners, with a rotating chairmanship, and create two divisions each under its own Chairman, one to deal specifically with public communications, wire and radio, received by the public directly (broadcasting), and the other with private communications, wire and radio by a common carrier or carriers, or intended to be received by a designated addressee or addressees.

Over the assignment of bands of frequencies to the various radio services, and all matters of general interest and concern, jurisdiction is to be exercised by the whole Commission, of which the Chairman shall serve as executive officer.

In the selection of its Chairman and the designation of members to serve on a division, provision is made that rotation in office shall be such that no member may occupy the office of Chairman of the Commission more than one year, or be authorized to serve on a particular division more than two years out of any five-year period.

Not more than three members of the Commission, and not more than two of either division, shall be members of the same political party.

There will be no enthusiasm on the part of Mr. Fly or the White House on the idea of a rotating Chairman as the former has served the Administration too well for them to desire his replacement.

On the other hand, it is very doubtful if either Mr. Fly or the White House will oppose the provision which forbids the FCC from discriminating against newspapers or other applicants on

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account of their business. It was said to have been Mr. Roosevelt's own idea to make it hot for the newspapers because the papers didn't support him in the last campaign. It was reported then that 60% of the newspapers were against him. Charley Michelson in his book, "The Ghost Talks", says 90% are against him now. If so, the President and Mr. Fly will be lucky if the papers don't turn the tables and make it hot for them.

There will not be any enthusiasm on the part of the broadcasters for the clause that provides equal time for both parties (or individuals) involved in controversial radio discussions (to apply whether time is sold or donated). This could play havoc with broadcasting schedules and anybody who made a squawk would have to be given time whether or not his claim was unjust.

The thing the broadcasting industry will fight the hardest for is the provision which would nullify the Supreme Court ruling which has caused consternation in the industry. It forbids the FCC to regulate the business of broadcasters, or to control or affect the substance of material to be broadcast. This new Section 23, amending Section 326 of the present act, states:

"a. Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the Commission the power to regulate the business of the licensee of any radio station unless otherwise specifically authorized in this Act.

"b. The Commission shall have no power to censor, alter or in any manner affect or control the substance of any material to be broadcast by any radio station licensed pursuant to the Act, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or imposed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right and duty of the licensee of any such station to determine, subject to the limitations of the Act, the character of the material to be broadcast.

"Provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission in its consideration of applications for renewal of license to determine whether or not the licensee has operated in the public interest."

Senator Wheeler added further:

"The method of granting licenses, the procedure in adversary proceedings and the whole process of court review has been spelled out more exactly. We also have provided for cease and desist orders or violation of rules and regulations so that a licensee is not in jeopardy of losing his license. Thereafter violation of a cease and desist order would be grounds for revocation, but only under court procedure on appeal."

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## FCC SEEKS INFORMATION REGARDING NETWORKS' FM POLICIES

The Federal Communications Commission has approved the following letter to be sent to all national and regional networks:

"The Commission is informed that certain of the major networks have recently advised their affiliates of new policies concerning the availability of network programs for FM broadcasting. Certain provisions in the new affiliation contracts with standard broadcast stations relative to the network affiliation of FM stations owned or operated by the networks' affiliates have also been noted.

"The Commission's Report on Chain Broadcasting, dated May 2, 1941, states:

'Similarly, the appearance of network broadcasting in the frequency modulation (FM) field will merit careful study by the Commission.'

and the Commission's Regulation 3.261(c) provides:

'Sec. 3.261 Minimum operating schedule: service -- (c) in addition to the foregoing minimum requirements, the Commission will consider, in determining whether public interest, convenience, and necessity has been or will be served by the operation of the (FM) station, the extent to which the station has made or will make use of the facility, to develop a distinct and separate service from that otherwise available in the service area.'

"The Commission would appreciate receiving from you at this time a full statement of your present policies and methods of operation relative to FM broadcasting, together with an outline of your plans for the development of and future operations in this field. Any comments you may care to make indicating the extent to which your present and proposed policies and operations conform to the policy of the Commission's Chain Broadcasting Regulations and Regulation 3.261(c) will be welcome."

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## SEDITION LAWYER SUES PEARSON FOR \$1,000,000

Drew Pearson, the Blue Network and its Washington, D.C. outlet, WMAL, were named defendants in a \$1,000,000 libel and slander suit filed earlier in the week by James J. Laughlin, one of the defense counsels in the sedition conspiracy trial, now being held in the Capital.

Suit is based on Mr. Pearson's Sunday night broadcast in which he predicted that Mr. Laughlin will be indicted in Maryland in connection with a case in which he successfully defended a man charged with bank robbery.

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## WELLINGTON, BBC N.Y., UPSTAIRS TO LONDON; SALT SUCCESSOR

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces an important shift in its broadcasting "high command". Having served since September, 1941, as North American Director of the BBC, Lindsay Wellington is returning to London headquarters to assist in the central direction of British broadcasting which now employs (including wartime staff) more than 10,000 people. He is succeeded by John Salt, who since 1942 has served at B.B.C.'s headquarters in New York as Deputy Director.

During Mr. Wellington's direction of the New York office, B.B.C. branches have been opened in San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, and Toronto. Close contact has been maintained with Government radio branches and with the industry as a whole. Exchange visits of American and British program producers have increased mutual understanding of broadcasting techniques in the two countries. Rebroadcasting of B.B.C. programs with wartime objectives has notably increased and American listeners have become familiar with such programs as the weekly exchange feature "Transatlantic Call" on CBS; "Atlantic Spotlight", on NBC and "Transatlantic Quiz", produced by BBC in New York for the Blue Network. A parallel development has proceeded in British listening. BBC now furnishes "home" listeners with first-hand coverage of American events by both newsmen and British and American commentators. Full length features reflecting the American war effort are produced in the United States for listeners in Britain.

Mr. Wellington's final duties in New York included the setting up of arrangements for the handling of BBC invasion broadcasts to America. His successor, Mr. Salt, is already known to many American broadcasters. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and for some years held a commission in the Royal Engineers. He travelled extensively on survey work in Egypt, Transjordan, Southern Arabia and worked also in European countries. He joined the BBC in 1936 and for the three years before the outbreak of war was Program Director in Manchester. His extensive knowledge of European countries led to his appointment in 1940 to BBC, London, where he became Director of the European Service. He was appointed Deputy Director in New York in 1942.

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## CBS ORDERS TELE TRANSMITTER; TO USE BOTH STANDARDS

Backing its belief in higher television standards for postwar broadcasting, the Columbia Broadcasting System disclosed that it placed an order with General Electric for an experimental television transmitter to be installed in the spire of the Chrysler Tower, where its present transmitter now broadcasts television pictures on prewar standards. The new transmitter will operate on radio frequencies nearly 10 times as high, above 400 megacycles, as the present CBS television station, WCBW.





In placing this order, the first of its kind in electronic development, CBS said: "We know that General Electric is technically far advanced in work on the higher frequencies, and hope that the transmitter can be completed in good time. The order is, of course, subject to our obtaining an experimental license from the FCC for operation on this frequency, and is also subject to mutual agreement on specifications and cost. Our primary concern is to make practical field tests, at the earliest possible moment, of a television broadcasting service on the higher frequencies."

In accepting the order, Dr. W.R.G. Baker, Vice President of the General Electric Company, said that General Electric's technical organization is presently "engaged 100% in war work" and that present restrictions on materials and manpower precluded immediate work on the transmitter.

The new transmitter, when installed or as soon thereafter as possible, is intended to broadcast "high fidelity television pictures" containing about twice as many tiny picture elements as the present standards prescribe, and should also make possible the transmission of high fidelity pictures in full color, said CBS. It will operate on a power of 1-kilowatt. This contrasts with 40-kilowatt power contemplated by CBS for broadcasting the lower standards on its present frequency of 56 megacycles, but it was pointed out that far less power is required on the very high frequencies for satisfactory reception. CBS, which has placed a tentative order, also with GE, for the 40-kilowatt transmitter, expressed a hope that both transmitters could be installed in the Chrysler Tower simultaneously. The General Electric Company does not believe this is possible, due to the developmental work and techniques involved.

Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President of CBS, pointed out that the company thus proposes for at least a brief interval after the war, to broadcast the present and the improved quality of television pictures simultaneously. "It is our hope", said he, "to demonstrate so clearly the advantages of finer television images that we will accelerate their general adoption in FCC standards and in set manufacture. We are willing to assume the expense of double transmission if we can thereby save broadcasters in general from the burden of the greatly increased cost of such double operation. More important still, we hope thereby to save the public from any large investment in sets which might become obsolete overnight."

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#### MACKAY RADIO OPENS FIRST COMMERCIAL CIRCUIT WITH URUGUAY

Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, announced Thursday the opening of the first commercial radiotelegraph circuit between the company's New York terminal and the Uruguayan Government Station at Montevideo. The link provided for the first time unlimited international radio-telegraph service to the public.

"The New York-Montevideo circuit", Admiral McNamee stated, "constitutes the twenty-first foreign circuit established by Mackay Radio since the outbreak of the war, December 7, 1941.

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## COMMUNICATIONS NOTABLES JOIN IN TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION

There was a great turnout of the high command of the communications and radio industries last Wednesday at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the sending of the first telegraph message by Samuel F. B. Morse.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, presided at the unveiling of a tablet to Morse at the Capitol and at night there was a big dinner given by Western Union, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Press Wireless and Tropical Radio.

Among those present at the dinner were Senator Wheeler, Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine; Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones; Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission; Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, U.S. Signal Corps; W. S. Gifford, President of the A.T. & T., W. A. Winterbottom, Vice-President, R.C.A. Communications; Frank C. Page, Vice-President, I.T. & T.; FCC Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, FCC Commissioner C. J. Durr; J. H. Ryan, President of National Association of Broadcasters.

Also Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Director of Advertising and Publicity, Radio Corporation of America; FCC Commissioner E. K. Jett; Edward F. McGrady, Vice-President, RCA; Otto S. Schairer, Vice-President, RCA; Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, Chief of Naval Communications; F. C. Guthrie, District Manager, R.C.A. Communications; Carleton D. Smith, General Manager, National Broadcasting Company, Washington; Col. Frank Wozencraft, Loyd A. Briggs, Vice-President, R.C.A. Communications; T. Berrier, Assistant Vice-President, A.T. & T.; Louis D. Botari, Commercial Manager, R.C.A. Communications; Joseph Pierson, President, Press Wireless; Lawrence G. Hills, Vice-President, RCA Communications, and Lewis J. Proctor, former Vice-President, I.T. & T.

Also Kenneth Stockton, Vice-President, I. T. & T.; John F. Gibbons, Assistant Attorney, R.C.A. Communications; Robert Howley, President of Tropical Radio; Ray Hutchens, Editor of Relay; Sol Taishoff, publisher of Broadcasting; Frank B. Warren, General Counsel, R.C.A. Communications; Roland Davies, Editor of Telecommunications; Louis Caldwell, WGN counsel, and Francis C. DeWolf, Chief of State Department Communications Division.

Senator Wheeler noted the development of the carrier system and multi-channel radio, the teletype and the telefax, and contrasted modern means of communications with the poles of a few years ago containing hundreds of wires. He described how fast press traffic moves 400 words a minute from Moscow by radio telegraph and how a metropolitan newspaper in this country using radiotelephone talked with Australia at a rate of 250 words a minute.

"Perhaps here we should take a glimpse into the future of this electronic fairyland", Senator Wheeler said: Mail sorted and

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenges. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, but the spirit of the American dream prevailed.

As the years passed, the United States grew in size and power. It became a nation of immigrants, each bringing their own traditions and customs. Despite the challenges, the American people united in their pursuit of freedom and justice. The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history, establishing the principles of democracy and self-governance.

The American Civil War was a period of great hardship and sacrifice. It was a war for the soul of the nation, fought over the issue of slavery. The Union emerged victorious, but the scars of the war remained. Reconstruction followed, a period of rebuilding and reform. The American people showed their resilience and determination to create a more perfect union.

The American West was a land of discovery and adventure. It was a place where the frontiers were being pushed back, and new opportunities were being discovered. The American people continued to expand their horizons, seeking a better life in the West. The American dream was a powerful force, driving the nation forward.

The American people have always been a people of progress. They have embraced change and innovation, and they have always been on the forefront of the world. The American dream is a vision of a better life, a life of freedom and opportunity. It is a vision that has inspired generations of Americans.

The American people have always been a people of hope. They have always believed in a better future, and they have always worked hard to make it a reality. The American dream is a vision of a better life, a life of freedom and opportunity. It is a vision that has inspired generations of Americans.

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distributed by electric automatons; automobiles protected from accidents at dangerous crossings by electric eyes; railroad train crews always in full communication with each other and with the dispatcher; railroad trains protected by automatic stopping devices; airplanes, spanning the earth, flown by means of a master pilot, guided to landings automatically, and their passengers receiving or sending messages; automatic automobile driving on main cross-country highways by means of a master pilot; electric eyes which, unfortunately for some of us, tell police stations far ahead just how fast the driver is going; facsimile newspapers and television newsreel scenes, not only in the home, but even in the automobile as we drive along; the transmission of electric power, not by wire but by wireless; cooking and heating homes by radio; the processing of metals and plastics by heat induction through radio; even the production of electric power from the sun through use of vacuum tubes.

"All of these things are not only possible - many are already accomplished, practical, working facts. Only a few are still in the experimental stage. And all this, mind you, is only the beginning."

Speaking at the dinner Chairman Fly said:

"Today we see a Congress which likewise has been apprised of the problems in the field of international communications. There, American companies are at a constant disadvantage in competition with government owned or government boosted monopolies abroad. Legislation permitting or requiring merger of American communication facilities in the international field is badly needed in order to eliminate this disadvantage. It is needed still more, however, in order to place this country in a position to take the lead in enunciating and making effective a democratic program assuring the unfettered flow of intelligence to and from all points in the world.

"Last November, I outlined five things sorely needed in the field of international communications. They were and are (1) a uniform rate for all messages throughout the world in all directions (2) a low rate of a few cents per word to any communications gateway in the world (3) instantaneous radio communication between all important areas on the globe (4) uniform and low press rates throughout the world and finally (5) complete freedom for all peoples of the world to communicate directly with each other."

The full text of the addresses of both Senator Wheeler and Chairman Fly are printed in the Congressional Record of May 25th.

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Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), of Michigan, has inserted in the Congressional Record of May 20th the article "Keep An Eye on Mr. Fly" by Frank Waldrop which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald.

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# "FANTASTIC AND STUPID", WILSON BRANDS LISTENING DEVICE TALE

Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, branded as "fantastic, silly and stupid" a report that he possessed a highly sensitive device which enabled him to tune in on a conversation taking place in the home of Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, 3 miles away.

"In the first place", Mr. Wilson said, "there is, of course, no such device. Moreover, I regard it as an insult to suggest that, if there was a device like that, I would use it in the illegal manner claimed."

The reported device was first described by Drew Pearson, Washington Merry-Go-Round columnist, May 17th. Mr. Pearson stated Mr. Wilson had tuned in on a dinner conversation among Forrestal, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, and Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the World War I War Industries Board, and overheard them planning to "take over" the WPB.

The story continued that Mr. Wilson had made a recording of the conversation and with Donald Nelson had taken it to the White House and played it to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Pearson stated the device was based on the dictaphone principle, but did not require the "planting" of a dictaphone inside the room.

Mr. Wilson said Mr. Pearson's report appeared to be "so fantastic and stupid that I was at first going to disregard it."

"If there was such a machine, those in General Electric (which reportedly developed the device) and I (Wilson is a former GE president) would see to it that it was put to a better use than the one suggested", Mr. Wilson said. "I regard it as a reflection on me personally, and I bitterly resent it."

He said Mr. Pearson had made a partial retraction in a radio broadcast, "in a manner that was not at all effective."

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## POSTWAR TELE AS QUICKLY AS TRANSMITTERS CAN BE BUILT

Once standards have been set by the Federal Communications Commission, every major city in the United States will have a television station just as quickly as transmitter deliveries can be made at the end of the war, it was predicted today by James H. Carmine, Vice-President in charge of merchandising for Philco Corporation, in an address on television to be delivered tonight before the Poor Richard Club at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

It may be possible to produce and sell table model television receivers for as little as \$125 after the war, Mr. Carmine

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said. Larger "projection-type" sets, giving a picture 24 inches by 18 inches may cost up to \$400, he indicated.

A New York to Philadelphia television relay transmitter link connecting the two cities for video broadcasts was officially dedicated during the meeting, with Eddie Cantor and Nora Martin putting on a special performance in New York, which the audience in Philadelphia saw via the link. This new link, installed at Mt. Rose, N.J., which supersedes previous experimental installations, marks the first regularly scheduled commercial television relay system in the country. It will be in operation every Monday night to make the New York programs of WNBT available to the viewing audience of Philco Station WPTZ in Philadelphia. "Similar links, constructed at a cost of about \$15,000 each and located approximately 50 miles apart, may well form the basis for a nation-wide television system in the post-war years", Mr. Carmine said.

"Television broadcasting facilities today are within reach of approximately 25,000,000 people, provided receivers were available. If, as we expect, at least 42 more television stations are added in key cities in the immediate post-war period to the nine now in operation, the coverage would expand to about 70,000,000 - or more than half the population of the United States. The next step will be for television to fan out from the key cities into smaller communities via relay links and network hook-ups. Later, through relays or coaxial cables the stations will probably be joined into national chains, which will allow the television audience all over the country to see as well as hear their favorite stars and political leaders, and to witness the great news events of the world passing before their eyes.

"Philco was one of the first major companies in the United States to undertake television research and development", Mr. Carmine pointed out. "It began work in this field in 1928, almost simultaneously with its entry into radio." Since 1928 Philco has spent several million dollars in television research and development, Mr. Carmine said. With many of the outstanding research and development engineers in the country on its staff, Philco has pioneered in a large number of the major developments in television. The Philco television station in Philadelphia went on the air in 1932 and telecasts to date have totaled more than 6,000 hours.

Among the major Philco developments demonstrated to the Poor Richard Club was the "Plane-O-Scope", a new kind of picture tube with a completely flat surface, which allows the television picture to be viewed from any angle, avoids the distortion characteristic of all older-type bulbous tubes, and eliminates light reflections.

Mr. Carmine also explained a Philco invention known as the "ion-trap" which removes the ion blemish from the screen of the picture tube. "The ion blemish is caused by the impact of heavy negative ions on the screen", he pointed out. "The television picture is built up on the screen by the impact of electrons generated in the electron gun. Unfortunately, the gun also sends out unwanted negative ions, which hit the center of the screen and make a dark brown spot. The ion-trap filters out these ions from the electron beam and contributes greatly to the bright clear television picture now available."

Seventeen television receivers placed throughout Franklin Hall enabled the audience to witness a demonstration of the latest Philco television and to see Eddie Cantor's program put on in New York, via television relay in Philadelphia.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Formal application has just been made for the transfer of license for WINX in Washington to Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post. Mr. Meyer recently bought WINX, 250 watts on 1340 kc. reportedly for \$500,000.

According to Leonard Lyons, New York columnist, the Cowles Brothers, who last week acquired Station WHOM as an entering wedge into New York City, soon will purchase Philadelphia and Boston stations as the nucleus of their chain.

Columbia Broadcasting System has blossomed forth with a special press head in colors especially designed for its television news. Very neat and attractive.

Radio Editor John Hutchens, writing in the Sunday edition of the New York Times, pays tribute to Arthur Hopkins for his new dramatic series "Arthur Hopkins Presents" heard every Wednesday night on NBC at 11:30 P.M. (EWT). Mr. Hutchens calls it "a treasure chest of drama over which the most distinguished of living American theatrical producers is presiding." He adds, "The National Broadcasting Company has honored itself and the public with this project."

Effective today, Station KSJB, 250 watts on 1400 kc., Jamestown, North Dakota, became affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System as a special supplementary station.

Effective June 1, Station KTTS, 250 watts, Springfield, Missouri, joins CBS as a special supplementary station.

Mr. Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information defended OWI spending in comparison with that of George Creel's 1918 organization by noting that General Marshall is also spending more than General Pershing did because this is a bigger and more complicated war. Mr. Creel never spent a nickel on radio, he argued, whereas OWI is spending \$5,000,000 this year.

The CIO Political Action Committee also claims credit for defeating Rep. John Martin Costello (D), of the 15th California District for renomination. Mr. Costello was beaten 26,900 to 15,664 by Hal Styles, a radio commentator, a New Dealer. Styles ran a "Help Thy Neighbor" program on a local station designed to get unemployed persons a job. Claims 30,000 benefited as a result. Previously he had a roving reporter program, interviewing passers-by over a portable microphone. His latest activity comprised two programs, "Lest We Forget" designed to ease the returning pathway for returning war veterans; the other "Young America Speaks" combating juvenile delinquency.

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NOTE: DUE TO MAY 30TH BEING A HOLIDAY, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON THAT DATE.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC~~  
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No. 1632



June 2, 1944

## PETRILLO SCHOOL MUSIC RADIO BAN COMES HOME TO ROOST

Involved on three or four other fronts, James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, no doubt was one of the most surprised men in the country when he learned that Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, had introduced an amendment to the Wheeler-White communications bill calculated to keep the dapper little music czar from throwing any more High School orchestras off the air. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Petrillo thought the incident was closed and that he had gotten away with it, more than two years now having elapsed since he cracked down on the broadcasts of the students at the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan.

However, Senator Vandenberg, like the old elephant, hadn't forgotten about it and rising solemnly in the Senate last Monday said:

"In view of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Committee is considering a new radio code, I ask consent to introduce for the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Clark) a bill to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of any non-commercial, cultural, educational programs. The bill would be presented by the Senator from Idaho if he were not necessarily out of the city, he being Chairman of the Special Committee which has been investigating this matter. The chief and important objective is to release music of American school children from the domination of James Caesar Petrillo. I introduce the bill, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce."

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1957) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of non-commercial cultural, educational programs, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

"If we are going to rewrite the radio law", Senator Vandenberg said, discussing his amendment further, "we want this in. It is one notorious phase of the radio situation that will have to be considered if any revision of the Radio Code is to be adequate."

Through his demands for the use of union musicians, Mr. Petrillo has taken high school bands and orchestras off the air, Senator Vandenberg declared. He cited as an example orchestras and bands of High School students assembled from all over the country each year at Interlochen, Mich., for two months' training under expert directors.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are derived from the principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are derived from the principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are derived from the principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are derived from the principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are derived from the principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are derived from the principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.



"This has been looked on", he said, "as about the finest type of High School musical culture and for years it was on national radio hookups. But Petrillo took it off the air two years ago and kept it off."

The President of the National Music Camp at Interlochen is Joseph E. Maddy who has also bitterly fought Mr. Petrillo and who no doubt was behind the Michigan Senator's surprise move. While it is not believed there is a chance of the White-Wheeler bill becoming a law at this session, due to convention campaign interruptions, nevertheless the bill sooner or later will come up in some form or another and it was bad luck for Mr. Petrillo to have that amendment tacked on - one that will probably stick, and while the broadcasting of school orchestras may not mean much to Mr. Petrillo one way or another, nevertheless it will give him a lot of undesirable publicity especially since it is an amendment which members of Congress are apt to favor. Also banning High School orchestras is a move in which Mr. Petrillo is not on firm ground and in which he may suffer defeat. Especially so if the amendment goes over to the next Congress which is almost certain to be Republican and in which Senator Vandenberg, who evidently intends to see the amendment through, may be a very powerful factor.

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#### GRANT FIRST RAILWAY TRAIN OPERATION RADIO LICENSES

As a result of criticism of alleged antiquated signal methods following the Congressional Limited, Tamiami Special and New York Central railroad wrecks, the Federal Communications Commission last Tuesday issued to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company construction permits for experimental use in applying radio to railroad train operation. Licenses have been issued to other companies engaged in experimental work for the railroads, such as the Bendix Company, but it was said these were the first licenses given directly to a railroad.

"The Commission granted the applications filed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for four construction permits for experimental Class 2 radio stations to be used in conducting tests of radio communication under actual operating conditions in the railroad yards and on trains of the permittee in Chicago and west to Lincoln, Nebraska", the FCC announced. "The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has informed the Commission that an actual program of experimentation will be undertaken to develop factual information regarding the use of very high frequency circuits and systems as a means of providing communication between the following points in railroad service:

"1. End-to-end of trains; 2. Two-way yard-to-trains, engines or cabooses; 3. Two-way yard-to-yard; 4. Two-way dispatcher-to trains, engines or cabooses and 5. Two-way brakeman or flagman-to-trains, engines or cabooses.

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study. It is followed by a brief review of the literature on the subject.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study. This includes a discussion of the subjects, the instruments used, and the procedures followed. It also includes a discussion of the data collection and analysis methods.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. This includes a discussion of the findings and a comparison of the results with the findings of other studies.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the implications of the study. This includes a discussion of the theoretical and practical implications of the findings and a discussion of the limitations of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. This includes a summary of the findings and a statement of the author's conclusions.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. This includes a list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix. This includes a list of the tables, figures, and other materials used in the study.

"Radiotelegraph and radiotelephone emission is authorized, including the use of both amplitude modulation and frequency modulation. Frequencies authorized are within the bands 30 to 40 megacycles and 100 to 400 megacycles, with a maximum power of 10 watts.

"Since these stations will be operated at fixed locations, as well as on moving trains, it was necessary for the applicant to request construction permits, inasmuch as stations on railroad rolling stock only may be licensed without the stations having been previously authorized under construction permits.

The Rock Island Lines have already made emergency use of radio in routing traffic over a thirty-mile stretch after a storm disrupted telephone communication between Colby and Selden, Kansas.

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#### EXTEND RELAY LICENSES; TRANSCRIPTION RULING LATER

The Federal Communications Commission en banc amended Section 4.3(b) of its Rules Governing Broadcast Services Other Than Standard, so as to increase the license period of relay broadcast stations from two to three years and make expiration dates of relay broadcast station licenses as nearly as possible the same as expiration dates of the licenses of the broadcast stations with which they are used. (There are a few cases where a relay broadcast station is licensed for the use of two standard broadcast stations. In such cases, a license for each station will be issued.)

At the same time the Commission amended Section 3.404(a) stating the requirements for program and operating log entries by the licensee of each broadcast station, by adding a fourth requirement "(4) An entry showing, for each program of network origin, the name of the network originating the program."

In view of an apparent misunderstanding on the part of some broadcasters as to the effective date of the Commission's proposed amendment to Section 3.407 of its Rules, relaxing the requirements of identifying announcements for transcribed radio programs, the Commission issued the following statement:

"On May 16, 1944, the Federal Communications Commission in Order 120 proposed an amendment to Section 3.407 of its Rules and Regulations governing announcements of transcriptions. At the same time, the Commission invited interested persons to file statements or briefs on or before June 16, 1944, setting forth why the amendment should not be adopted or why it should not be adopted in the form proposed. No final action will be taken by the Commission on the proposal until after June 16.

"Therefore, pending final action by the Commission, Section 3.407 of the Rules and Regulations, as presently constituted, continues in effect."

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## CONFEREES AGREE TO CUTS IN FCC APPROPRIATIONS

With regard to the Federal Communications Commission appropriations for the forthcoming year, the House and Senate conferees on the Independent Offices Bill agreed to strike out authority for the purchase of passenger-carrying automobiles in the regular and national defense appropriation items, as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agreed to limit funds available for travel under the appropriation for salaries and expenses to \$39,000, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriated \$2,104,500 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$2,209,000 as proposed by the House, and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and agreed to appropriate \$4,191,143, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,491,143, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses, national defense.

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## WLB PLEA TO AVERT BROADCAST ENGINEERS' STRIKE

In an effort to avert a strike of broadcast engineers and technicians of the National Broadcasting Company, the Blue Network, and Station WOR in Newark, the War Labor Board sent telegrams to all concerned to maintain status quo pending an investigation. It is the contention of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, that so long as there is music on records broadcast, the work of handling them is in his Union's field.

The National Broadcasting Company and the Blue network advised the WLB's Acting Disputes Director, Leonard Berliner, they would comply with his request to maintain the status quo. A. T. Powley, President of the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, said the Bamberger Broadcasting Co. also had agreed to comply.

Mr. Powley's organization had threatened to strike if the companies gave effect to a contract with the AFL musicians under which the latter union would get jurisdiction over "pancake turning" operations.

In New York, the broadcasters reported everything normal. Mr. Powley said he expected the WLB would set up a panel and hold hearings on the dispute, but Board officials said the next step had not yet been planned.

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When Eddie Cantor returns to the air next Fall, neither he nor members of his cast will use prepared scripts. The step is being taken in preparation for television, Mr. Cantor stated.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by struggle and hardship, but the spirit of the pioneers was strong. They built a nation that would stand the test of time.

THE FOUNDING FATHERS

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Declaration of Independence was a landmark document in the history of the United States. It was the first time that the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The document was signed by the Founding Fathers, and it set the stage for the creation of a new nation.

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. It was written by the Founding Fathers and it has guided the nation for over two centuries. The Constitution is a document of great importance, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

The Civil War was a turning point in the history of the United States. It was a war that was fought over the issue of slavery, and it was a war that resulted in the abolition of slavery. The Civil War was a war of great significance, and it is one of the most important events in the history of the United States.

The Reconstruction era was a period of great change in the history of the United States. It was a time when the nation was rebuilding itself after the Civil War, and it was a time when the issue of slavery was being debated. The Reconstruction era was a period of great importance, and it is one of the most important periods in the history of the United States.

THE GILDED AGE

The Gilded Age was a period of great wealth and prosperity in the history of the United States. It was a time when the nation was experiencing rapid growth, and it was a time when the industrial revolution was in full swing. The Gilded Age was a period of great importance, and it is one of the most important periods in the history of the United States.

THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

## SENATOR WHEELER ANGRILY HURLS RADIO BILL INTO ASHCAN

Presumably angered by the rebuff his provision, that all news broadcasts be put on a sustaining basis, received and criticism "a few people in the industry" made of other provisions, including a lengthy brief from the National Association of Broadcasters, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, washed his hands of the Wheeler-White Radio Bill last Wednesday and declared he would give it no further consideration. Which, of course, means no radio legislation this session. Nobody expected the new bill to be passed in its present form but there was general surprise at the unceremonious manner in which Senator Wheeler chucked it.

The first intimation that Senator Wallace White, of Maine, co-author of the bill or any of the members of the Interstate Commerce Committee had of Senator Wheeler's action was when they received a notice calling off a meeting of the Committee next day at which the bill was to have been discussed. It stated that further consideration of the bill had been "postponed indefinitely".

Apparently the thing that angered Senator Wheeler was the criticism of the industry. "There were really very few complaints", Mr. Wheeler declared, "and these few came from the industry."

Senator Wheeler said he had had every disposition to approach with an open mind further discussion of features admitted to be controversial, and added:

"But not only these controversial features, notably the proposed elimination of commercial sponsorship of news broadcasts and commentaries, but other sections to which no reasonable exception could be taken, have already become the subject of so much opposition from the broadcasters that it is apparent that the industry itself does not know from day to day what it wants."

In casting the bill into the ashcan, Senator Wheeler laid the blame on "a little handful of people in New York". In asserting that the radio industry couldn't agree on a number of provisions, Senator Wheeler said:

"They don't want free speech", he declared. "They want to control free speech. They don't want any regulation at all, except regulation of interference with the industry."

Senator Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, expressing surprise over Senator Wheeler's decision, said he had hoped the Committee would "meet, revise and improve the bill", adding, "I don't see anything constructive about doing nothing."

Senator Tunnell (D), of Delaware, said that if the Chairman found "he couldn't get beneficial legislation through, he has done the wise thing, but I had hoped some legislation could be worked out." This also was the view of Senator McFarland, (D), of Arizona.

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation, with a rich and diverse culture. The story of the United States is a story of resilience and hope, of a people who have overcome many challenges and built a great nation.

The early years of the United States were marked by conflict and struggle. The settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. They faced many challenges, including disease, famine, and war. Despite these hardships, they persevered and built a great nation. The United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation, with a rich and diverse culture. The story of the United States is a story of resilience and hope, of a people who have overcome many challenges and built a great nation.

The United States has a long and proud history. It is a nation of freedom and opportunity, where every person has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The United States has made many contributions to the world, and it continues to do so today. The story of the United States is a story of greatness and achievement, of a nation that has inspired the world.



"I'd like to see a bill perfected and enacted", said Senator Johnson (D), of Colorado. "We are badly in need of legislation on the subject of radio."

Senator Johnson had previously said that the Committee would reject legislation to provide revolving legislation (which would have de-throned Mr. Fly if the Democrats were still in power when the bill passed). Senator Johnson said that he personally was opposed to the provisions that networks must carry news commentators as a public service. However, Senator Johnson had in mind some kind of a Federal system of licensing commentators whereby they could be held responsible for their broadcasts.

"I see no reason for banning commercial broadcasts of news commentators just because some members of the Committee don't like Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson", Senator Johnson concluded.

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#### DENY DELETING CANTOR IN SUGGESTIVE SONG WAS CENSORING

Censoring apparently was the last thing in the minds of National Broadcasting Company officials when they deleted a portion of a suggestive song in a television broadcast in New York and Philadelphia last week of Eddie Cantor. It was probably the first time anybody ever got cut off on a television program. In explanation of NBC's stand, C. L. Menser, NBC Vice-President in Charge of Programs, stood pat, saying:

"When the song entitled 'We're Having a Baby, My Baby and Me', was submitted to NBC, objection was made to certain parts of the lyrics. This objection was immediately communicated to Mr. Cantor's representatives. When Cantor appeared in the studio, he protested the deletion and threatened to cancel the program. Our Program Director was faced with the alternative of canceling the whole show or permitting the song to go and cutting the part deemed objectionable by NBC. He chose the latter course and this had and has our complete approval.

"A statement appears in the press to the effect that the song has been approved for Mr. Cantor's appearance on an NBC program next Sunday, May 28th. This is an error because Mr. Cantor is not scheduled to appear on our network at that time. We regret exceedingly the necessity for cutting any program, but this is the second time it has been necessary to adopt this course in connection with Mr. Cantor's broadcasts. He is thoroughly familiar with our policy, which is based on an obligation to the public to make certain that our broadcasts do not bring into the American home material which the audience would find objectionable."

When Cantor, who was assisted by Nora Martin, came to the words in the song to which NBC objected, the audience heard them not. When Eddie was reported to have done a little hula-hula to illustrate



them, they saw it not, due to the fact that the studio engineer simply turned the camera out of focus

The lyric portion objected to was:

Girl: Thanks to you, life is bright.  
 You've brought me joy beyond measure.  
 Boy: Don't thank me. Quite all right. Honestly,  
 it was a pleasure.  
 Girl: Just think, it's my first one.  
 Boy: The next one's on me.

The television program originated in Station WNBT in New York and was relayed to WPTZ in Philadelphia, where J. H. Carmine, Vice-President of Philco was speaking at the Poor Richard Club. Mr. Carmine was quoted as saying: "It was history making all right; we usually get sound without sight over the air, but here was sight without sound."

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#### RMA TO HEAR WPB RADIO DIRECTOR JUST BACK FROM RUSSIA

The radio industry will be joined by many government officials in discussions of the huge war radio-radar program and also future industry problems at the third War Production Conference of the Radio Manufacturers' Association to be held next Tuesday and Wednesday, June 6th and 7th in Chicago. In conjunction will be held the 20th anniversary meeting of the RMA membership and many Committees and groups. President Paul V. Galvin will preside. About 500 industry executives are expected in attendance, but there will be no exhibits or meetings for the trade and no banquet or other social events.

Ray C. Ellis, Director of the WPB Radio and Radar Division, who has just returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, will speak on "Radio in Russia" at a luncheon meeting on Tuesday, June 6th.

Among the other Government officials who will participate in the RMA War Production Conference will be Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison, Chief of the Army Signal Corps Production and Distribution Service. "The War Program" will be discussed by General Harrison at the annual membership luncheon Wednesday, June 7th.

Others who will participate at various sessions include: Deputy Director John S. Timmons of the WPB Radio and Radar Division; John Creutz, Acting Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Branch of WPB; S. H. Lebensburger, Director of Requirements Branch, and Derek Brooks of Federal Economic Administration, and a number of Army and Navy officers.

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1917



## PEARSON CORRECTS MYSTERIOUS GE LISTENING DEVICE STORY

Drew Pearson carried the following correction in the Washington Post with regard to a mysterious new listening device which he said had been tuned in on a highly confidential conversation in the Capital, which had been recorded and later replayed for President Roosevelt:

"The other day, this column carried a story involving Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice Chairman of the War Production Board and a fine public servant - a story which I now find has done him an injustice.

"The story was that, over a year ago, during the heat of the War Production Board row between the Wilson-Nelson forces and the Army-Navy-Eberstadt forces, Wilson probably by accident had picked up, with a new long-distance listening device, a conversation in which Bernie Baruch, Undersecretary of War Patterson, Undersecretary of the Navy Forrestal and others were critical of the WPB and of the President.

"Chief point and occasion for the story was that the President was <sup>a</sup>forgiving person and had appointed Forrestal Secretary of the Navy despite the fact that he knew about this critical conversation. This main point, however, seems to have been obscured in all the speculation as to whether private conversations can be safe in the future. So further elucidation is in order.

"First, however, the main point I want to make here is that I now find Mr. Wilson did not use any long-distance listening device or any other device to listen in on the above conversation. This columnist has often paid tribute to Mr. Wilson and is delighted to take this opportunity to do so again, and to say that, if any false impressions were given, it is deeply regretted. Mr. Wilson had absolutely nothing to do with the incident.

"He has informed me that his former company, General Electric, has not developed any long-distance electronic listening device. Nevertheless, other people have, so it looks as if the privacy of the Nation might not be too sacrosanct in the future.

"One phase of the idea was first developed in Hollywood when movie companies wanted to take a long-distance angle shot and did not want the microphone to appear in the picture. So they used a directional beam microphone, which can pick up conversations a short distance away.

"The radio companies developed the idea further for baseball games in order to focus the microphone on first or third base from the roof of the stadium and pick up an argument with the umpire. This device will not work at long distances.

"However, electronic experts say it is possible to focus a microphone from the top of a fairly tall New York building and pick up conversations in the street below.



"Also a most unique listening device is reported to have been developed by Col. H. O. Bixby, now of the United States Signal Corps, who also developed amazing underwater listening devices. By a small microphone placed in a book or briefcase and without any wires, it is reported that conversations can be transmitted to a receiving set some distance away. This device was developed outside the Signal Corps and, if the Army is using this or a similar device today, it remains a military secret.

"So what with radar and television, we may soon be walking around, both listening in and watching people at the other end of the block.

"Regarding the transcription of the critical Baruch-Forrestal-Patterson conversation, there is no question but that this happened. Their conversation was reported and the general content of it reached the White House, although by whom and how will have to remain one of those Washington mysteries.

"It was so mysterious to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal that, a year ago, when he heard about this whole thing, he had Comdr. Ray Whitely of Naval Intelligence search his house to see where the microphones were located.

"All of which brings us back to the original forgotten point of the original much-controverted story - that the President can be a very forgiving man."

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#### FCC ACTION

The Federal Communications Commission has taken the following action:

Texas Star Broadcasting Co., Houston, Texas, granted petition for reinstatement and conditional grant of application for construction permit for a new station to operate on 1230 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, in accordance with Commission's policy of Jan. 26, 1944; York County Broadcasting Co., Rock Hill, South Carolina, granted construction permit for new station frequency 1340 kc, 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to conditions provided in Commission's policy of January 26, 1944; KOBH, Rapid City, South Dakota, granted consent to transfer of control of Black Hills Broadcast Company of Rapid City, licensee of Station KOBH, from Tri-State Milling Co. et al, to Robert J. Dean, for the sum of \$32,000.

KOIN, KOIN, Inc., Portland, Oregon and KALE, KALE, Inc., Portland, Oregon, granted petition for postponement of effective date with respect to multiple ownership insofar as Stations KOIN and KALE are concerned until August 1, 1944; KHQ, Louis Wasmer, Inc., and KGA Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash., denied petition for extension of licenses of stations KHQ and KGA for such periods as may be necessary

The first of these is the fact that the  
 government has been unable to secure  
 the necessary funds to carry out its  
 policy of non-interference in the  
 internal affairs of the country.

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to enable the petitioners to comply with respect to multiple ownership regulation; designated for hearing applications for renewal of licenses; KGKO, KGKO Broadcasting Co., Fort Worth, Texas; WBAP, Carter Publications, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas and WFAA, A. H. Belo Corp., Dallas, Texas, designated for hearing applications for renewal of licenses of Stations KGKO, WBAP and WFAA; WAIT, Radio Station WAIT, Chicago, Ill., denied petition for grant of regular license; designate for hearing application for renewal of license.

Also WCOL, WCOL, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, granted consent to transfer control of WCOL, Inc., from Kenneth B. Johnston to Lloyd A. Pixley and Martha P. Pixley (jointly) and Milton A. Pixley and Grace M. Pixley (jointly), by transfer of 250 shares, or 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the licensee, for a total consideration of \$250,000; KTMS, News-Press Publishing Co., Santa Barbara, Cal., granted Special Service Authorization to permit broadcasting information to longshoremen at 2:30 P.M., PST daily and Sunday, as a public service without charge, from June 2 to August 1, 1944; KFAR, Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co., Fairbanks, Alaska, granted extension of Special Service Authorization to operate on 660 kilocycles, 10 kilowatts power, unlimited time, for the period ending May 1, 1945.

Also, WIBC, Indianapolis, Ind., granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of Indiana Broadcasting Corp., licensee of Station WIBC, from H. G. Wall, Margaret B. Wall and Thelma M. Lohnes, to Indianapolis News Publishing Co., for a consideration of \$440,000, for 1000 shares of capital stock plus \$2 per share for each 30 days between date of agreement (Feb. 16, 1944) and the date upon which actual transfer of shares of stock to transferee occurs; KLRA and KGHI Little Rock, Ark., granted consent to acquisition of control of Arkansas Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station KLRA, from A. L. Chilton by the transfer of 2400 shares, or approximately 64.5% of the issued and outstanding capital stock, to the Gazette Publishing Co., for a consideration of \$275,000. Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of Station KGHI from the Arkansas Broadcasting Co. to A. L. Chilton and Leonore H. Chilton, a partnership d/b as KGHI Broadcasting Service, in return for which Chilton will surrender all his remaining 348 shares of stock in Arkansas Broadcasting Co.

Also, granted Evening News Press, Inc., Port Angeles, Wash. petition to reinstate and grant conditionally application for construction permit for new standard station to operate on 1450 kilocycles 250 watts, unlimited time, in accordance with January 26, 1944 policy; engineering conditions; KXOX, Sweetwater Radio, Inc., Sweetwater, Texas, granted consent to transfer of control of Sweetwater Radio, Inc., licensee of Station KXOX, from the 9 present stockholders to Wendell Mayes, J. S. McBeath and Mittie Agnes McBeath, by the transfer of 100 per cent of issued and outstanding capital stock for a total consideration of \$27,646.48.

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 ::::TRADE NOTES::::  
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Purchase of WHOM, Jersey City is not the first step in acquiring a radio chain by the Iowa Broadcasting Company, according to the Editor & Publisher, which quoted Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Company as saying:

"I don't intend to start a chain, although I might buy an additional station. I happen to be very optimistic over the future of radio."

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 The House Thursday voted 282 to 46, to abolish all Federal agencies set up by Executive Order unless their existence has been recognized by Congress through direct appropriation or other legislation. This would include the Board of War Communications and Prencinradio. The proviso, already approved by the Senate, was included in a report from Senate-House conferees on the \$8,000,000,000 Independent Offices appropriation.

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 Walter Winchell was among those to be given "Page One Awards" by the New York Newspaper Guild.

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 To Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia University and inventor of frequency modulation in radio reception, was given Thursday the first Chief Signal Officer's certificate of appreciation, awarded by the War Department. The award was established to honor civilians who have made extraordinary contributions to the war, but who are not eligible for awards made to civilian employees of the War Department or for the Army-Navy E given to industrial organizations under direct control of the War Department.

-----  
 The article prepared for the Reader's Digest but held up because of the protest of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, has been printed in full in the Congressional Record of June 1 (Page A2905) at the request of Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia.

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 We have one radio for every three people; Russia one for every 90 people, S. B. Pettengill writes in a pamphlet "As We Go Marxing On" distributed by the Committee for Constitutional Government, 205 E. 42nd Street, New York City.

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 Daniel Saidenberg, cellist and conductor, formerly of the Philadelphia and Chicago Symphony Orchestras, has joined the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information as Chief of the Music Department of the Radio Program Bureau.

-----  
 It seems to us that Henry Ford is quietly stealing the show Saturday nights with his "Early American Dance Music" on the Blue. Or maybe it is just because we are old enough to enjoy and appreciate it. In any case we believe stations who are seeking a musical novelty would do well to listen to this.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1633

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
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June 7, 1944

## MARSHALL FIELD BUYS WSAI, CINCINNATI; CREATES CHAIN TALK

The surprise move of Marshall Field extending his sphere of action to Ohio by the purchase of Station WSAI from the Crosley Radio Corporation in Cincinnati, so closely following his buying Station WJJD in Chicago from Ralph Atlass, immediately started speculation of Mr. Field invading other anti-New Deal strongholds and possibly forming a radio chain in addition to other newspapers he might acquire.

The sale of either WLW or WSAI was necessitated by the order of the Federal Communications Commission, which prohibits the operation of two broadcasting stations serving the same general area under the same ownership. Among those reported angling for WSAI was the Cincinnati Enquirer, the only newspaper in that city not having a station.

It is anticipated that the WSAI studios will remain in Crosley Square until broadcasting equipment becomes available at which time the station will move into its own quarters thus separating WLW and WSAI physically as well as in the matter of ownership.

The price given in connection with the sale is said to be \$550,000. Mr. Field paid \$1,000,000 for WJJD, a 20,000 watt station in Chicago. WSAI, formerly owned by the U. S. Playing Card Company, operates on 1,360 kilocycles with 5,000 watts power and is affiliated with both NBC and the Blue networks.

It is assumed that WSAI under the direction of Marshall Field will enter vigorously into the Ohio campaign in favor of President Roosevelt just as he already is doing with his newspapers in New York and Chicago and as he is expected to do with WJJD as soon as he assumes possession. If this is true, he will have stiff Republican opposition in Cincinnati from WKRC, of the Times-Star, owned by the Taft family.

In addition to further emphasizing the trend of newspapers acquiring broadcasting stations, the purchase of WSAI by Marshall Field from the company headed by Powel Crosley, Jr., marked a notable exchange between two men both in their fifties and both born in the Middle West now very much in the public eye. Marshall Field III, born in 1893 in Chicago, grandson of the famous Chicago merchant, entered the newspaper field through his interest in PM, an evening paper in New York City. In 1941 he established the Chicago Sun in opposition to the Chicago Tribune.

Powel Crosley, born in Cincinnati in 1886, was a radio pioneer who had previously been in the advertising and automobile business. He started in the radio business and wound up as one of

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the largest manufacturers of radio receiving sets in the country and the owner of WLW, one of the most powerful broadcasting stations in the world. Mr. Crosley is also president and owner of the famous Cincinnati baseball club.

It is a foregone conclusion because of its New Deal complexion that the Federal Communications Commission will approve the transfer of license of WSAI to Mr. Field and that there will be no difficulty in closing the deal insofar as the FCC is concerned.

Due to the necessity of settling certain details of the sale and filling out of forms, it may be 10 days or two weeks before the application for transfer reaches the Commission. Dempsey and Koplovitz are the radio attorneys for Mr. Crosley in Washington, and Horace L. Lohnes for Marshall Field. It was said that no change in the personnel of WSAI was anticipated as a result of the sale.

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#### RADIO TO HAVE ANOTHER FRIEND IN SENATE IF CAPEHART WINS

If Homer E. Capehart, radio pioneer who was nominated for Senator at the Indiana State Republican convention last week, is elected, the industry will have another good friend in the upper branch of Congress. Mr. Capehart was the president and organizer in 1925 of the Capehart Corporation in Fort Wayne, Indiana, manufacturers of a combination radio and phonograph set.

When Everett Sanders, former Indiana Congressman, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and now a prominent lawyer in Washington, was asked what he thought of the chances of Mr. Capehart's election, he said: "Excellent!" It is expected that Mr. Capehart's opponent for the senatorship will be the present Governor of Indiana, Henry F. Schricker, who has already announced his candidacy for the Senate.

Mr. Capehart attracted national attention some years ago when the Republicans were at their lowest ebb by huge "Cornfield Rally" and barbecue at his spacious country home at Washington, Indiana, where the natives like to have their little joke by calling it Washington, D. C. (Daviess County). Republicans came from all over the State and Mr. Capehart added cheer to the occasion by footing the bill for everything.

Then again - if this Hoosier writer's memory is correct - Mr. Capehart stage-managed the formal notification of Wendell Willkie at Elwood, which was another national event.

Mr. Capehart, who was born at Algiers, Indiana, in 1897, after disposing of the Capehart Corporation to Farnsworth, became Vice-President of Rudolph Wurlitzer of Cincinnati. He is now President of the Packard Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of "juke box" remote controls but at present engaged in war work, and owner of the Capehart Engineering Company, both of Indianapolis.

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## LICENSING COMMENTATORS SEEN AS STEP TOWARDS MUZZLING

The substitute for that portion of the Wheeler-White radio bill which would have banned commercially sponsored news broadcasts which Senator Johnson (D), of Colorado, introduced last Monday, promises to be as much of a target as the provision which Senator Wheeler so angrily scrapped.

Calling Senator Wheeler's curb too drastic, Senator Johnson believed that Senator Wheeler's aim of preventing what he called "smearing" of Congressmen and others could be accomplished by the Johnson amendment which provided that :

"1. Sponsored commentators had to get licenses from the Federal Communications Commission and be subject to a 'code of ethics' written into law.

"2. The Commission could revoke the licenses of those who break the code by 'departing from the path of decency and fair play in attacks upon those who do not have an equal opportunity to answer.'"

Claude A. Mahoney, Blue Network commentator, whose morning broadcasts are widely listened to by official Washington, was quick to call Senator Johnson's proposal the "first step towards the destruction of free speech".

"Remember the idea of Senator Wheeler to take commercially sponsored news programs off the air entirely?" Mr. Mahoney declared to his radio audience. "He gave that up as a bad job, just as I predicted he would have to do. But now Senator Johnson of Colorado has a plan. Under his plan every sponsored commentator would have to have a Federal license and be subject to a code of ethics. The FCC could revoke the license if the commentator deviated from what the Senator calls the path of decency and fair play in attacks on those who do not have an equal opportunity to answer. As I have said before, it always seems queer to me that anybody in Congress - with immunity - you can say anything you want to in Congress and not get sued - why anybody in Congress should complain about the folks outside who are subject to the laws of libel. I have this suggestion; instead of throttling all news commentators, why not get to work and tighten the laws that are on the books. Make them so tight that if I call anybody in this studio a heel, he could sue me and I would have to prove he is a heel, or get stuck for a stiff penalty for slander. Somehow or other, whenever the members of Congress begin to monkey with this thing, I think of the old story of the goose that laid the golden egg.

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, horned into the current discussion of news commentators in connection with an editorial in the Washington Post. He wrote to the Editor:

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WILLIAM H. HARTMAN, JR.      JAMES H. HARTMAN, JR.



"Your editorial entitled "Radio News", in The Post for May 29, raises incidentally a very interesting point. As you suggest, more and more worthwhile noncommercial programs are being commercialized and driven 'into the arms of commercial sponsors'. Even 'town meetings', which have never been bought and sold since the days of the Pilgrim fathers, are now traded in at a rate reputed to total \$800,000 per year for one such program.

"The suggestion that the FCC antimonopoly regulations have anything to do with this is, however, wholly erroneous. The 'options' which our regulations limit apply only to commercial programs. Even before our regulations took effect, the networks had no power to require a local station to carry any non-commercial programs; and local stations could refuse to broadcast even the best of them. This situation our anti-monopoly regulations did not affect. What happened was that a war boom hit the broadcasting industry; many stations found their free time all sold out; and instead of exercising a reasonable self-restraint, they proceeded to cancel town meetings and symphonies in order to put on profitable commercial programs. Thus as the profits of the broadcasting industry have risen, their public service has declined - despite, not because of, the FCC anti-monopoly regulations."

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#### COWLES BROTHERS ADD WCOP, BOSTON, TO THEIR HOLDINGS

The Iowa Broadcasting Company - the Cowles brothers - are adding a fifth station to their rapidly growing network, WCOP Boston, purchased from the Arde Bulova interests for \$225,000. This marks a strengthening of their eastern invasion, WHOM, Jersey City, an entering wedge into New York City having been acquired several weeks ago for \$350,000. The other Cowles stations are in the Middle West - KRNT, Des Moines, Ia.; WMT Cedar Rapids, and Waterloo, and an affiliated station WNAX, Yankton, - Sioux City, S.D.

KSO, a second Cowles station in Des Moines, is being sold to Kingsley H. Murphy, newspaperman of Minneapolis, for \$275,000. This, of course, is to comply with the FCC ruling that there shall not be two stations in the same area under the same ownership.

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The Rand McNally Invasion Issue Global War Map is being distributed through WTOP, Washington, D. C., as a promotion tie-in with CBS network and local invasion news broadcasts. As a further public service, a pin-up schedule giving day, time and commentator for all regularly scheduled news programs on WTOP, is included with each map.

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# PETRILLO BAWLS OUT GREEN FOR BACKING WJJD AND KSTP

Causing what may be a split within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, an A.F. of L. affiliate, blew up at the annual convention of the musicians in Chicago yesterday (Tuesday) with a terrific bawling out of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. Evidently the straw that broke the camel's back was Mr. Green backing up Ralph L. Atlass of WJJD, and Stanley Hubbard of KSTP, in refusing Mr. Petrillo's demand that Union members replace "the pancake turners" who change records on canned music programs. Mr. Green repudiated the WJJD and KSTP strikes as violations of labor's no-strike war pledge.

"We have a labor leader raising the flag and waving it in our faces and declaring that we will lose the war because of a strike against two little radio stations, but not doing anything about big strikes in war plants", Mr. Petrillo charged, referring to Green.

"I wouldn't be as spineless as he is", the Music Czar continued. "Did Bill Green repudiate any strike of machinists on the West Coast when they tied up munitions and supplies necessary for our soldiers?" Petrillo asked. "Did he repudiate any of the AFL strikes which are spreading throughout the country?"

Among other charges, Petrillo said that Green has done nothing to clean out "racketeers and crooks" from labor leadership.

Petrillo accused Green of failing to repudiate the spread of strikes in war industries, of lacking courage to step into jurisdictional rows and of being largely responsible for the War Labor Board, which was decidedly unpopular with the head man of the Musicians' Union.

"The charges of racketeers and crooks in labor ranks must be true because you don't hear anybody refute them", Petrillo told the 720 delegates. "Let's start right now and clean up the racketeering as it should be done. If you do away with the crooked employers, then they will not be able to deal with the crooked labor leaders.

"I demand, Mr. Green, that you use all the power and money of the American Federation of Labor to see that the employers are also convicted when they connive with the labor leaders of the AFL."

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Audience reactions to radio programs, ranging from dramas for adolescents to morale-building shows and commercials, are reported and analyzed by three members of CBS' Research Department in the recently published "Radio Research 1942-1943", which is edited by Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Director of the Office of Radio Research, Columbia University, and Frank N. Stanton, Vice President, Columbia Broadcasting System.

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## FCC APPROVES NEW BROADCAST STATION LICENSE RENEWAL FORMS

The Federal Communications Commission, on May 30, 1944, approved a revised Form 303, application for renewal of license for standard broadcast stations and authorized two new forms, 303-A, Statement of Technical Information Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations Using Nondirectional Antennas, and 303-B, Statement of Technical Information Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations Using Directional Antennas.

The Commission has required very little engineering data with regard to any standard broadcast station since the change to the abbreviated renewal application Form 303 in February, 1942, and in view of the recently extended license period for standard broadcast stations to three years, it is essential that up-to-date engineering data be filed with the Commission. For this reason, licensees will be requested to submit to the Commission, by August 1, 1944, such current engineering information on Form 303-A or 303-B. It is expected that a supply of the newly approved forms 303-A and 303-B will be available in a short time and will be promptly mailed to each standard broadcast station.

One significant change in the forms covering the engineering data is that in addition to being executed by the applicant, the chief engineer or technical director of the station will be required to swear or affirm that he has read the same, knows the contents thereof, and that the matters and facts set forth in the form are true of his own knowledge. Past experience has indicated that many licensees filed their renewal applications with gross errors which are repeated time and time again, thus indicating that the data had been copied from a previous renewal application without reexamination by anyone having knowledge or information of the facts. It is hoped that with the revised forms, engineering information submitted will be current, accurate, and of real assistance to the Commission.

In addition to up-to-date engineering data, the revised application form and renewal of license seeks to elicit information as to the ownership, operation, interests therein, etc., of all licensees. Current information on program service is likewise sought and applicants will be required to attach to the original application only the program and operating logs or one exact copy thereof required to be kept under Section 3.404 of the rules for the seven consecutive days immediately preceding the date of execution of the application form. If the original log is submitted and so marked, it will be returned to the applicant.

The requirement in the revised form for submission of program and operating logs is in lieu of the provision in Form 303 prior to revision, which sought a breakdown of program content giving percentage of total monthly hours (commercial and sustaining) divided into types of programs such as entertainment, educational, religious, agricultural, fraternal, news, etc., and it is believed will result in eliciting more accurate information on the subject of

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program service the station renders with less effort on the part of the applicant.

In view of the fact that under Section 1.361 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, licensees are required to file an annual financial report, no additional financial data is required by the revised Form 303 unless changes in the financial status of the applicant have occurred since the filing of the applicant's last annual report, in which event such changes are required to be reported. The applicant must, however, represent that its financial condition, except for minor changes occurring in the normal course of business, is the same as of the date of execution of the renewal application as that shown in the most recent annual report, stating the date filed.

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### WOULD PULL RUG FROM UNDER COMMENTATORS' LICENSING BILL

Here is the view taken by the Washington News (Scripps-Howard) of the legislation introduced by Senator Johnson (D), of Colorado, which would give the Federal Communications Commission the power to license sponsored radio news commentators:

"Said the headline: 'Bill provides for U.S. licensing of radio commentators.'

"Said the editor, when he read that: 'There, but for the grace of God, go I.' And so said the columnist, the magazine writer, the pamphleteer, and all others who under Article I of the Constitution of the United States like to express their opinions, in speech or type.

"Because speech and type and senatorial oratory aren't limited by broadcast bands, licensing of all opinion isn't involved in this - or is it, if such a trend really gets a start?

"When radio came in, it was obvious that some sort of police force should be set up or there would be bedlam on the air - the number of wave lengths being restricted. So there was born a regulatory system which is now what we have in FCC.

"Since all bureaus grow on what they feed on, and since human beings love power, there has evolved a control which goes way beyond the police power which the mechanics of radio originally called for. Gradually that power extended itself into the substance of what was being said, rather than the mere mechanics of transmission. And so it has come to pass that a Senator of the United States, Johnson (D., Colo.), would now put radio commentators under license and a 'code' written by Congress.

"Now license, simply defined, means that the power to license is the power to destroy. 'The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away.' He who comments by license stands on a rug that can be pulled from under him by the whim of the licensor. The licensee can

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not be a free agent. His expression is restricted by the fear of obliteration. That's all you can make of it. Extend it to all expression and you have wiped out democracy.

"Now there have been times when we, momentarily, listening to some radio commentators and reading some writers with whom we did not agree, would have liked to obey that impulse and pull the rug. But only momentarily, of the long-haul consequences.

"And we believe Sen. Johnson, who has exhibited many evidences of being a statesman, will, when he thinks this thing through, pull the rug from under his own bill.

"Voltaire said it : 'I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it.'"

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#### RADIO AND RADIO PICTURES WIN NEW LAURELS IN INVASION

Radio has covered itself with glory in the Invasion program. Not only has it reached a new high level as a means of communication with the troops, but it also established a record in keeping the world informed as to what was going on.

In this country there was magnificent cooperation on the part of the National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, Blue Network and the Mutual System.

The Office of War Information has released the following bulletin today:

"At H-Hour on D-Day, 3:34 A.M., June 6, the internal teletype system linking all radio and cable desks of the Overseas Branch, sent a flash to all desks reading: "First Allied landings in Western Europe have started."

"Immediately all of the pre-arranged plans were put into motion and the wheels began to turn.

"The flash was cabled to Chungking, Algiers and Naples at 3:42 A.M. and two minutes later the text of the first communique was sent to Bombay, Stockholm, Beirut, Istanbul, Moscow, Cairo, Chungking, Algiers and Naples.

"In the Radio Program Bureau, the first Flash was put on the air in French at 3:37 A.M. At 3:47 it was broadcast in Italian and at 3:48:30 direct contact was made with SHAEF in London.

"From London, OWI transmitters carried the brief announcement of the landings, then General Eisenhower's Order of the Day and messages for the leaders of the Governments-in-Exile. There was considerable interference with the London pick-up due to atmospheric conditions and at 4:22 A.M., New York was obliged to return to its regular program originating from our own studios.

I am writing you to tell you that I am very well and hope you are the same. I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are happy and healthy.

I have been very busy lately with my work, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I hope you are still interested in the things I have been doing.

I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are happy and healthy.

I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are happy and healthy.

Yours truly,  
M. W. N. D. M. A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are happy and healthy.

I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are happy and healthy.

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"Throughout the day, OWI's regular schedule of broadcasts continued, with English every hour on the hour, German 15 minutes after the hour, French on the half-hour, and Italian at 45 minutes after the hour. These are the major languages. Broadcasts in the minor languages from New York started with one in Bulgarian at 6:00 A.M.

"Some of the changes already made or planned during the day in the regular pattern of OWI programs includes: the 3:30 P.M. program (French), usually devoted to a special show called "Friendship Bridge", will be devoted to a resume of up to the date news on the progress of the Allied advance, half of it in Flemish for Belgian listeners. The 1:00 P.M. English show will be half Norwegian and the 3:00 P.M. English show will be half Danish.

"For the next few days the regular German troop shows will each contain two spots of two minutes each in Central European languages. These German language shows are at 1:15 A.M., 8:15 A.M., 12:15 P.M., and 6:15 P.M. Specific broadcasts to German troops in Western Europe will be discontinued from New York on the theory that the Germans will be too busy to listen to them. The time will be devoted to German language programs with specific items in Hungarian, Czech, Polish and Rumanian.

"The Special Events Division of the Radio Program Bureau has been arrangements with the major networks to record the first six hours of their programs after the 'landings' communique was released. Arrangements also have been made in New York to record several prominent Netherlands and Norwegian personalities for use in programs in these languages. From Canada, they hope to get a special recording from Prime Minister MacKenzie King, the Czech Attache at Ottawa and French Canadian officials in Quebec (for French language spots).

"Between 3:42 A.M. and noon, the Cable-Wireless Division of OWI's News and Features Bureau sent a score of outposts in all parts of the globe, a total of more than 45,000 words. This was in addition to a large number of background stories sent to all outposts in advance of D-Day. Special instructions were cabled to outposts on the use of the advance material.

"The News and Features Bureau's Picture Division started moving radiophotos of the landings as soon as they were available. A recent picture of General Pershing, with a facsimile of his message, was moved to Madrid, Algiers, Istanbul and Beirut, at 8:15 and the same subjects were transmitted to Bombay, Stockholm and other points between 8:30 and 9:30 A.M. The first pictures of the actual operation were received at 9:30 A.M. and were moved immediately to all points. At 11:00 A.M., a total of 16 subjects had been transmitted by radiophoto to OWI outposts."

A feature of the Invasion was also the U. S. Signal Corps radiotelephoto service and that of RCA. Photos came through from Rome and London simultaneously with the news dispatches.

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R.C.A. Communications, Inc., reported a greatly increased volume of traffic through its broadcast relay circuit, a unit that picks up overseas broadcasts and relays them to local networks. The International Broadcast Service of RCA handled fifty overseas monitoring and pick-up broadcasts yesterday, or 100 percent more than were handled on September 3, 1939, the previous busiest day.

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COMDR. HARRY BUTCHER RIGHT THERE WITH THE KING - EH WHAT!

Standing alongside of the King of England when he chatted with the paratroopers before the take-off for the invasion was none other than Commander Harry C. Butcher, of Washington, former Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and now Naval Aide to General Eisenhower. This was shown in a U. S. Signal Corps Radiotelephoto which appeared on the front page of the New York Times today (Wednesday, June 7th). Harry had evidently been detailed by General Eisenhower as an aide to the King and was standing behind His Majesty as natural and pleasantly unconcerned as if he were among his old friends at home.

Broadcasts of the invasion take-off mentioned the fact Commander Butcher was constantly at the side of General Eisenhower.

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#### FCC ACTION

The Federal Communications Commission en banc took the following action on June 6th:

KID, granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of KID Broadcasting Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho, from Jack W. Duckworth to Walter Bauchman, H. F. Laub and L. A. Herdti, by transfer of 250 shares, or 100% of authorized, issued and outstanding capital stock of the company for a total consideration of \$100,000; KLCN, Blytheville, Ark., granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of Station KLCN from Fred O. Grimwood to Harold L. Sudbury, for a total consideration of \$15,865.12; KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Neb., granted construction permit to change frequency from 780 to 1110 kilocycles, hours of operation from Simul. Day, S-N WBBM, to unlimited, and install directional antenna for night use with certain provisions; WJAG, The Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk, Neb., granted construction permit to change frequency from 1090 to 780 kilocycles; WBBM, Columbia Broadcasting System, Chicago, Ill., granted modification of license to change hours of operation from Simul. Day, S-N KFAB, to unlimited time on frequency 780 kc.; KFVD, Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Cal., and KPAS, Pasadena, Calif., denied petition for postponement of effective date of multiple ownership rule 3.35, and designated for hearing renewal applications for Stations KFVD and KPAS.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the subject. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then attempt to determine the subject's background, including their education, employment, and social contacts. This information is then used to develop a profile of the subject and to determine the scope of the investigation.

2000

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Although known for sometime that the boys were to separate after a successful association of many years, it was formally announced this week that Martin Codel, publisher of Broadcasting, had sold his 50% holdings to Sol Taishoff, Editor and General Manager. As a result of the sale, Mr. Taishoff becomes the owner of all the outstanding capital stock of Broadcasting. Mr. Codel has not made known his plans for the future.

Introducing a bill to return to Standard Time, Senator Wherry (R), of Nebraska, expressed the belief that Congress itself might repeal the present war time.

"The question whether the Congress can reserve the right in a statute at its pleasure without approval by the President has apparently never been ruled on by the courts", Senator Wherry said.

Added to the roster of active members of the Television Broadcasters' Association in New York last week were WGN, Inc., the Chicago Tribune station, which recently filed an application for a television station in Chicago, and the Balaban & Katz Corporation, owners and operators of television station WBKB in Chicago.

Application for an affiliate membership from the Electronics Department of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, was also approved by the Directors. General Electric also holds an active membership in the Association.

President Roosevelt Monday nominated Capt. Ellery Wheeler Stone, former radio and telegraph executive, to be a Rear Admiral. It was explained that the promotion, on a temporary basis was made to give Captain Stone a flag rank for assignment as Deputy to the President of the Allied Control Commission in Italy. He is regarded as an outstanding communications expert.

Captain Stone was President of the Federal Telegraph Company 1924-31; operating vice-president Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, 1931-37; Vice-President All America Cables and Radio Inc., 1937-38, and later Vice-President Postal Telegraph Co.

The American Cable & Radio Corporation on Tuesday reported consolidated net income for the first quarter of 1944 to be \$891,170, as compared with \$404,230 for the corresponding period of 1943.

Consolidated net income of All America Corporation and its subsidiary companies for the three months ended March 31, 1944, amounted to \$376,150, as compared with \$299,233 for the corresponding period of 1943.

Operations of Commercial Mackay Corporation and subsidiaries for the three months ended March 31, 1944, resulted in consolidated net income of \$518,850, as compared with \$108,905 in 1943.

NOTE: BECAUSE OF WAR CONDITIONS THIS SERVICE WILL TEMPORARILY BE ISSUED ONCE A WEEK - MAILED FROM WASHINGTON EVERY WEDNESDAY.

R. D. HEINL

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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*✓*  
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
JUN 14 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1634



June 14, 1944

## COWLES BROS. BELIEVE IN PAYING PAPERS FOR RADIO SPACE

Sixteen newspapers in Middle Iowa have begun publication of the new paid radio gossip column, "Likely Listenin' at 1350" of the Cowles' Des Moines station KRNT. The column, released weekly, suggests in appearance the "Iowa Poll", published by the Des Moines Register, which is now becoming so familiar to newspaper readers throughout the country. "Likely Listenin' at 1350" is eighteen inches, set double-column, with liberal use of column and half-column cuts of local and Columbia Network personalities. Stories are written concisely, so as to include seven or eight in each release, and are introduced by short one or two-word heads, set bold-face.

Blakemore Agency, Des Moines, contracted for the space used by KRNT in seven daily and nine weekly papers in the following neighboring towns:

Guthrie Center Times, Knoxville Journal, Newton Daily News, Pella Chronicle, Ames Daily Tribune, Chariton Herald Patriot, Webster City Freeman-Journal, Albia Union Republic, Perry Chief, Oskaloosa Daily Herald, Indianola Herald, Jefferson Herald, Winter-set Madisionian, Marshalltown Times-Republican, Boone News-Republican, and Eldora Herald-Ledger.

Typical items in "Likely Listenin' at 1350" are:

### "EILEEN

Scarce three years ago, an unknown church soloist. Today, singing star of the enjoyable Family Hour Sunday afternoons at four. For all her success, Eileen Farrell remains the charming, unaffected girl she was three years ago, with her hearty sense of humor.

### "JACK AND THE BEANSTALK

Is Saturday morning's 'Let's Pretend' story, 10:05 on KRNT, for all the youngsters.

### "MAIL

'It was a pleasure to meet you . . . and to have the privilege of broadcasting with you on your news program over KRNT.' Which is a short quote from a letter Stan Dixon showed me the other day. It was signed 'John Bricker' and came from the Office of the Governor of Ohio. (Dixon is heard 5:15 weekdays and at 12:30 and 6:30 on Sunday with KRNT news.)"

Being in the publishing business themselves and practicing what they preach, the Cowles brothers thus add another station to the ranks of the paid advertisers. It is only reasonable to expect

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[illegible text block]

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that they may take this way of introducing their stations, recently purchased WHOM, Jersey City for \$350,000, and WCOP for \$275,000, to listeners in Greater New York and the Hub.

And in connection with those two stations, Gardner Cowles, Jr., said to this writer last week:

"There has been a great deal of wild speculation, much of it grossly exaggerated, about our radio plans in the East. We frankly do not have any mysterious plans except we want to improve WHOM and WCOP and build them into stronger and more popular stations. We do expect to file for FM licenses for Jersey City and Boston."

John Cowles, having in mind his newspaper publishing business, has caused considerable discussion recently by proposing the formation of national newspaper networks similar to radio networks for the sale of national advertising. Invited by Editor and Publisher to reply to some of the publishers who differed with him on his network idea, Mr. Cowles wrote, in part, as follows:

"Because the current volume of newspaper advertising is good, many publishers are, in my opinion, much too complacent about the future of newspaper advertising. In the post-war years I believe newspapers will have far tougher advertising competition from both radio and magazines than they have yet had, and the downward trend of national newspaper advertising even during the pre-Pearl Harbor years is a matter of plain record.

"If even a few dozen national advertisers who are now large customers of the radio chains or magazines liked the idea of buying newspaper advertising in 30 or more major markets in one package, wouldn't the publishers be wise to consider making it possible for them to do it?

"Maxwell House and Chase and Sanborn might be the only two coffee roasters in the country, for example, who would be prospects for such a national newspaper network. Both of them have concentrated the bulk of their advertising for many years on the radio. If one or both could be sold on the idea of using such a newspaper network, would not countless sectional coffee accounts promptly become better prospects for enlarged individual national newspaper advertising? Wouldn't the total volume of coffee advertising in newspapers in all probability be materially increased?

"If in the early days of radio broadcasting 'Deke' Aylesworth and Bill Paley had allowed national advertisers to pick and choose among the stations comprising their basic networks, radio chain advertising would never have developed to the point that it has reached today.

"Spot radio advertising, moreover, has multiplied along with chain radio advertising partly because, through use of the chains more of the large advertisers became sold on radio and their smaller competitors followed them into radio with individual or sectional spot business.

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed purchase of the land at the mouth of the River, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Very truly,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. M. Smith

Enclosed for you are two copies of a report of the Surveyor General of the Territory of New Mexico, in relation to the proposed purchase of the land at the mouth of the River, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. M. Smith

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. M. Smith

"My brother, Gardner Cowles, Jr., and I are interested in three midwest radio stations, one at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, one at Des Moines, and one at Yankton, South Dakota. National advertisers invest about as many dollars in those three radio stations as they do in the Des Moines Register and Tribune. The overwhelming bulk of that radio revenue comes, moreover, as part of a package deal, either through the purchase of those stations as part of the chain or in the buying of time on those three stations as one separate package for spot or transcription advertising. If advertisers are willing or eager to buy a 'must' package in broadcasting, why should they shy away from a 'must' package in the purchase of newspaper space?

"When national advertisers now buy a string of separate newspapers across the country, competing newspapers that are not receiving the schedules try to get the business shifted by complaining to the advertiser or agency that bad judgment was used in the selection of the specific publications. Newspaper advertising as a whole is harmed by such destructive practices. If an advertiser buys a chain radio program on NBC, or Columbia, the operators of the competing stations that are not getting that particular program do not stir up discontent among the advertiser's sales force or customers.

"When national newspaper advertising is sold through networks, an individual paper that doesn't get the schedule because it is not a member of that particular newspaper network would have no motive for attempting to unsell the national advertiser on the use of his competitor. The selling of newspaper advertising would then tend to be more constructive, with benefit to all newspapers."

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#### SPECIAL INVASION PROGRAMS INAUGURATED BY BBC FOR AEF

Radio will follow American soldiers of the Allied Expeditionary Force as they penetrate deeper into France with a rounded service of programs unlike anything heretofore attempted in military history. The British Broadcasting Corporation has inaugurated a service which already has begun to broadcast many kinds of American and British program material to the invasion troops. Approved by General Eisenhower, and officially described as "a truly interallied effort in broadcasting", the set-up provides for joint operation by official radio personnel of the United States, Britain and Canada, within the Overseas Services Division of the B.B.C. and using B.B.C. studios linked with transmitters radiating a powerful medium wavelength (285 metres; 1050 kilocycles) directed across the channel from Great Britain.

Because of the stimulus to men of the invasion forces of knowing what is happening in Italy and on the Pacific and the Russian fronts, programs from the London news room of the B.B.C. are being given priority in the broadcasting schedules. News resumes are being broadcast "every hour on the hour" - eighteen in all, princi-



1900

The first of the year was a very dry one. The weather was very hot and the ground was very dry. The crops were very dry and the people were very poor. The first of the year was a very dry one. The weather was very hot and the ground was very dry. The crops were very dry and the people were very poor.

The second of the year was a very wet one. The weather was very cold and the ground was very wet. The crops were very wet and the people were very poor. The second of the year was a very wet one. The weather was very cold and the ground was very wet. The crops were very wet and the people were very poor.

The third of the year was a very dry one. The weather was very hot and the ground was very dry. The crops were very dry and the people were very poor. The third of the year was a very dry one. The weather was very hot and the ground was very dry. The crops were very dry and the people were very poor.

The fourth of the year was a very wet one. The weather was very cold and the ground was very wet. The crops were very wet and the people were very poor. The fourth of the year was a very wet one. The weather was very cold and the ground was very wet. The crops were very wet and the people were very poor.



pally during daylight hours when chances of listening are best - with arrangements for special bulletins to announce any outstanding development. In addition "home" news of the three countries is being relayed from the American Forces network in Britain, the General Forces Program of the B.B.C. and from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Facilities involved, it was stated at New York headquarters of the B.B.C., include those of the American Forces network which was established last July to provide familiar entertainment to the millions of American troops stationed in Army camps in Great Britain. It is expected that this network will continue to supply typical American entertainment programs, such as have been regularly broadcast by Bob Hope, Jack Benny and other topflight performers, supplemented by "live" shows given by American entertainers in Britain and later in France when the invasion front has been firmly established. Further "live" programs arranged by the special service division of the War Department to meet the appetite of the G.I.'s for baseball and other sport news, are planned.

A joint Anglo-American radio production staff will supply special programs. For Canadians in the A.E.F. there will be special programs provided by the London unit of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The B.B.C.'s General Forces Service, on which are carried network entertainment programs for American troops in India, will also supply material to the B.B.C. program for the A.E.F.

There was the highest praise for the BBC Invasion coverage by John K. Hutchens in the New York Times, who wrote:

"The service of the British Broadcasting Corporation, as D-day listeners know, was not less than superb. The BBC was not only first with a good deal of the news but exemplary in its presentation, and especially fine with its 'actuality' broadcasts, which were heard chiefly on the independent stations. Indeed, the latter - and their listeners - should be singularly grateful to the BBC for programs, both recorded and 'live', they would not otherwise have received."

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#### CALLS LICENSING ADMINISTRATION'S CLUB OVER RADIO

In an editorial "After 11 Years" from the New York News, reprinted in the Washington Times-Herald, June 12 summing up the Roosevelt Administration, such as the Montgomery Ward incident, the anti-trust suit against the Associated Press, the "Roosevelt technique for intimidating the press in continually deriding and denouncing it" has this to say of the FCC:

"Mr. Roosevelt's Federal Communications Chairman, James L. Fly, persistently harasses the radio industry. Disclaiming intent to censor radio, he nevertheless has interfered from time to time with radio programs' contents and subject matter. And the FCC has the licensing power which it uses as an Administration club over radio."

The editorial concludes: "That is how democracy creeps up on a Democracy."

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# COMMENDS CANADIAN COMMENTATORS RULES TO CONGRESS

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, introduced in the Congressional Record (June 6, Page A3032) an editorial from the newspaper Labor of which former Representative Edward Keating of Colorado is editor defending the White-Wheeler bill and calling attention to the new Canadian regulations just issued. Pointing out that the economic views of Senator Wheeler and Senator White are sometimes "as far apart as the poles", Labor says:

"They are to be commended for at least making a start toward cleaning up this intolerable situation. Their bill is really very conservative. To the north of us in Canada, where the people own a Nationwide broadcasting system, the Government is going much farther.

"In Canadian regulations news commentators are told they must present the facts without 'strong personal bias or expression of opinion.'

"If the commentator wishes to interpret the news, then the broadcasting company must set up a balanced panel of commentators of contrasting views.

"Canada will no longer tolerate such vicious propaganda as Herr von Kaltenborn, who may be taken as a fair example of all that is bad in news broadcasting, is constantly giving the radio audience.

"It would be a good thing if every Member of the American Congress would study the Canadian regulations. Such a study would probably result in strengthening the Wheeler-White bill, and in any event, it would go a long way toward assuring the passage of that measure."

With regard to the Wheeler-White bill, Labor says:

"Practically every big paper we have seen cries that the constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech is menaced by the Wheeler-White proposal. There is no foundation for that argument.

"The owner of every newspaper claims the right to print anything he sees fit in his columns. He calls that freedom of the press. He hires columnists whose writings are agreeable to him.

"If he hates labor unions, then he never, by any chance, engages a columnist who has a good word to say for collective bargaining. He pursues the same policy in reference to other outstanding public issues.

"He denies his readers the right to get both sides, and he sternly denounces anyone who would interfere with his dictatorship.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).



"Now, the airways belong to the people of the United States. Radio might be described as their newspaper, for through that channel, if they exercise their right of ownership, they can get the facts which will enable them to form intelligent opinions concerning what is going on in the world.

"Being the owners of radio, they have the undoubted right, through their chosen representatives in Congress, to say to the broadcasting companies: 'We are permitting you to temporarily use our property. We are not charging you anything for the privilege. Possession of the airways enables you to reap rich profits. In return, we demand that you give us clean and accurate reports of domestic and international events.'

"What's wrong with that proposition? There is nothing wrong with it from the people's point of view. Of course, there is a great deal wrong with it from the point of view of those influential interests which desire to control public thinking. They hire radio commentators to twist the news - to suppress this fact and to exaggerate that fact. They use the people's radio to confuse the people's thinking.

"In the judgment of this newspaper, the commentators now talking over the air - with a mighty few exceptions - have done more to mislead the American people - and particularly during this war emergency - than any other single influence.

"Among these commentators are men who never hesitate to broadcast the most fantastic and demoralizing falsehoods. They have been exposed and denounced on innumerable occasions, but they continue to poison the public mind because certain rich 'sponsors' profit from the lies and half-truths which they are constantly pouring into the ears of the American people. Only on the rarest occasions is anyone permitted to reply."

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#### ROSTRON, R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS V-P, DIES

John B. Rostron, Vice-President and Traffic Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., who has been with the organization almost since it began, died last Monday at his home at Hewlett, Long Island. Mr. Rostron, who was 67 years old, was born in Manchester, England. He started to work for the British Post Office at the age of 15, joined the Commercial Cable Company, Ltd. in 1897, and two years later came to the United States.

Mr. Rostron became associated with R.C.A. Communications in February, 1920, shortly after the firm's founding, and held the post of Assistant Traffic Manager until March, 1929, when he was named Traffic Manager. He was appointed a Vice President in December, 1940.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Anna E. Rostron and four daughters.

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## COSGROVE, NEW RMA HEAD, FORESEES BRIGHT RADIO FUTURE

Raymond C. Cosgrove, Vice-President and General Manager of the Crosley Radio Corporation at Cincinnati, newly elected President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, predicted a new era of development and expansion for the radio industry and continued success in meeting the needs of the war. Mr. Cosgrove said that the industry had "performed miracles" in the war program.

The elevation of Mr. Cosgrove to the presidency of the RMA at Chicago last week was the climax of a war gathering of the manufacturing association which broke all records for attendance. Radio bulletins on the invasion were read at the two luncheons, to overflow audiences of over 400 on "D-Day", Tuesday, June 6, and over 700 industry leaders and executives on Wednesday.

Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, Chief of the Signal Corps Procurement and Distribution Service headed the speakers at the RMA meetings, and praised the industry for its equipment of the allied fighting forces and urged continued pressure on the war program extending into 1945.

Col. Wm. M. Mack discussed contract termination problems, outlining the Signal Corps arrangements for co-sponsorship by RMA of a contract termination training program, beginning next month, in sixteen cities. The Board of Directors unanimously accepted the Signal Corps invitation to co-sponsor and participate in the industry training program.

WPB Director Ray C. Ellis, just back from Russia, expressed the opinion that the United States and Russia "can be of great mutual help to one another" if they handle the post-war radio problems on a business basis.

Amendments to the by-laws, adding seven more Directors and increasing the Board of Directors from 27 to 34, were adopted. Another By-Law eliminated industrial tubes from the Association's jurisdiction. The seven additional Directors elected were - Herbert A. Bell of Packard-Bell Company, Los Angeles, and Joseph Gerl of Sonora Radio & Television Corp., Chicago; Fred R. Lack of Western Electric Co. and George Lewis of Federal Telephone & Radio Corp., both of New York City (Mr. Lack for a two-year term and Mr. Lewis for a one-year term; Ernest Searing of International Resistance Co., Philadelphia; S. I. Cole of Aerovox Corporation, New Bedford, Mass.; Monte Cohen of F. W. Sickles Company, Springfield, Mass. Other new Directors elected were Frank M. Folsom of RCA Victor Division, Camden, N. J.; R. E. Carlson of Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc., Newark, N.J., and G. Richard Fryling of Erie Resistor Corp., Erie, Pa.

E. A. Nicholas of Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind., was elected Chairman of the Set Division, to succeed Mr. Cosgrove; David T. Schultz of Raytheon Manufacturing Co. of Newton, Mass., was elected Chairman of the Tube Division, to succeed M. F. Balcom of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., of Emporium, Pa., who was elected Chairman of the Division's Executive Committee. C. J. Burnside of Westinghouse Company of Baltimore was elected Chairman of the Transmitter Division.



The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country.

The sixth part of the report deals with the environmental situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's environmental development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country.

The seventh part of the report deals with the international situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's international development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country.

The eighth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's future development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country.



## RKO TELEVISION CORPORATION COMES IN WITH QUITE A SPLASH

The publicity announcing the RKO Television Corporation was elaborate. It consisted of a large printed brochure and the first issue of RKO "Television News Bulletin". Chapters in the brochure were: "Why Is RKO Interested in Television?", "Live Programs or Film?", "Television Today", "Present and Post-War Periods of Television Coverage", "Television Receivers - Production Forecast" and "Network Transmissions - Relay Stations and Coaxial Cables".

There are quotations from prominent people such as James L. Fly of the FCC, who calls television a "cushion against unemployment", Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company who says it is the "greatest medium of mass communication yet evolved", and others.

"No single individual advertiser, no single advertising agency, nor any group of advertising agencies could possibly operate such enormous facilities as RKO and its subsidiary, Pathe News, Inc., now offer the potential television users of this country", the RKO states. "These facilities are now available to both reputable advertisers and recognized advertising agencies through RKO Television Corporation. The same facilities make it possible for RKO Television Corporation to offer advertisers not only filmed television programs, but live-talent package productions as well. The following pages present some of the more important phases of this new medium."

The "Television News Bulletin" gives "Television Stations and Applications", "Television Stations Now Operating", "Licensed Experimental Television Stations", and "Television Station Applications".

The RKO Television Corporation states it will welcome inquiries from advertisers, advertising agencies and all those commercially interested in television as to how it may be of specific service to them at this time and adds: "If you would like to receive subsequent RKO Television News Bulletins, please so advise."

The address of the new corporation is 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York, and the officers are:

Chairman of the Board, N. Peter Rathvon, President, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.; President - Frederic Ullman, Jr., President, Pathe News, Inc.; Executive Vice-President - Ralph B. Austrian, formerly Assistant Vice-President, RCA Manufacturing Co.; Vice-President - Malcolm Kingsberg, Treasurer, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.; Treasurer - A. W. Dawson, Assistant Treasurer, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.; Secretary - J. Miller Walker, Secretary, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.; Director of Production - Thomas H. Hutchinson, formerly Television Program Manager, NBC; formerly Television Director, Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc.; and Talent and Casting Director - Arthur Willi, Talent Director, RKO-Radio Pictures, Inc.

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also one of hardship. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, as the settlers fought to establish a new society in a remote and often hostile environment.

As the years passed, the United States grew in size and power. It became a nation of immigrants, each bringing their own traditions and customs. Despite these differences, the settlers found common ground in their shared desire for freedom and self-determination.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a time of great upheaval and change, as the colonies fought for independence from British rule. The revolution was not without its challenges, but it ultimately led to the birth of a new nation, one that was founded on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

In the years following the revolution, the United States continued to grow and expand. It became a nation of great power and influence, one that was respected and feared around the world.

The American Civil War was another major event in the nation's history. It was a conflict that tested the nation's unity and its commitment to the principles of freedom and equality. The war was a time of great suffering and sacrifice, but it ultimately led to the preservation of the Union and the establishment of a more just and equitable society.

The United States has come a long way since its founding. It has grown from a small colony to a great nation, one that is respected and admired around the world.

As we look back on the history of the United States, we can see the many challenges and triumphs that have shaped the nation. We can see the courage and sacrifice of the men and women who have fought for the principles of liberty and justice. We can see the growth and change that have made the United States the great nation it is today.

# \$46,481,397 STATION INCOME FOR 1943 TOPS 1942 BY 50%

A total broadcast service income of \$46,481,397 for 1943 - or more than a 50 percent increase over their 1942 total - was received by 796 standard broadcast stations reporting to the Federal Communications Commission. These same stations had a total broadcast service income (broadcast revenues less broadcast expenses, not including Federal income taxes) of \$30,673,542 for the calendar year 1942.

Average broadcast income per station rose from \$38,534 in 1942 to \$58,393 in 1943.

Only 73 of these 796 standard broadcast stations reported losses (broadcast expenses in excess of broadcast revenues) during the year 1943; 171 had losses in 1942, and 166 in 1941.

A total of 912 standard broadcast stations were operating during 1943. The above figures do not include 36 non-commercial standard stations, 14 stations operating outside the continental United States and the 9 key stations owned by the major networks. Twenty-six other stations have not yet submitted their 1943 financial statements to the Commission.

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## RADIO ENGINEERS VOTE TO STRIKE; PETRILLO GETS 5TH TERM

The National Labor Relations Board announced last Monday that members of the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians (independent) had voted in favor of a strike as a result of a jurisdictional dispute with the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) over jobs with the NBC, Blue networks and Station WOR.

In the meantime word came from Chicago that James C. Petrillo had been re-elected President of the American Federation of Musicians for the fifth term. His re-election was without opposition. Charles L. Bagley of Los Angeles was named Vice-President, and Leo Cluesmann of Newark, N. J. re-elected Secretary.

Since the Broadcast Engineers union filed a strike notice last month calling for a vote under the Smith-Connally Act, the War Labor Board has ordered the parties to maintain the status quo pending a settlement of the dispute.

The NLRB reported that NABET members had voted 332 to 7 in favor of a walkout in stations owned by the National Broadcasting Company, 81 to 3 in Blue Network stations and 39 to 10 at WOR.

The independent union filed a strike notice after the networks and WOR signed contracts with the AFM giving that union jurisdiction over so-called platter turners, whose work formerly had been handled by NABET members.

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# FLY PINS BOUQUET ON HIMSELF ON MONOPOLY ANNIVERSARY

Commenting on the first year of radio's operation under Federal Communications Commission anti-monopoly regulations, Chairman James L. Fly has issued the following statement:

"Thursday, June 15, marks the first anniversary of radio's Emancipation Day. On June 15, 1943, the FCC Chain Broadcasting Regulations, as upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court, went into effect; and I am glad to say that never before in its history has the industry been so prosperous.

"Despite predictions of doom by network officials if the regulations became effective, broadcasting profits are higher now than ever before. Broadcasting stations as a whole earned 50 percent more, before income taxes, in 1943 than in 1942, and the networks similarly profited. Thus NBC, which in 1942 earned 137 percent on the value of its property, in 1943 earned a return, before income tax of 190 percent. CBS went up from a 97 percent return in 1942 to a 158 percent return in 1943. The Blue Network went up from 8 percent to 149 percent, and the stockholders in the Mutual Network, on a combined basis, earned a return of 84 percent in 1943 as against 59 percent in 1942. Experience has now shown that the prophets of disaster were mistaken, and that the broadcasting industry can prosper as never before under our regulations."

The Commission is now studying program logs of all broadcasting stations to determine the extent to which the Chain Broadcasting Regulations have resulted in increased availability of network programs to listeners.

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## FCC ACTION

The Federal Communications Commission en banc has taken the following action on June 13th:

KSRO, Santa Rosa, Cal., granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of Station KSRO, from Ruth W. Finley, Executrix of the estate of E. L. Finley to Ruth W. Finley, individually; KPPC, Pasadena Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, Cal., granted modification of license to change hours of operation from S-KFXM to specified hours; KROD, Dorrance D. Roderick, El Paso, Texas, granted renewal of license for station KROD, together with power of attorney to T. E. Roderick and Olga B. Roderick, to administer the affairs of Dorrance D. Roderick in connection with this station; WWPG, Palm Beach, Fla., granted consent to relinquishment of control of Palm Beach Broadcasting Corp., licensee of Station WWPG, by Charles E. Davis, through the sale of 125 shares of common stock to Ajax Corp. for the sum of \$12,500 in cash, and \$17,500 plus accrued interest from date of agreement to date of transfer, for a 50% interest in a \$35,000 mortgage secured by the physical assets of the licensee; KWBU, Corpus Christi, Texas, granted consent to assignment of construction permit for Station KWBU, from Baylor University and Carr P. Collins to Century Broadcasting Co., newly organized corporation.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
FROM THE PRESIDENT  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the University of Chicago, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject, and that they have reported thereon to the Senate at its meeting on the 15th inst. The report of the Committee is as follows: The Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the University of Chicago, created by the Senate at its meeting on the 10th inst. of the month of May, 1892, has the honor to report to the Senate at its meeting on the 15th inst. of the month of June, 1892, that it has considered the same, and that it is of the opinion that the same should be adopted. The Committee further reports that it has also considered the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the University of Chicago, and that it is of the opinion that the same should be adopted. The Committee further reports that it has also considered the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the University of Chicago, and that it is of the opinion that the same should be adopted.

Very respectfully,  
J. H. DILLON

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
JUN 15 1892

::: \_\_\_\_\_ :::  
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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There is a revival of the rumor that Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission will resign soon, now that the Wheeler-White bill to reorganize the Commission has apparently been shelved and the 1945 budget has been settled.

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 J. Leonard Reinsch, Director of Stations WSB, Atlanta, WIOD, Miami, and WHIO, Dayton, all owned by former Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, has been appointed Radio Director of the Democratic National Committee.

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 Neville Miller passes out of the radio picture for the time being at least in accepting what was considered more or less of a political appointment - Senior Deputy Chief of the Balkan Missions of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration with headquarters at Cairo. This organization is headed by former Governor Lehman of New York. Mr. Miller was former Mayor of Louisville, Kentucky.

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 R.C.A. Communications, Inc., announces the restoration of telegraph communication with the liberated areas of Europe with the opening in Rome of its second station, Naples having been the first. According to the announcement, Rome and Naples are the first two American owned communication stations on the European Continent. Until further notice service is restricted to press messages and those destined for military personnel.

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 The Globe-Democrat Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., has asked for a construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 44,700 kilocycles with coverage of 13,083 sq. miles amended to specify frequency of 46,300 kilocycles.

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 It is reported that Lever Brothers are seeking the television sponsorship of the New York City Victory Parade at the conclusion of the war.

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 Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network, last night embarked on what he described as a "holiday for the imagination" when he covered the subject "Commercial Development of Television in the Next Decade" at a meeting of the Radio Executive Club's Television Seminar.

"In 1922, I delivered a lecture on the development of radio broadcasting in the next ten years - and I was wrong", Mr. Kobak said. "Therefore I am the ideal person to do the same for television"

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WNBC, State Broadcasting Corp., Hartford, Conn., has asked to transfer control of licensee corporation from Arde Bulove and Harold A. LaFount to The Yankee Network, Inc., 5000 shares common and 500 shares preferred stock - 100%; also WPEN and WPEN-FM transfer of control of licensee corporation from Arde Bulova to Bulletin Co. (500 shares common stock - 100% (Price \$620,000 in addition to the amount by which assets exceed liabilities but not to exceed \$670,000;

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

JUN 22 1944

FRANK E. MULLEN

*Date*  
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1635



June 21, 1944.

## DIAMOND EMBLEM FOR WINTERBOTTOM'S 30 YEARS' SERVICE

Just thirty years ago - William A. Winterbottom walked into the executive offices of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. in New York and sat down at his new desk carrying the title "Commercial Manager" in preparation for the first direct trans-Atlantic wireless service. He had just quit the north Atlantic cable service after 12 years, having decided that the future of communications was in the newer art.

At midday he was invited out to lunch by the Contract Manager. By the time coffee was served the Contract Manager asked him how much he had hit E. J. Nally, the General Manager, for.

"Two hundred dollars a month, and a great opportunity," Mr. Winterbottom replied.

"I'm glad to hear it", said the Contract Manager. "I'll have to get going myself - I'm only making a hundred and fifty!"

On the anniversary of that occasion in 1944, the same Contract Manager - Col. David Sarnoff - President of RCA, on active duty overseas - presented, by proxy, a 30-year diamond service emblem to Mr. Winterbottom, the Vice President and General Manager, and a Director, of R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

Shortly before that there was another history-making occasion at R.C.A. Communications, when Miss Marjorie H. MacInnis was the guest of honor upon completion of 25 years as secretary to Mr. Winterbottom. At the luncheon Miss MacInnis wore a corsage grown by Mr. Winterbottom in his own greenhouse - a multiple orchid with four flowers on one stem, which, according to Ray Hutchens in the June issue of Relay Magazine "is almost as rare as a 25-year secretary".

Mr. Hutchens writes further:

"Mr. Winterbottom, who was born on May 31, 1884, at Liverpool, England, first heard the call of wireless in 1902 while he was a junior operator in the British Post Office at Manchester. He took a half-day off and went to the first commercial radio installation - a ship-to-shore station in the north of England. At that time, only four ships were equipped with wireless, and their working range was only about 250 miles. None were within range. The equipment at the shore station was simple: a large spark coil, condensers, tuning coils, and a giant hand key, but Mr. Winterbottom proved his ability to hold down an operator's job by pumping the hand key as fast as the transmitter would work.

1940-1941

## THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent, and it ends with the present day. The story is full of challenges and triumphs, and it is a story that we can all learn from.

The first settlers came to the continent in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, and they built a new society. They were the pioneers of the American dream.

The pioneers of the American dream were the first settlers. They were the ones who built the foundations of the United States.

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"He was offered \$1 a week. He declined, stating that while he still had faith in the game, he intended to pick it up again when there was more to do and more to be paid for doing it.

"Rubbing his aching arm, he sought out the local cable company offices in Liverpool rather than write the afternoon off as a loss. They were next door to each other; one window read "Western Union", the other, "Commercial Cables". Standing in the doorway between them, he tossed a coin. Western Union lost.

"Commercial Cables sent him to New York, where he arrived in January, 1903. For the following 11 years he worked successively as cable operator, branch manager, solicitor, and director of traffic production.

"Meanwhile he followed the development of wireless. He built and operated his own station - before the days of government licenses - and even had his wife, an ex-telegrapher he had first met while he was working at Manchester, copying the nightly press from 'CC' at Cape Cod, Mass.

"Few cable men shared his confidence in radio; in fact, few shared his knowledge of it, and when he again decided to pick up the wireless game, he visited the Marconi Company and told them it was high time they hired some first-class communications men. He wanted to be on hand when those big stations the J. G. White Engineering Corp. was putting up began operation between New York and London.

"He was taken on the Marconi Company payroll June 1, 1914. He was sent to San Francisco as Division Manager in 1916, reorganized the Alaskan service before it was sold to the Government, and visited Hawaii to open the first radiotelegraph service with Japan.

"In 1919 he was appointed Traffic Manager, and when the newly-formed RCA took over the Marconi Company properties, he continued in the same office. RCAC was organized as the communications subsidiary in 1929, and he was elected Vice President in charge of Communications; he has been Vice-President and General Manager since 1930, and a Director since 1932.

"Mr. Winterbottom lives at Bayside, Long Island. His hobbies are woodworking, growing rare orchids, photography, and sailing his 48-foot cruiser, the 'Randa'. Since the war, the 'Randa' is no longer seen on the Sound; the administration of 52 international radio circuits for the public and other services for the Government leaves little time for a camera or a greenhouse, but he still likes to work with his hands for recreation. He built, for instance, a curved dais for the orchestra at the Bayside Yacht Club, an exacting task few wood-workers would take the pains to do as well."

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# PETRILLO'S HAND SEEN IN POSSIBLE DEFEAT OF SEN. CLARK

There are those who see the influence of James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, in what appears to be the defeat of Senator D. Worth Clark (D), of Idaho, a member of the Senate Committee having to do with radio and communications, in the latter's race for senatorial renomination in Idaho's primary election.

At this writing, Glen H. Taylor, one-time cowpuncher and later a radio entertainer, was leading Senator Clark by 196 votes. Returns from 815 of the State's 845 precincts give Taylor, whose programs are heard over KSEI, Pocatello, 10,702 votes to 10,506 for Clark. It was such a close race that it took a week for these returns to come in and it may be another week before the official count is made and Senator Clark knows definitely whether he is in or out.

Senator Clark who himself recently purchased an interest in Station KJBS in San Francisco, aroused the ire of Mr. Petrillo several years ago by championing the broadcasters when the A.F.M. czar ordered the making of records stopped. In an effort to force Petrillo to raise the ban, Senator Clark on September 14, 1942, heading an Interstate Commerce subcommittee, began an investigation of the entire situation. Principal witnesses then were Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, and others. Following their testimony, Senator Clark introduced a resolution calling for a full investigation and it was adopted by the Senate without objection.

Senator Clark, however, did not press the matter further until January 12, 1943, when he called Mr. Petrillo before his committee for a show-down. It was one of the comparatively few public appearances of Petrillo in Washington. He has repeatedly defied the War Labor Board and other governmental agencies but apparently was afraid to ignore the senatorial call to the woodshed. He appeared but apparently was annoyed and fought constantly the entire two days he was on the witness stand.

It was at this hearing that Petrillo, under the sharp cross-examination of Senator Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, made the famous admission about his "pancake turner" demands, which Ralph L. Atlass of WJJD in Chicago, is now putting up such a hot fight on.

The exchange between the Senator and the music union leader was as follows:

Senator Tobey. I could not put the record on myself.

Mr. Petrillo. No, sir.

Senator Tobey. I would have to have a separate employee, a pancake turner, they call them, and pay him from \$45 to \$90 to do that job; is that correct?

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements in the eastern part of the continent.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The American Revolution was a turning point in the history of the United States, as it led to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence from Britain.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the American Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The American Civil War was a major conflict in the history of the United States, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of a new government. The Reconstruction period was a time of great change and growth for the United States, as it led to the establishment of a new government and the Reconstruction of the South.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1865 to 1945. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the American Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The American Civil War was a major conflict in the history of the United States, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of a new government. The Reconstruction period was a time of great change and growth for the United States, as it led to the establishment of a new government and the Reconstruction of the South.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the American Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The American Civil War was a major conflict in the history of the United States, as it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of a new government. The Reconstruction period was a time of great change and growth for the United States, as it led to the establishment of a new government and the Reconstruction of the South.

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Mr. Petrillo. That is correct.

Senator Tobey. Now how far does that theory go in the operation of union labor?

Mr. Petrillo. Well, I can only say this to you. In Chicago I happened to negotiate the contract myself and when I made the demands for the pancake turners, there was no opposition to it. They gave them to me, so I took them.

Senator Tobey. Well now, if it is a good thing for Chicago, why is it not a good thing everywhere else in the country?

Mr. Petrillo. Well, all of the unions are not powerful enough to make those demands, Senator. I probably would have dropped it myself if they said "You will have to call a strike, because I am not going to give you the pancake turners." But, as I said, I put it in there and they gave it to me, and I couldn't turn it down.

Senator Tobey. But the principle you believe in. You believe in the principle regardless. It all depends on the size and power of the labor union.

Mr. Petrillo. Oh, yes.

At the time this admission was greeted by a big laugh but later when Mr. Petrillo evidently realized that his foot had slipped and that he had made a damaging statement, his anger began to mount and it was said that he blamed Senator Clark personally as the prime mover in the investigation which caused him to be dragged down to Washington. Since then Senator Clark has threatened several times to call Petrillo back for another grilling, the last time being shortly before the Idaho primaries.

Senator Tobey is up for re-election this Fall and it will be interesting to see if he suffers any unusual opposition as the result of his gilling the labor leader on the witness stand. Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, has also been making it pretty hot for Mr. Petrillo for forcing the High School musicians in Michigan off the air. However, Mr. Vandenberg is not up for election for several years to come.

On the front page of the Washington Star last Sunday, June 18th, and no doubt seen by most everyone in official Washington, was a cartoon dealing with Petrillo by Berryman, captioned "Midsummer Night's Dream by Sewell Avery." It was a takeoff on the picture of Mr. Avery being carried out of Montgomery Ward. Instead it was Petrillo being carried out of the American Federation of Musicians. One soldier was tooting a bugle and another was beating a drum. They were being led by Attorney General Biddle in the role of drum-major. An inset showed Mr. Avery in bed laughing and apparently enjoying thoroughly the dream.

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## I.T. &amp; T. AND BLUE NET SECURE VALUABLE BRAZIL RIGHTS

Within a few days of each other came the news that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and the Blue Network had obtained important concessions in Brazil in their respective fields. President Getulio Vargas, of Brazil, has promulgated a decree under which the capitals of all states and territories of Brazil will be linked together into a comprehensive radiotelephone network. Existing internal radio and wire lines are to be supplemented by a new radiotelephone system, built and operated by Companhia do Brasil, an I. T. & T. subsidiary.

An agreement has just been signed between the Blue Network and a group of radio stations owned by A. J. Byington, Jr., in Brazil for an interchange of both sustaining and commercial programs. This arrangement marks the Blue Net's entry into the international field.

Speaking of the new Brazilian affiliation, Edward J. Noble, Chairman, said:

"After careful consideration and study of the many important factors involved, the Blue Network has decided to expand its service into the international field.

"Through the interchange of properly selected programs, it is our aim to build a better understanding between the peoples of the United States and foreign countries.

"Brazil, as the traditional Ally and friend of the United States, and the largest and one of the most progressive countries in South America, with a population in excess of 45,000,000, was selected to join with us in the inauguration of this enterprise."

After the inaugural period of operation between the Blue Network and Brazil, studies will be completed with a view to making similar arrangements with radio stations in other foreign countries.

Announcement of the I. T. & T.'s expansion program was made as follows:

"Companhia Radio Internacional do Brasil operates international radiotelephone and telegraph service from Rio de Janeiro to Europe and the United States and to other countries throughout South America. C.R.I.B. recently has built radio stations for this purpose in seven of the state capitals of Brazil, and plans to put stations in all of the other Brazilian state capitals.

"Since Brazil has no connections between the central sections of the country around Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos by land wire telephone to the south, north and west areas of the Republic, the decree of President Vargas will permit these international stations of C.R.I.B. to supply internal radiotelephone connections between the various sections of Brazil and all of the state capitals when the network has been built by C.R.I.B.





"Operation of the C.R.I.B. system then will be permitted for domestic transmission by radiotelephone but not by domestic radiotelegraph, that operation being limited to its international service."

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## FREE SPEECH FIGHT FORECAST WITH RADIO AS TARGET

A further indication that radio would be a live topic of discussion at the forthcoming national conventions and maybe be included in the platform resolutions, was former Democratic Rep. John J. O'Connor, of New York, breaking loose at the American Democratic National Committee meeting in Chicago with the charge that the U.S. was about to witness an unprecedented onslaught on free speech during the coming campaign.

Mr. O'Connor, who once was on President Roosevelt's "purge" list and as a result failed of re-election, charged that a free press "has had a better chance of surviving than free speech via radio because the Government has more direct control over the operation of radio through the legislative power to license and regulate the use of the air for the purpose of broadcasting."

The speaker told the meeting of anti-fourth term Democrats that "this Fascist control of our airways has been going on at least since 1938."

In 1938, he said, he brought to the floor of the House a resolution calling for an investigation of "the monopoly in radio". This resolution, he said, had been prepared by a presidential advisor and introduced by him at the request of the President. Later, he added, "the President made peace with those in control of radio and his 'rubber stamps in Congress' killed the resolution."

Former Representative O'Connor cited time given Earl Browder, head of the Communist Political Association, on a National Broadcasting hookup to make "the opening keynote speech for the fourth term." He said the American Democratic National Committee asked for equal time to answer Browder.

"Not hearing from National Broadcasting Company for about three weeks, we again presented our request," he said, "to their head office in New York. They then designed to acknowledge our letter from their Washington office - first demanding that we satisfy their examination of our membership and purpose - which, if satisfactory to them, might induce them to consider giving us an opportunity to answer Mr. Browder."

"Do you want to make a bet on the outcome? What the final decision will be after our correspondence has passed from Mr. Sarnoff's company through Mr. Fly, James C. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and then to the White House?"

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"The Republicans can expect the same 'tossing around' - maybe somewhat less crude, but to my own, intimate, personal knowledge, this Fascist control of our air waves has been going on at least since 1938."

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# FCC STILL CAN SAY THUMBS DOWN ON NEWSPAPERS, SEZ FLY

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, reminded the House FCC investigators yesterday (Tuesday) that the Commission had never reached a conclusion with regard to newspaper ownership of broadcasting stations but in the meantime had adopted a policy to "determine on their merits" in each case the applications of newspapers for a station in a community. In doing this, Mr. Fly said, the FCC took into consideration "the importance of avoiding monopoly of the avenues of communicating fact and opinion to the public" and the desirability of "diversification of such media".

"The question as to the authority of the Commission to issue a general rule on newspaper ownership of radio stations remains, then, undetermined and unsettled?" the Chairman was asked.

"Yes", Mr. Fly replied.

The proceeding which led to the general notice issued Jan. 13 was the long investigation conducted by the Commission of newspaper-owned stations to determine whether joint ownership was or was not in the public interest. The authority of the Commission to conduct the inquiry, which was undertaken at the request of President Roosevelt, was contested throughout the public hearings but upheld, with limitations on its scope, by the United States Court of Appeals, leaving open the question of its legal right under the 1934 Communications Act to exclude from consideration newspaper applicants under a ruling against joint ownership.

Chairman Fly also said that a request of the joint chiefs of staff to take over the FCC's Radio Intelligence Division was "based upon incorrect facts" and a misunderstanding.

Mr. Fly said that he believed military authorities had referred only to military radio intelligence work when they recommended the transfer to President Roosevelt in February, 1943. The transfer was not effected. Mr. Fly pointed out that had the transfer been made, the Army and Navy would have had to answer all complaints of radio interference throughout the nation, make intercepts of foreign radio-telegraph traffic, and conduct a general patrol of the ether to enforce civil regulations.

Had the military desired only to halt the FCC's military radio intelligence work, Mr. Fly said, "all they had to do was to stop asking us for assistance in the military field, since we were doing military intelligence work only at the specific request of the Army and Navy."

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the uncertainty of the position and momentum of the particles.

### 1. Introduction

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the uncertainty of the position and momentum of the particles. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the specific properties of the atom, such as the energy levels, the angular momentum, and the magnetic moment.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental results, which are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the applications of the theory of the structure of the atom.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions of the paper. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom is a very important part of the theory of quantum mechanics, and that it has many applications in the fields of physics, chemistry, and biology.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the references.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the acknowledgments.

The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the appendix.



## DRY CELL BATTERY INDUSTRIES URGED TO EXPAND PRODUCTION

"Requirements of the Army and Navy have increased to such an extent that, unless battery production is stepped up immediately and continued at an increasingly high rate, military operations will be seriously handicapped", Charles E. Wilson, WPB Executive Vice Chairman, said. "In addition to military requirements, certain civilian needs must be met to assure support of the war effort. Total essential requirements are so great and so urgent that no time can be lost in waiting for anticipated new facilities for dry cell battery production. Ways and means must be found to obtain the immediate increase with existing facilities."

Mr. Wilson expressed confidence that the dry cell battery industry, which in the face of many difficulties has already increased production far beyond the prewar rate, will bring all its ingenuity to bear upon the present difficult situation. He assured the industry that WPB will render all possible assistance to each member of the industry in obtaining equipment, material, or labor, in working out wage incentive plans, or in solving any other individual production problem.

Army and Navy representatives, estimating that military requirements exceed production of batteries for military purposes by 30 percent, stressed the importance of increasing the supply. Dry cell batteries, produced in sufficient quantities for communications and other military equipment for ground, sea, and air operations, not only assure the success of those operations, but also reduce casualties, they said.

William Y. Elliott, Vice Chairman for Civilian Requirements, WPB, said, "the Office of Civilian Requirements recognizes the prime importance of meeting military battery requirements and will not press any claims for civilian production that might interfere with the military battery program for 'walkie-talkie' and urgently needed Signal Corps equipment." He urged, however, that particular efforts be made to take care of as many civilian requirements as possible. He mentioned in particular the importance of supplying enough hearing aid batteries for war workers and other civilians in essential occupations, and stressed especially the essentiality of farm radio batteries and flashlight batteries, now under tighter controls.

Other WPB representatives outlined the general battery situation. Present and anticipated production does not meet the carefully screened requirements of the claimants - Army, Navy, OCR, Foreign Economic Administration, War Shipping Administration, Maritime Commission - and the demand for special industrial applications, they said. Requirements for all types of military batteries, farm radio batteries, and hearing aid batteries are particularly difficult to meet. During the next three months, increases in one type of battery can be made only at the expense of other types.

THE LIFE OF THE LATE MR. JAMES H. HARRIS

James H. Harris was born on the 15th day of January, 1845, at the town of Harris, in the county of Harris, State of Texas. He was the son of John H. Harris and Mary H. Harris, both of whom were born in the State of Virginia. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, and at the University of Texas. He was a member of the Texas State Bar, and was admitted to the practice of law in the year 1868. He was a member of the Texas State Bar, and was admitted to the practice of law in the year 1868. He was a member of the Texas State Bar, and was admitted to the practice of law in the year 1868.

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Though farm radio batteries compete with military batteries for production facilities, every effort is being made to increase the supply, WPB representatives said. Most of the limited quantity of flashlight batteries that can be made will go to war plants, public utilities, farmers, and other users of importance to the war effort. Only a few will be available for general consumption. Production of multiple cell #6 ("hot shot") and lantern batteries is not expected to present great difficulties.

Battery manufacturers fall into two classes, those who are qualified to produce military and the more difficult types of civilian batteries, and those who have not qualified for such production, WPB representatives said. Manufacturers who are not now producing military batteries will be aided in entering that field by WPB.

Definite steps have been taken by WPB to assure speedy action in rendering assistance to manufacturers, Stanley B. Adams, Director, Consumers Durable Goods Division, said. To enable manufacturers to obtain as much assistance as possible through the WPB regional offices and to save them the necessity of coming to Washington, one man has been assigned to each of four regional offices in Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and Cleveland, to handle battery problems. These offices cover the four regions in which most of the battery plants are located, Mr. Adams said.

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#### SHOUSE SEES RADIO, PRESS AND FILMS SEEKING TELEVISION

There may be a three-sided fight between radio, the newspaper and the motion pictures for possession of television, James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Crosley Radio Corporation in charge of broadcasting, told the Radio Executives Club at its television seminar.

According to Mr. Shouse, the receiving set manufacturers will be sitting on the sidelines and the Federal Communications Commission will be umpiring the scrap.

Predicting that television will develop much more rapidly than was expected up to two or three months ago, Mr. Shouse said that up to that time FM apparently had had precedence. He expressed the opinion that a great deal of FM's preferential consideration has arisen out of the general problem of allocation, adding that he could not understand why "the mere fact of being able to do approximately the same thing in a somewhat different way represented an impelling reason to induce a replacement of one form of broadcasting for another."

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative account of the country and its people. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very thorough and accurate report. The second part of the report deals with the political situation. It is a very interesting and informative account of the political situation and the various parties and groups that are active in the country. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very thorough and accurate report.

The third part of the report deals with the economic situation. It is a very interesting and informative account of the economic situation and the various industries and businesses that are active in the country. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very thorough and accurate report. The fourth part of the report deals with the social situation. It is a very interesting and informative account of the social situation and the various social groups and organizations that are active in the country. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very thorough and accurate report.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation. It is a very interesting and informative account of the cultural situation and the various cultural groups and organizations that are active in the country. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very thorough and accurate report. The sixth part of the report deals with the military situation. It is a very interesting and informative account of the military situation and the various military groups and organizations that are active in the country. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very thorough and accurate report.

The seventh part of the report deals with the foreign relations situation. It is a very interesting and informative account of the foreign relations situation and the various foreign groups and organizations that are active in the country. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very thorough and accurate report. The eighth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative account of the future of the country and the various groups and organizations that are active in the country. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very thorough and accurate report.



## STERLING, "RADIO G MAN", MAKES HIT WITH PRESS WOMEN

Notwithstanding that Mrs. Roosevelt was present as a counter-attraction, George E. Sterling, Chief of the Radio Intelligence Division of the Federal Communications Commission, went over big at the Women's Press Club luncheon last week. Of the occasion Eileen Etten writes in the Washington Times-Herald:

"There's a saying in journalistic circles that the women of the press here in the Nation's Capital are the most cynical and hardest to please of all writers.

"So, when a man tosses aside his fears of a critical woman audience, addresses the National Women's Press Club and is called 'the hit of the evening', he's got personality plus a lot of other things.

"In the case of George E Sterling a lot of other things include imagination, intelligence, a flair for story telling, and a thorough knowledge of his work and its place in modern times.

"Also present was a goodly dash of courage when the personable Chief of the Radio Intelligence Division of the Federal Communications Commission addressed the women at their club's inaugural dinner last week and almost brought down the rafters with applause.

"Of course Sterling, who's frequently called 'the chief G-man of the air ways', since the division he heads guards America against radio espionage and other illegal operations, isn't afraid of the novel.

"As a school boy back home in Maine, he and a friend built a wireless telegraphy set before radio was invented. At the age of 14 in 1908, when radio was a bawling baby, he established an amateur radio station.

"Appropriately enough, since he comes from a long line of sea-faring people, Sterling spent some time at sea as a radio operator.

"He now has had over 20 years' experience in the enforcement of radio laws, regulations and treaties, having been with the Federal Government since 1923.

"The two years that he's been Chief of the Radio Intelligence Division have held plenty of thrills like catching the staff of the Germany Embassy in their attempt at radio communication with the homeland after war was declared, and catching German spies in South America.

"Sterling's a commuter to Washington since he, his wife, and two daughters live near Baltimore. He's the author of the 'Radio Manual', and in peacetime an enthusiastic amateur radio operator on his own amateur station W3DF."

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THE JOURNAL OF THE  
PALESTINE EXPLORATION SOCIETY

Volume 1, Part 1, 1948  
The Journal of the Palestine Exploration Society, founded in 1888, is devoted to the publication of original researches and reports on the history, topography, and antiquities of Palestine and the surrounding regions. It is published quarterly, except in the winter months when it is published bi-monthly.

The Journal is edited by the Society's Secretary, Mr. J. H. M. Ross, who is also the Secretary of the Society. The Society's office is at 1, The Quadrant, London, W.1. The Society's library is at 1, The Quadrant, London, W.1. The Society's collections are at 1, The Quadrant, London, W.1.

The Journal is published by the Society's printer, Messrs. J. H. M. Ross & Co., Ltd., 1, The Quadrant, London, W.1. The Society's subscription price is £10 per annum in advance. The Society's subscription price is £10 per annum in advance.

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## RADIO ENGINEERS SEEK CHANGES IN WPB WIRE SPECIFICATIONS

The Molybdenum and Tungsten Wire and Rod Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting in Washington this past week discussed problems of wire straightness, tolerances on radio component parts, tensile strength and inspection methods of wires and rods, the War Production Board reported last Saturday.

At the joint meeting, radio engineers and wire rod producers explained their difficulties in forming with the various specifications of the radio industry, WPB reported. Radio engineers said the tolerances set up by the Army and Navy for tungsten components are too narrow for efficient production, an opinion that was shared by tube manufacturers, WPB said. The radio engineers will discuss these problems in the near future with Army and Navy representatives and with their own firms in an effort to widen the critical tolerances.

In discussing straightness problems, it was brought out at the meeting that several degrees of wire straightness are required, and an effort should be made to so inform tungsten producers receiving the various orders whenever special straightness is necessary.

No particular uniformity exists in the inspection methods of ground seal rod, committee members said. Repeated inspections usually reveal additional material to be rejected, one radio engineer pointed out. The general practice of the tube industry, he said, is to accept material from wire and rod manufacturers, which they, in turn, inspect and cull. The procedure of returning complete shipments on the basis of spot inspections was reported not to be a general practice.

A discussion on the methods of testing stretch in molybdenum wire indicated a more or less uniform procedure, the committee told WPB. No answer was given to the request of the tungsten producers to set a minimum stretch figure. Present stretch requirements are set too high, producers indicated, according to WPB.

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## DR. LEIGH OF FCC TO DIRECT PRESS FREEDOM INQUIRY

Dr. Robert D. Leigh, who since 1942 has been in charge of the Federal Communication's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, has resigned, effective July 15th, to take over the direction of the University of Chicago's inquiry into the freedom of the press. His headquarters will be in New York City. Dr. Leigh will be succeeded by Dr. Charles Hyneman, who is now with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Dr. Leigh, who was born in Wilson, Neb. in 1890, was formerly President of Bennington College, a member of the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University, and Acting Dean of Barnard College at Columbia University.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. - The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He sailed from Spain in search of a westward route to the Indies, and after a long and perilous voyage, he discovered the continent of America.

At the time of his discovery, the continent was inhabited by a numerous and civilized people, the Indians. They were discovered by Columbus, and he named the continent after his son, Diego Columbus.

The discovery of America was a great event in the history of the world. It opened up a new world to the Europeans, and led to the discovery of many other parts of the world.

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## KSTP WINS FIRST ROUND IN COURT IN PETRILLO STRIKE

District Judge Paul W. Guilford, in Minneapolis, last Saturday issued a temporary restraining order resulting in the postponement for a week of a meeting called by the Minneapolis Musicians' Association to determine whether the Union should withdraw musical services from Station KSTP in Minneapolis. The order enjoined the Union from conducting the meeting called for Saturday or any other meeting "in which any vote shall be taken ordering musical services shall be withheld from KSTP."

The Court order also restrains the Union from "in any manner violating the terms and conditions of the directive order of the War Labor Board or doing anything which would create a work stoppage in the Minneapolis studios." The order continues effective until 9:30 A.M. next Friday when Union representatives must appear before Judge Guilford to show cause why the order would not be continued in force until the Regional War Labor Board hands down its decision in the controversy.

On June 5th, the Union musicians employed in the KSTP Minneapolis studios, participated in Government conducted election, eight voting against strike, six voting for strike, and two not voting.

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## COLONIAL RADIO CORPORATION IS NOW SYLVANIA SUBSIDIARY

Purchase has been completed of the capital stock of Colonial Radio Corporation, of Buffalo, by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Colonial, as a wholly owned Sylvania subsidiary, will retain its own identity. Allen H. Gardner will continue as President of Colonial. No changes are contemplated in any of the executive or administrative personnel of Colonial.

Since 1931 Colonial has been a manufacturer of radio receivers principally for Sears, Roebuck & Company and leading automobile manufacturers. It is expected that the Company will continue to operate in these markets.

Colonial's 1943 volume of \$56,000,000 was made up entirely of radio equipment for the armed services.

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Peter Aylen, representative of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, while attending International General Electric's broadcasters' conference, announced that two 50-kilowatt short-wave transmitters are being installed in New Brunswick, Canada, and that this fall programs originating in Montreal, 600 miles away, will be broadcast to South America, Africa, Australia and the Far East in the nation's first venture into overseas broadcasting.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from the American Revolution to the present. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States as a world power, the Civil War, and the establishment of the United States as a superpower.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from the Civil War to the present. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from the modern era to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the present era.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period from the present era to the future. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future and the hopes for a better world.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the period from the future to the end of time. This period is characterized by the end of the world and the beginning of a new era.

## U.S. RADIO PERFORMS MAGNIFICENTLY - PHOTOS IN 4 HOURS

A communications system unrivalled in the annals of warfare is enabling a fully aroused nation to back up America's fighting men on the beachheads of France with all the resources at its command, the War Department jubilates.

Army commanders in the front lines, in England and in the United States are in instantaneous contact through ultra-high speed radio channels that insure perfectly coordinated control of the operations. Information on the progress of our troops at scores of points is flashed in a matter of seconds to General Eisenhower's headquarters in England and on to the War Department in Washington.

"D" day found the U.S. Army Signal Corps ready with a system expanded, streamlined and foolproofed during the years the United States was gathering its full strength for the all-out blow. Radio and landline telephone and telegraph stations were installed at strategic points and equipped with ingenious apparatus designed and refined by the nation's greatest electronics experts. Alternate fallbacks were provided so that if one channel failed, another was ready to fill the gap and guarantee continuous communication.

From the instant the first landing ship shoved off in the English channel for the campaign of liberation, communications control has been maintained without a hitch.

Three weeks before the invasion, Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, said:

"Success in fast moving war is in direct proportion to the efficiency of the communication system. The United States equipment, methods and personnel are the best in the world."

For the first time in the history of warfare, high commanders in Washington may direct - instantly - the operations of our military forces throughout the world, without the loss of a second's time.

Less than four hours after General Eisenhower's announcement that the invasion of Europe had begun, the first photographs of the operation were given to news picture agencies in Washington for distribution to the public by the War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

It was at 5:22 A.M., EWT, on 6 June that the first picture, showing Infantrymen embarking from England in a landing craft, was received over the radiotelephoto of the Signal Corps Army Communications Service on the fifth floor of The Pentagon. By 7:30 A.M. it had been developed, copies made, and sent to the Pictorial Branch of the Bureau of Public Relations for distribution.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

The first part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the work done in the field, and the second section deals with the work done in the laboratory.

In the first section, the work done in the field is described. It is divided into two main parts: the first part deals with the work done in the field of geology, and the second part deals with the work done in the field of biology.

In the second section, the work done in the laboratory is described. It is divided into two main parts: the first part deals with the work done in the laboratory of geology, and the second part deals with the work done in the laboratory of biology.

The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work done in the field, and the second section deals with the results of the work done in the laboratory.

In the first section, the results of the work done in the field are described. It is divided into two main parts: the first part deals with the results of the work done in the field of geology, and the second part deals with the results of the work done in the field of biology.

In the second section, the results of the work done in the laboratory are described. It is divided into two main parts: the first part deals with the results of the work done in the laboratory of geology, and the second part deals with the results of the work done in the laboratory of biology.

The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work done in the field, and the second section deals with the conclusions of the work done in the laboratory.

In the first section, the conclusions of the work done in the field are described. It is divided into two main parts: the first part deals with the conclusions of the work done in the field of geology, and the second part deals with the conclusions of the work done in the field of biology.

In the second section, the conclusions of the work done in the laboratory are described. It is divided into two main parts: the first part deals with the conclusions of the work done in the laboratory of geology, and the second part deals with the conclusions of the work done in the laboratory of biology.



From that time until 11:30 P.M., some 47 radiotelephotos were received, processed, and released. This represented pictorial coverage from the embarkation to the landing. The first picture of Allied Forces landing on French soil, an aerial reconnaissance shot, was handed to picture agency representatives at 11:30 P.M., 6 June.

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# SANABRIA DENIES TELE-RADIO CORRESPONDENCE COURSE CHARGES

American Television Laboratories, Inc., 433 East Erie St., Chicago, and its President, Ulises A. Sanabria, have filed with the Federal Trade Commission a joint answer denying allegations of misrepresentation in connection with the sale of correspondence courses in television and radio.

The complaint charged that, contrary to the respondents' representations, their so-called "free" course in television is offered only to enroll students who will pay for the regular tuition course and that their school is operated for no other purpose than to make a profit, and regardless of any incidental benefit to the student, industry or the Government.

The answer asserts that the respondent corporation should not be properly called a correspondence school since less than 4 percent of its revenue is derived from its correspondence division and its activities are devoted almost entirely to manufacturing and to giving residence training in electronics in its laboratories. The facilities and teaching personnel of the residence school, the answer alleges, were sufficiently outstanding to attract the attention of the Sixth Service Command which contracted with the respondents for the training of more than 5,000 radar men for the U.S. Army Signal Corps at a tuition cost of \$200 per man. The respondents aver that the course was used by the Army as a yard stick to determine whether the school was capable of giving "the high level of engineering training necessary for the national emergency." The answer says that the school was commended by the commanding general of the area for "a satisfactory performance".

At numerous times, the answer continues, the respondent's school provided free training in its laboratories for men and women for all branches of the armed services without hope of any profit whatsoever.

In reply to other allegations of misrepresentation the respondents assert that their school does qualify students for positions, but does not guarantee them jobs, and that they do offer engineering courses as the term "engineering courses" is generally understood.

The answer further asserts that with but few exceptions all students taking laboratory training were personally instructed by the respondent Sanabria and given lectures by Dr. Lee DeForest.

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6/21/44

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::: TRADE NOTES    :::  
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The Federal Communications Commission Tuesday granted the American Telephone and Telegraph Company experimental licenses for two Class 2 radio stations, one to be located in New York and the other in Boston for the purpose of testing out the possibilities of relaying telephone, telegraph, FM and television in the ultra-high frequencies.

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Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, has just received the official count showing that he has won the Republican nomination for re-election, which insures his return to Congress next Fall, as Mr. Lea on May 16th won the Democratic nomination. For 12 terms, Representative Lea, who is 70 years old, has been the candidate for both parties. In 1942 he was returned to office by a 29,000 majority.

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Addition of twelve new members brings the membership of the Radio Manufacturers' Association to a peak record of 210 companies, the largest since the RMA pre-war trade shows.

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The July issue of the Reader's Digest will contain an article "The Irrepressible Gene McDonald", written by William F. McDermott and reprinted from Forbes Magazine.

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With favorable flying conditions, television set owners in New York, Schenectady and Philadelphia should witness scenes at the opening of the Republican National Convention ten or twelve hours after the delegates are called to order in the Chicago Stadium, according to plans of C. L. Menser, NBC Vice President in Charge of Programs.

NBC also plans to telecast the keynote address by Governor Earl Warren at approximately the hour it is delivered at the Stadium. This will be done by filming the key noter several days before the convention opens.

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General Electric News Bureau has just sent out a pamphlet entitled "Television at WRGB" (Publication No. GEB-146) describing the workings of G.E.'s television station at Schenectady.

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Writes the Editor of Sylvania News:

"It is unfortunate that the actions of a relatively few dealers in charging unreasonable prices, made it necessary for OPA to issue the regulation setting a price ceiling on radio tubes. Obviously the real solution to this problem is to provide more tubes. More tubes would automatically eliminate 'black markets.'"

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1. The first part of the report is a general  
description of the project and its objectives.  
2. The second part is a detailed description of the  
methodology used in the study.

3. The third part is a description of the results  
of the study, including a discussion of the  
limitations of the study.

4. The fourth part is a conclusion and  
recommendations for future research.

5. The fifth part is a list of references.

6. The sixth part is a list of appendices.



Television receivers for the postwar home head the list of products the American family hopes to purchase after peace comes, Arthur T. Roth, Executive Vice President of the Franklin Square National Bank of Nassau County, N. Y., declared Monday night.

He drew this conclusion from the results of a savings plan put into effect by his bank whereby residents of his Long Island community of 10,000 residents deposit a certain sum each week in accounts earmarked for specific purchases after the war.

Arthur Daniel Lord, 68, retired broker and President of the DeForest Radio Co., died last week of a heart ailment at the Brick Church Railroad Station, East Orange, N.J.

The Frequency Modulation Bulletin issued by FM Broadcasters Inc., 711 Colorado Building, Washington 5, D. C., formerly mimeographed, is now printed. The June 9th issue said:

"Because of the wartime equipment 'freeze', growth of the static-free, full-fidelity system must be measured largely by applications for FM stations. These arrive at the Federal Communications Commission daily. The map, as of June 1, spots 154 applicants. The list on page 4, compiled later, contains 163.

"Estimates reveal that these applicants will spend \$10,000,000 for broadcast equipment alone. Set manufacturers predict 20,000,000 receivers in the hands of listeners within four years after the war."

Executive Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board, has written President Roosevelt asking leave to return to the presidency of the General Electric Company, it was learned yesterday (Tuesday). Mr. Wilson submitted a resignation late last year, but agreed to defer putting it into effect at the request of the President to supervise the production preparations for the liberation drive into France.

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) has petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to revoke the license of Station WHKC, Columbus, Ohio, on the ground of unfair censorship. The Union charged that although it paid full rates for time on the air, it was forbidden by the station to solicit new members or to discuss race, religion, politics or any controversial issue in its broadcasts.

Drew Pearson had this paragraph about ex-Senator Clarence Dill of Washington, co-author of the original Communications Act:

"When ex-Senator Dill ran for Governor of Washington in 1940, he was so confident of victory that, when he filled out his autobiographical sketch for 'Who's Who, 1942-43' edition, he put himself down as 'Governor'.

"He was defeated. Nevertheless, 'Who's Who,' Vol. 22, p. 683, lists 'Clarence C. Dill, Governor'. Later it states: 'elected Gov. State of Washington, 1940'.

Maybe he was not superstitious and didn't think it was bad luck to count his chickens before they were hatched."

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JUL 7 1944

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1636

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June 28, 1944

## PRESS LOSES HEAVY HITTING FRIEND WHEN CRAVEN QUILTS FCC

When T.A.M. Craven kisses the boys good-bye within the next day or two - June 30th to be exact - the newspapers will lose the best friend they ever had at the Federal Communications Commission and the one who, aided by Commissioner Norman S. Case, probably saved them from getting the axe. If it hadn't been for the courageous fight Tam Craven put up - which in the opinion of this writer might have cost him his reappointment had he sought it - the newspapers would be in a far different position than they are at present. And judging from the admission made by Chairman James L. Fly to the House investigators, even now the newspapers are on none too solid ground notwithstanding the fact the election is just around the corner. Mr. Fly tried to dodge the issue but finally admitted the question of policy with regard to licensing of newspaper-owned stations still remained unsettled and undecided.

Commissioner Craven fought Chairman Fly - and it is believed indirectly President Roosevelt - to a standstill, and maybe that accounts for the best offer for his services coming from the Cowles Brothers, pioneer newspaper publishers, who duplicated this great success in the magazine field and now are developing their radio properties extensively. The Cowles brothers, in outbidding others for whom Gardner Cowles, Jr. recently said he thought was "about the best technical man in the industry" may also have taken that way of showing their appreciation for the service Commissioner Craven has rendered to the press in particular and the broadcasting industry in general.

For let it be remembered that the fight Tam Craven put up for the newspapers was not the only time he kicked over the traces. Here are some other instances:

### 1. Regulation of Chain Broadcasting

Opposed new chain broadcasting rules on grounds that the Commission (a) exceeded its authority; (b) assumed jurisdiction of the Department of Justice and the courts; (c) rules were impractical; (d) creates monopoly instead of fostering competition; (e) disorganizes radio broadcasting; (f) destroys the American concept of a "free radio".

### 2. Television

Opposed original stoppage of television operation on commercial basis on grounds that: (a) Commission interfered with scientific progress; (b) Regimented research to accord with Commission's inexperienced concept of technical development; (c) exceeded authority and jurisdiction.

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Opposed Formal Rate Investigations during the war, because it involved time and expense. Also opposed Commission attempts to establish new concepts of regulatory processes. Suggested rate reductions secured by negotiation between the Commission and company officials.

4. Judicial Procedure

Opposed Commission's judicial hearing procedure on grounds that:  
 (a) it violated the due process guarantee in Bill of Rights;  
 (b) it was unsound mixture of prosecuting and judicial procedures.

5. Investigation Methods

Opposed present method of investigating complaints and of making preliminary inquiries on grounds that it was: (a) Unamerican;  
 (b) backdoor censorship; (c) wasteful of public funds.

6. Abuse of Licensing Power

Opposed using Commission's licensing power in a manner which forces licensees to be subservient to the whims of the Commission. Believes the present Commission's rule of radio constitutes Government control of a medium of free speech and is contrary to American principles of democracy.

7. States Rights

In Kansas Telephone Exchange case, the Commission minority was supported by the Court decision.

No announcement has been made as to the exact duties of Commander Craven in his new work. Gardner Cowles, Jr. recently said there had been a great deal of wild speculation and gross exaggeration of their radio plans. It was learned on excellent authority, however, that the Cowles' interests expect to acquire at least one more important station in the East and when the location of that station has been made known, it is believed another good reason will be seen why they acquired the services of such a man as Tam Craven at this particular time.

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# RADIO TUBES ARE ALSO SCARCE IN BRAZIL

Radio tubes have been scarce in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, since the beginning of 1944, the U. S. Commerce Department advises. Until then stocks built up in 1941 and 1942 adequately met the demand. Substitutions and rewirings have only slightly relieved the growing shortage, which threatens to paralyze communications. Prices of tubes have increased as much as 500 to 700 percent since 1940. The number of radio tubes consumed and the number of radios assembled in the years 1939 to 1943 are given in the following table:



1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.



| <u>Year</u> | <u>New Radios<br/>Assembled</u> | <u>Tubes Consumed in<br/>New Radios Assembled</u> | <u>Tubes Consumed in<br/>Replacement</u> |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 1939        | 30,000                          | 150,000   | 80,000                                   |
| 1940        | 32,000                          | 160,000   | 95,000                                   |
| 1941        | 41,286                          | 206,430   | 101,752                                  |
| 1942        | 30,254                          | 151,270   | 102,508                                  |
| 1943        | 11,700                          | 58,500  | 85,943                                   |

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### TAM CRAVEN DECORATED WITH ORDER OF THE PINK SARONG

There will no doubt be the usual cut and dried resolution to Commander T.A.M. Craven from his FCC colleagues when he leaves the Commission Friday, telling him what a great fellow he is and how much they regret his departure (notwithstanding the fact he had kicked most of them all over the place and had made an all-time record for dissenting from their views). That, of course, is a foregone conclusion.

However, the real send-off to him was given in response to the following invitation:

The Malay Club presents

T.A.M. Craven

Retiring Member of the FCC

in

Farewell to Arms

Saturday, June 24, 1944, at 9 P.M.

A Last Supper  
preceded and followed by convivial  
spirits (cane, neutral and blended),  
will be tendered the Commissioner  
vaguely between 11 P.M. and midnight.

RSVP - Louis G. Caldwell, Caretaker  
2900 Cleveland Avenue, N.W.  
Washington 8, D. C.

Exactly what the Malay Club is seems to be a well-guarded secret except that, located a few blocks from the Shoreham, it is one of the most picturesque and interesting little clubs in the Capital. And on this particular occasion, those high in official life, and flight radio and communications officials and their wives turned out in full force.



Of course when Louis Caldwell, former Chief Counsel for the Federal Communications Commission and at present attorney for WGN, Chicago, and others, has anything to do with the skits, they are always clever. The "Last Supper" was no exception. Mr. Caldwell acted as Chairman, Reed Rollo, as Secretary, and Miss Gladys Hall, of CBS, Washington, who was one of the big hits of the show (because she was so little) as "The Malay Club Shore Patrol". Assisting was a large cast of club members. One of the first laughs came when the Secretary read the following communication:

"Gentlemen:

"On recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff adopted by order of the Board of War Communications, the Federal Communications Commission feels that it has exclusive jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the Last Supper. I decline to state my reasons since they involve considerations of national defense and military security.

J. Lawrence Fly, Chairman

Case and Craven, dissenting."

When the Secretary asked:

"What does one do at a last supper?", the reply was:

"O, you break bread and you drink whiskey. If there isn't enough to go around, why, you have a miracle or take rum. I started out with a fish course. How about some mackerel in the moonlight, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary: I regret to say that the supply was exhausted at the expense of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Chairman: Members of the Malay Club, since we have no fish, what will you have for your Last Supper?

Chorus: We - want - Craven!

Chairman: Go slow, boys and girls, he's fifty years old and a grandfather. He might be a little tough. How'll you have him?

Shore Patrol: I'd like him raw, sir. He's so handsome.

Chairman: Wait a minute, wait a minute. What has this man Craven done to justify being the piece of resistance at this Last Supper?

Secretary: Mr. Chairman, I've looked him up in Who's Who in Langley, Va. His social standing is excellent in the community. He's a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Chairman: Can you prove that? What's that large volume?





Secretary: Those are the dissenting opinions of Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, according to the last edition of the Commission's minutes. For an engineer, he's a great lawyer. Freedom of speech; due process of law, public interest, convenience and necessity, and all that sort of thing.

Chairman: That may all very well be, but what has that to do with a Last Supper for the Commissioner?

Secretary: You don't understand. The Commissioner is saying "Farewell to Arms".

Chairman: There's nothing unusual about that, is there? Every sailor says farewell to arms every so often, here and there, doesn't he?

Secretary: But this is farewell to all the arms at the Commission.

Chairman: You mean he's going to do leg work instead?

Secretary: No, he's just going to Look -- that magazine run by the Cowles boys out in Des Moines, Ia.

In conclusion the skit ended by the Chairman proclaiming:

"We, the members of the Malay Club, do solemnly proclaim this Last Supper for Commissioner Tunis Algiers Morocco Craven. Commissioner Craven, it is seven years since the President of the United States attempted to pack the Supreme Court and pack the Federal Communications Commission. Now the packing is coming undone and you are leaving. In the name of the Malay Club, I pronounce you an honorary member, and bestow upon you its sacred Order of the Pink Sarong in recognition of your services. You will readily observe the close relationship of the Order with the Farewell to Arms you are about to declare. Cherish this emblem. You are going to have the devil of a time in the next seven years doing as good a job as you have in the last seven, but we know you'll do it."

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#### RADIO MANUFACTURERS BLUE PRINT RECONVERSION PLAN

An initial specific "blueprint" for future industry reconversion is being prepared for official and also industry consideration in a few weeks, following the meeting in Washington last Thursday between officials of the WPB Radio and Radar Division and a special committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. Included will be tentative plans for reconversion to civilian production and also for limited production of transmitters, AM and also FM and television.

Any reconversion action will not be effective before 1945. No authorizations for civilian production, except replacement tubes, are in prospect this year. The RMA committee was again told that

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done and the results achieved. It is a general overview of the work done and the results achieved.

2. The second part of the report deals with the specific work done during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done and the results achieved. It is a detailed account of the work done and the results achieved.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year. It is a summary of the financial statement of the year. It is a summary of the financial statement of the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the conclusions and recommendations. It is a summary of the conclusions and recommendations. It is a summary of the conclusions and recommendations.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the appendix. It is a summary of the appendix. It is a summary of the appendix.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the index. It is a summary of the index. It is a summary of the index.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the bibliography. It is a summary of the bibliography. It is a summary of the bibliography.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the list of figures and tables. It is a summary of the list of figures and tables. It is a summary of the list of figures and tables.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the list of abbreviations and symbols. It is a summary of the list of abbreviations and symbols. It is a summary of the list of abbreviations and symbols.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the list of references. It is a summary of the list of references. It is a summary of the list of references.

the present war program will require all industry facilities during the remainder of this year, and war contracts will be, and are now being, redistributed to keep all companies in utmost war production through 1944.

No agreements or decisions on any reconversion policies were reached in the discussions of the RMA committee with WPB, and no formal recommendations on reconversion plans were submitted by the RMA committee. The many and varied suggestions and opinions from RMA members, received from a questionnaire of the committee, were discussed. These developed a preponderant opinion for using dollar volume of individual manufacturer's sales in 1941 as a base for any future allocations of set production and against use of the number of employees, tubes or other factors for computing allocations. The consensus of RMA opinion also was that there should be no restrictions on models or types of sets in any allocations and no "Victory" set, with manufacturers left free to determine their own models.

Appointment by OPA of a separate industry advisory committee of set manufacturers is planned in a few weeks. OPA is planning development of a standard uniform formula for price ceilings on future civilian sets, a formula applicable to each individual company's costs.

RMA committees last week also began discussions with several government agencies of immediate problems of disposal of surplus materials, conferences being held by the special RMA Industry Reconversion Committee and also the RMA Tube Executive Committee headed by Max F. Balcom, of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Chairman, with officials of the Defense Supplies Corporation and also WPB. Involved is an immediate war surplus, due to overbuying, of tubes, some of which may be diverted to civilian replacements.

Surplus tubes and parts which are officially declared as "war" surplus are being handled by the Defense Supplies Corp., while immediate surpluses resulting from contract terminations, until officially declared as "war" surplus are being handled by the Army and Navy and other procurement agencies, assisted by the WPB Radio and Radar Division. Surplus radio sets are to be handled by the Treasury Department and surplus equipment abroad is to be handled by FEA.

A tentative Administration bill, drafted by the Surplus War Property Administrator, W. L. Clayton, was introduced in Congress last Saturday. The legislation is being handled by the Senate Military Committee and there are several similar bills before House Committees, all deferred until after the Congressional recess. The tentative Administration bill includes the following provisions: to afford former owners opportunity to reacquire property taken over by the government, to encourage beneficial trade relations with foreign nations and to develop foreign markets, to dispose of surplus property as promptly as feasible without fostering monopoly or unduly disturbing the national economy, to realize the highest obtainable rate for the government, to afford smaller business concerns and agricultural enterprises generally an opportunity to acquire surplus property on equal terms with larger competitors, and to discourage sales to speculators.



1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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## TELEVISION TAKES ITS PLACE ALONGSIDE RADIO AT CHICAGO

Following carefully laid plans, a battery of film cameras recorded scenes at the Republican Convention this week in Chicago for the television audiences of New York, Philadelphia, Albany and Schenectady. Supplying these large and important areas with this visual service would be considered a progressive step in itself, but with Governor Dewey of New York an outstanding presidential possibility, the pioneering move becomes of far greater importance.

Beginning at noon Monday, planes began carrying films to LaGuardia Field in New York, and from there to the projection room of NBC's studio in Radio City. WNBT, located on the Empire State tower in New York, acted as the basic transmitter feeding WPTZ, Philadelphia, by means of a radio relay link in South Jersey, and WRGB, Schenectady, by direct signal into that transmitter, 129 miles away.

Preceding the telecasting of special motion pictures which were shot by four crews in the Chicago Stadium was the premiere of "The Republican Party on Parade". This reel traced the history of the Republican Party, its conventions and its candidates from 1860 to the present. Following a quick sight-seeing "tour" through Chicago, the picture moved on to the personalities of the G.O.P.

A complete television record is being made of the Convention beginning with Governor Dwight H. Green's welcoming address, Governor Warren's keynote speech, former President Hoover's talk and so on. The television films are being produced by RKO-Pathe under the general supervision of C. L. Menser, NBC Vice President in Charge of Programs.

The New York Times has this to say about television at Chicago:

"For the first time the conventions at which the two great parties are to nominate their respective candidates are to be brought into the home - alas, at second-hand twenty-four hours later in the form of motion pictures transmitted by local television stations. Instantaneous, direct transmission is possible by television but the facilities are not available. Nevertheless, cameras will sweep the hall and the platform and present close-ups of fervid orators, and microphones will simultaneously pick up words of damnation and praise. It is too bad that the war has prevented television from expanding, so that only the fortunate possessors of pre-war receiving sets may cock both eyes and ears at the proceedings.

"The end is not yet. If we can disembody ourselves to the extent of transmitting our voices and our visible selves by wire or the ether, why shouldn't we smell and feel electrically all the way from New York to San Francisco? After all, the telephone was just a crazy notion only seventy years ago.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The following is a summary of the work done by the Commission during the year 1900. The Commission has been very busy in the past year, and has accomplished much of its work. It has been particularly active in the matter of the survey of the public lands, and has completed the survey of the public lands in the State of New York. It has also been very active in the matter of the survey of the public lands in the State of New York, and has completed the survey of the public lands in the State of New York.

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6/28/44

"And when the great decision is at last reached we shall all shake hands electrically with the successful candidate. What a handshake from fifty million, who will say: 'What a grip! Nothing flabby about that man!'"

The magnetic wire recorder, which has been responsible for some eye-witness broadcasts of World War II, also played a part in coverage of the Republican convention. This machine had been placed at the disposal of NBC by the Armour Research Foundation. The machine is said to be as simple to operate as a portable radio set. Vocal tones are recorded on a moving tape or wire, and when the wire or tape is reversed, the words and sounds recorded on it are reproduced.

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#### CIVILIAN RADIO SUPPLIES INCREASE UNLIKELY SOON

Unlike some other war production industries, the radio industry faces increased requirements for the last half of 1944, members of the Electronics Distributors Industry Advisory Committee were told by War Production Board representatives at a meeting last week. As a result, any marked increase in radio and electronic equipment supplies for civilians is unlikely in the near future, WPB representatives said.

Committee members expressed the opinion that the present method of radio receiving set tube distribution was operating reasonably well in view of the fact that military requirements are keeping civilian supplies below demand and that the demand for replacement tubes is higher than in peacetime because no new radio sets have been made since April, 1942. Under the present tube distribution system, which has been in effect since January, tubes are interchanged among manufacturers so that each manufacturer has a stock of all types. The manufacturers then supply each distributor with tubes on a pro-rata system based on the distributors' purchases by tube type in 1941.

Wesley L. Smith, chief of the Components Recovery Section of the Radio and Radar Division, explained to the Committee the operation of the section in channeling idle and excess stocks of electronic components in the hands of contractors or producers back into the war production stream. He urged that prospective sellers or purchasers of stocks named on List B of Priorities Regulation 13, governing sales from inventory of idle and excess materials, be explicit in listing the stocks on the required form WPB-1161. Stocks of electronic equipment not required by the armed services or their contractors later are made available for civilian use under the terms of Priorities Regulation 13, Mr. Smith said.

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# LIGHTNING STRIKES GENE McDONALD IN TWO MAGAZINES AT ONCE

It is doubtful if anybody in the radio industry ever received a bigger puff than E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, did in being written up in two national magazines at the same time. It was a ricochet. The original article appears in Forbes magazine for June 15th and is captioned "Gene McDonald Pioneers Again - This time it's in the development of hearing devices to aid the deaf." William F. McDermott is the writer and a large handsome photograph of Commander McDonald adorns the outside cover. (In the absence of Clark Gable, Hollywood scouts please take notice.)

The same article condensed is reprinted in the July Reader's Digest with its poor little circulation of 10,900,000 (9,018,000 in the United States and the rest foreign). This time the article is captioned, "Irrepressible Gene McDonald - All his life this man has astonished people by the use he has made of new experiences."

A portion of the article follows:

"Eugene F. McDonald likes to lean back in his comfortable chair, chat a little about the picturesque mementos of his cruises and explorations which crowd his Chicago office, show off his collection of notorious gangsters' guns, and poke a little fun at the tradition that the way to succeed is to plug away at one thing. Gene McDonald has been an explorer and a carefree yachtsman, has built a big business and hunted tropic isles for buried treasure, has contributed many important inventions to the science of radio, and has been a spectacular adventurer.

"It is characteristic of him that he once absent-mindedly drove his car off Lookout Mountain. It is equally characteristic that he turned the accident to good account. It made him deaf in one ear; that is why he became interested in hearing devices. He recently startled the country by perfecting a new one and putting it on the market at a sensationally low price.

"All his gay and busy 54 years, McDonald has been having new experiences and making use of them. He grew up in Syracuse, New York. The Franklin automobile, famous in its day as the only air-cooled American car, was made in Syracuse. McDonald's first job was as a \$6-a-week Franklin mechanic. He soon advanced to a sales managership. At that time automobiles were sold only for cash. This struck McDonald as preposterous, so in 1910 he left his job and set up the first auto finance corporation with a time-payment plan - then a revolutionary idea. Business skyrocketed, and Gene prospered. Then in 1917 he went off to war, serving in Naval Intelligence on sabotage cases and attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

"Not long after he returned to civilian life, he wandered into a garage one day and noticed all the mechanics gathered around a radio. He listened with them to a broadcast from KDKA, Pittsburgh,

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution was a period of conflict between the thirteen original colonies and Great Britain, which resulted in the colonies gaining independence and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The revolution was fought from 1775 to 1783, and was the first time that a colony had successfully fought for and won its independence from a major power.

The American Revolution was a period of great change and growth for the United States. It was a time when the colonies were able to establish themselves as a new nation, and when the United States was able to gain its independence from Britain. The revolution was a period of great struggle and sacrifice, but it was also a period of great achievement and progress.

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and immediately began to think of the commercial possibilities of this new thing. Deciding that this was the field for him, he promptly sought out two young men who had turned their kitchen into a laboratory and were making a radio receiving set a day, as well as running an amateur short-wave station '9ZN'.

"How about a partner with cash?" Gene asked them. They agreed. McDonald put up the money and the three men formed a corporation, named Zenith after the ZN call letters. Soon Zenith was turning out receiver sets in quantity. Today a \$33,000,000 corporation which employs more than 5,000 people - all in war work now - it is one of the largest radio manufacturing firms in the world. Before the war it had 20,000 dealers in 97 countries.

"McDonald is prouder of the company's contributions to radio than he is of its financial success. For he and his men have produced a steady series of radio 'firsts' - the first all-metal chassis, the first commercially-produced portable, the first short-wave home receiver, the first radio to operate on a moving train, the first 10-tube commercial set, the first foot control for auto radios, and the first workable automatic tuning 'push-button' system.

"In 1923 McDonald helped found the National Association of Broadcasters, and became its first president. \* \* \* \*

"Later Gene smashed the Government's one-man czardom over radio. He told the then Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, that he felt the rule of radio by the Secretary was unsound. Hoover welcomed a test case. Zenith began broadcasting on a Canadian wavelength; the Government brought legal action and lost, and as a result a new law setting up a Commission was passed.

"Use of short-wave has always been one of McDonald's chief interests. As far back as 1925 he was determined to persuade the Navy to use short-wave for long-range communication. The brass hats weren't much impressed. That year, McDonald commanded the SS PEARY, bound for the Arctic with the MacMillan-National Geographic research expedition.

"The PEARY stopped at Godhavn, Disco Island, a Danish possession, and asked to refuel. 'Sorry', said the official in charge, 'but I must have authority from the Danish Minister in Washington.'

"I'll get it', said McDonald. He opened up his short-wave set, soon made contact with a 'ham' in Washington, and asked him to run over to the Danish Ministry to get consent to coal the ship. Within an hour the approval had come through.

"His jaunt to the Arctic had other results. Back in Chicago, McDonald began to receive letters from the Greenlanders to whom he had given radios, begging for more batteries or some method of generating power for their machines. McDonald thought about the severe Arctic winds. He wondered if they might have power possibilities.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DO hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, the President of the United States, in Executive Order, do hereby direct that the same be given effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the President of the United States, at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, 1947.

JOHN F. ROOSEVELT

By the Vice President of the United States, I, Charles McNary, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Vice President of the United States, at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, 1947.

CHARLES McNARY

By the Secretary of the Interior, I, Harold I. Smith, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Secretary of the Interior, at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, 1947.

HAROLD I. SMITH



"He investigated and found that two Iowa farm boys were manufacturing a device whereby a little windmill drove a second-hand Ford generator, and thus charged batteries. McDonald went out to Iowa to see the boys, purchased 51% of their stock, ordered 50,000 chargers, and cut the retail price from \$40 to \$15. The Wincharger Corp. today employs 1,600 people and has supplied more than half a million windchargers to farmers, lumber-jacks, miners and frontiersmen, and recently to our military outposts in such places as the Aleutians. The two Iowa boys are still with McDonald.

"After five years of experimenting, Zenith's engineers came out late in 1943 with their new hearing aid, which has a four-position tone control, a crystal microphone, automatic adjustment, miniature radio tubes, and an improved circuit which extends the life of the batteries."

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#### BETTER DRY FARM RADIO BATTERY SEEN BY FALL

The reasons for the dry cell battery industry's present inability to supply as many farm radio batteries as are needed by civilians have been outlined in a letter addressed by Stanley B. Adams, Consumers Durable Goods Division, War Production Board, to hardware merchants and other dealers in farm radio batteries, WPB said this week. Mr. Adams added that, while this is the situation as it exists now, it is expected that production will have improved by fall.

"Within the past year, dry cell batteries have become one of the most urgent and critical products in our war production program", Mr. Adams said in the letter. "Military requirements exceed production of batteries by an estimated 30 percent. To meet the most urgent needs for the types of batteries used in war equipment, such as 'walkie-talkies', bouys, submarine detectors, direction finders, 'bazookas', field telephones, and more than fifty other items used in direct military operations, it has been necessary to expand the dry cell battery industry to more than three times its peacetime size.

"The needs of our boys overseas are supplied by the same manufacturers who are capable of producing farm radio batteries", Mr. Adams explained. "Substantial increases in farm radio batteries within the next two or three critical months would seriously affect our military program. What we are attempting to do at present is to hold what production of farm radio batteries we now have.

"We realize that the present production of farm radio batteries is not sufficient to meet the minimum essential needs of civilians. We realize, too, that people who are unable, for lack of batteries, to tune in on important radio messages, may be handicapped in their efforts to participate in vital war programs. Therefore, along with our expansion program in military batteries, WPB is taking steps to expand the production of farm radio batteries where it will not affect military production. You may wonder what is holding up production. It is not material or machines, but workers."

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## NEW RCA TIME SAVER REVOLUTIONIZES PENICILLIN PRODUCTION

Impelled by recurring demands from American fighting fronts and homefront sickrooms for increased production of the drug penicillin, the Radio Corporation of America Laboratories, and E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists, have developed an electronic system that in 30 minutes completes an operation which requires 24 hours by the conventional system in the bulk-reduction of purified penicillin solution - a time-consuming step in production.

Tests showed that in one day's operation a single RCA electronic apparatus had a potential capacity of concentrating penicillin solutions containing approximately 2,000,000,000 Oxford units. The speed of operation is about 48 times as fast as it is in one of the conventional "freeze-drying" machines. The number of units concentrated in 24 hours in an RCA electronic apparatus corresponds to approximately 20,000 ampuls, each containing 100,000 units - an amount sufficient to treat 4,000 patients requiring 500,000 units each.

The advantages in using radio heat, aside from speeding the process, included:

1. Reduction in operating costs, equivalent to the saving of one ton of dry ice a day, or approximately \$65 every 24 hours.
2. Reduction in maintenance costs through elimination of complicated freezing apparatus and high vacuum pumps.
3. Smoother flow of production, with less chance of shut-downs and other delays due to refrigeration and mechanical difficulties.
4. Reduction in floor space requirements by nearly 10 times, as the RCA equipment takes up about the space of an up-ended office desk.

In addition, the radio frequency equipment represents a large saving in initial investment, as compared with the installations required for concentration by freeze-drying, with single units of the RCA equipment tested at Squibb destined to be sold at about \$6,000 which is several hundred per cent less than some of the present installations in use by the Nation's eighteen producers of penicillin.

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During the tornado which caused the loss of more than 100 lives in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, the tall modern steel radio tower of Station WCAE near Pittsburgh crashed. It was broken into two almost equal parts.

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## BETTER MICA IN RADIO TUBES MAY BRING HIGHER PRICES

The WPB Raw Mica Fabricating Industry Advisory Committee met twice recently in Washington to discuss possible revisions to Conservation Order M-101 and mica consumption and stocks reported by fabricators, the War Production Board reported last Saturday.

Members of the United Kingdom Radio Components Mission attending an afternoon session discussed with United States representatives methods of obtaining and conserving better qualities of mica, manufacture of block mica into film and standards to be established.

In urging the increased use of #6 mica, R. V. Stovall, of WPB Mica Section, said: "In the recent past, some radio tube manufacturers experienced difficulty in using poorer grades of stained and lower quality mica. Now that the better qualities of grade #6 are in plentiful supply, the radio tube manufacturers may have the advantage of using this mica. However, better quality block mica still brings higher prices and the resultant finished tube parts may be higher priced."

WPB further suggests that condenser manufacturers call attention of their customers to the desirability of using capacitors of low-quality mica in place of paper capacitors. Reversion to such capacitors by prime contractors and the armed services is contemplated. Only one-third of available mica-capacitor facilities are being utilized at present, although the overall demand will increase, WPB said.

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## SCHUETTES JUNIOR CELEBRATE THEIR ELDERS' SILVER WEDDING

"The Junior Schuettes and the Askeaton Flowers would like to have you come to a Silver Wedding Anniversary, Saturday, June 24, 1944. Don't tell Mom!"

Thus were friends summoned to Askeaton, the country place in Washington of Oswald F. Schuette of the Radio Corporation of America and Mrs. Schuette for a happy occasion. On some pretext, Mrs. Schuette had been persuaded to visit their adopted daughter, Mrs. Carl A. Castellan in Wilmington, Delaware, and returned home just in time to find a hundred or more friends awaiting her.

The Junior Schuettes - Anne, Patrice, Pat, Jimmy and Billy put on the entire show and did an excellent job of it. Absent only was Ensign Oswald F. Schuette, Jr., U.S.N., formerly of RCA Laboratories, who has been accorded high scholastic honors and later served as an instructor at Yale University.

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# REPUBLICANS GO TO BAT FOR FREE RADIO AND NEW RADIO LAW

Surely the Republicans couldn't have gone down the line any stronger for the broadcasters and the newspapers than in their platform declaration that:

"In times like these, when whole peoples have found themselves shackled by Governments which denied the truth, or, worse, dealt in half-truths or withheld the facts from the public, it is imperative to the maintenance of a free America that the press and radio be free and that full and complete information be available to Americans. There must be no censorship except to the extent required by war necessity.

"We insistently condemn any tendency to regard the press or the radio as instruments of the Administration and the use of Government publicity agencies for partisan ends. We need a new radio law which will define, in clear and unmistakable language, the role of the Federal Communications Commission.

"All channels of news must be kept open with equality of access to information at the source. If agreement can be achieved with foreign nations to establish the same principles, it will be a valuable contribution to future peace.

"Vital facts must not be withheld.

"We want no more Pearl Harbor reports."

Governor Warren of California, in his keynote speech Monday, also charged the Administration with threatening free radio and free press.

An indication of how radio more and more is streamlining national conventions and the engineers with which candidates seek the widest radio coverage is the fact that if Governor Dewey is nominated today (Wednesda7) and there is time, he will fly from Albany to Chicago so that he can broadcast his speech of acceptance tonight when the largest possible radio audience can be reached.

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## OPA SWOOPS DOWN ON N.Y. RADIO SET BLACK MARKET

Daniel P. Woolley, Regional OPA Administrator in New York City is starting to clean up the radio set black market there which has been "assembling ersatz radio sets from surplus parts in the hands of dealers and manufacturers."

Nine concerns, which, according to Mr. Woolley, have done an aggregate annual business of \$1,000,000, are charged with not placing ceiling price or manufacturers' identification tags on the radios they sold. Some of the sets marketed at \$78.50, according to Mr. Woolley, are comparable to sets that have ceiling prices of \$29.

Mr. Woolley added that a common practice of some of the defendants was to buy auto radio sets normally retailing for \$15 to \$20 and convert them into household sets, selling them for as much as \$165.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-447)  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 1/15/54, captioned as above.  
Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum  
dated and captioned as above, and two copies of a report dated  
1/15/54, captioned as above, prepared by the New York Office.

The New York Office is continuing its investigation of the  
above-captioned matter and will report the results of its  
investigation to the Bureau as soon as they are available.

Very truly yours,  
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosure  
[Illegible Stamp]

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager of Don Lee Broadcasting System, introduced Louis B. Mayer, head of M-G-M when the latter spoke on a Mutual stations closed circuit address to exhibitors recently. Mr. Mayer endorsed theatre use of radio as an advertising medium.

Palmer Hoyt, formerly of the Office of War Information, publisher of the Portland Oregonian, operator of Station KGW, has been re-elected President of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers' Assn.

Half the fund has been collected for a two-year \$1,000,000 candy industry advertising campaign to be put on by the National Confectioners' Association. It will begin July 8th.

One million "Type X" crystals - for installation in Army Signal Corps equipment - have been completed in record time by employees of RCA Victor's crystal manufacturing department at Camden, N.J. The accomplishment was celebrated in a ceremony carried over the plant's internal broadcasting system when the millionth crystal, in a gold-plated container, was presented to Col. Eugene V. Elder, Commanding officer of the Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District.

To meet the tremendous commitments to both the Army and the Navy for radio crystals, RCA's crystal manufacturing department stepped up production 2000 percent since Pearl Harbor.

Lucy Monroe, radio and famous singer of the "Star Spangled Banner", has been appointed Director of Civic Affairs of the Blue Network. Miss Monroe will act as ambassadress of good-will for the Blue, representing the network at meetings, rallies and other events in which radio is playing a vital part.

Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, will be among those to lecture in the New York University Summer Radio Workshop which begins July 8th.

Certificates of Appreciation for outstanding contributions to the war effort were presented 4 P.M. Friday, June 23, to Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Inc. and The Commercial Cable Company, affiliates of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, by Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army Signal Corps, at the System Headquarters, 67 Broad Street.

The awards were accepted by Haraden Pratt, Vice President and Chief Engineer of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Inc., and Forest L. Henderson, Vice President of The Commercial Cable Company.

Addressing the Capital Negro Press Club of Washington, D.C., Marshall Field said: "Who is covering the negro side of the invasion? There are a good many well established negro magazines. Radio programs directed primarily to negro audiences have mainly a religious and musical content. The shortage of Negro news on the radio is not made up in Negro programs."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

Jan. - June 1944

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Jan. - June

1944

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